CANTON REGISTER.

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In the Canton Register.
Vessel for freight &c. ..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1 50
Each repetition half charge.
do. Per square line exceeding 6, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months ..... $ 9

ADVERTISEMENTS — INTENDED to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register receiving any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. TUESDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1842. No. 1.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DOLLARS.

Tenders will be received under Dollars 1,000 for Bills to the Bengal Presidency on the Right Honble. the Governor General of India, in Council at 30 days sight, at the exchange of Co. Rs. 100 per 100 Dollars (Mexican Dollars at par), will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, on board the Transport "NOIRA" anchoring, and at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Agents at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Paymaster, Chief's Expedition.

Head Quarters, Pay office, Dec. 24th, 1841.
1 Mercado.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine fast sailing Barque MAIA, 315 Tons, Hands, Spindle, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. CURSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE new and fast sailing Barque CANOPUS, 365 Tons, Capt. JAMES TITHERINGTON. Apply to the Commander, on board

ALEX. CALDER.

Macao, 2nd January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Clipper built Brig "ALGERINE," rebuilt of Teak only three years ago, well fastened, and found, and in every respect ready for sea. Burthen 150 Tons, this Brig has excellent accomodation for Passengers, and will prove that no expense has been spared to render her a most desirable vessel either for the opium trade or any other where dispatch is required. For particulars apply on board the "Algerine" at Hongkong.

Captain BUCKTON.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine Ship EARL GREY, A. I. 750 tons Captain MORRISON having a Surgeon and good accommodations for For freight or passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao, or JOSEPH GOODLIDGE, Esq.—Canton.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Captain J. KELLY, will sail for the above Ports on the 8th proximo. For freight apply to

PEREIRA & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE CORDELLIA, loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

Macao, 13th Dec. 1841. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A. I. Ship "PESTONJEE BOMANJEE," H. Pye West commander. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & THE STRAITS.

THE Portuguese Brig "FELIZ VIAGEM" having undergone a thorough repair from her Bottom to the Keel, is now sheathed and coppered, is now lying in the Inner harbour, and will proceed for the above ports on or before the 1st of January next. For freight apply to

M. J. D'AQUINO.

Macao, 13th December, 1841.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Brig ORWELL, Capt. in Haas, will have full despatch. For passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new Ship ASIATIC 503 Tons, new measurement, Captain GEORGE BARLOW, is now on her first voyage has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight &c. apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, first class ship "THOMAS SPARKS," now laying at Whampoa having a considerable part on board will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in Indostan in 1836 and recopper-ed in August December, 293 tons register, has good accomodations between decks and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "AUTUMNUS" Capt. W. WHITE, British Built, (in 1840) 323 Tons Register, now lying in the Roads ready for any employment. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, of 753 tons, Captain CHAS. SCOTT, is expressly fitted up for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon, to be despatched in all December. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao, or Mr. COOLIDGE.—Canton,

FOR LONDON.

THE fast new, British built ship, "FOAM," A. 1. 300 tons, captain GREIG, now lying in the Typa For freight Apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 15th November, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO MARSEILLES OR ANY PORT IN FRANCE, & PREVIOUSLY TO REMAIN IN ORDER TO, ANY PORT IN CHINA FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE French Ship LUMINY, Capt. J. B. CAROL, Northen 416 Tons.

Apply to JOHN A. MERCER, Macao.

FOR LONDON.

DIRECT FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE well-known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A. 1 496 Tons, old measurement, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept. 1841.

THE Hamburg Barque LADY HAVILAND, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and will be charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and will be charged on delivery.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Public Sales.

NOTICE.—P. J. MARCAL begs to announce to the Public that he will sell at Public Auction on Thursday next, the 6th instant, a Collection of Canton-Made Books. Catalogues of which will appear previous to the sale.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKRAN was this day admitted a partner in our firm

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Barque "AMERICA," at Hongkong just arrived (from the well known house of D. Wilson & Co Calcutta) per "Algerine," a first rate selection of goods, consisting of Ripe Rice in Hhds and Bottle, Porter in Do., Fine old Brandy and Genova, Old Tom, and real old nivet, Champagne from Ireds of Epernay Carbonell's old bottled Port, and Fine old Brown Sherry from Peter Domecq & Co., Knuesden's Brandy, Annisetti de Bordeaux, Bengal Imitation Cheroot Cigars, Captains and Cabin Biscuits, Fancy Mixed, Do. and spare nuts, Navy Bread and Pork, Sun dried Cape Flour in Tins all Kinds of hermetically sealed provisions, Sardines, Tapioca Sago, Pearl Barley, patent Groats, and all kinds of grocery, Pickles, Jams and Jellies, Cheese, Sances, Lucca Oil and English Vinegar, Perfumery, Cro kery ware French Velvet Cords, Satinets of every sort, Shot, Powder Fowling pieces, Table Rice, Dhol, various kinds of Cutlery, Warm Clothing of every description, Blue Cloth, Navy Buttons, Blankets &c. Paints Oils, Turpentine, Europe Coir Rope, Bunting, Canvas, Duck &c. Nails and screws, brass, and other things too numerous for insertion on an advertisement. Printed lists will be forwarded to all parties wishing to purchase on application to.

Captain BUCKTON.
"Algerine" Hongkong.

Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Foolscap Letter paper, and Swedish Tar at very moderate terms. Apply to

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.—With reference to the admission of patients to this establishment, the undersigned begs respectfully to intimate, that from this date no one will be admitted from any ship, unless by an order from the party to whom the vessel is consigned, in which case the consignee will be held responsible for any expenses that may be incurred.

P. YOUNG,
Surgeon to the British Hospital, Macao.

January 1st, 1842.

AN Old English made Trunk has been sent by mistake to Mr Matheson's residence.

The Owner is requested to apply for it.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing, Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE BASSERWANJEE.

20th Dec. 1841. At the Godowns.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—120 New Water Butts of 180 Gallons each
40 do do Puncheons of 100 do
A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for 300 persons. Apply to Wm. LANE, British Hotel
or to the captain on board the Gilbert Henderson
Macao Roads.

LOST.—A small Terrier Bitch of the Isle of Skye breed; answers to the name of Shocking.—Whoever will bring the same to the British Hospital will be liberally rewarded. Macao 10th December.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY
1841-42.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 30th November, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st November, 1841.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio, now occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Ynarretaguyena, from the 1st of January next. Apply to Fr. Barretto, Esq.

TO LET.—A House in Praya Manduco. For particulars apply to A. A. de MELLO.

MERCHANDIZE received on demurrage, on moderate terms, on board Brig "BETSEY AND SARAH," lying in the Typa. Apply to HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Mexican Dollars. HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, £5 per cent returnable on the Premiums.
Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums; Red Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pages" in boxes "Womacks" in boxes, Gin Vinegar in casks, 25 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvass, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Steel Coal in casks and 18 cwt. for sale by C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon in cases at 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in glass and stone jars, and in cases of five and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Fancy Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE.—Tea and other valuable Merchandize received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen's Road, on moderate rates. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1841.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 70 feet long, for lower and topmasts, yards, &c., also an Invoice of very superior Chinamatts, Matrasschun, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cables, and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply to Macao, 24 November, 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Nicole of Rouen)		$ 30.00
4	Pipes of Marsala	60.00
4	Quarter casks do.	30.00
five cases 3 doz ea	London Bottled Marsala	9.00
do. 3	do. do. Sherry	11.00

Apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.
Macao, 24 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-61-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Size. Apply to J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also
Spars 70 to 80 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
" 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN,
General Wood.—Hongkong
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage and moderate terms, on board the British brig "Lizzie" at Hongkong.
Apply on board to captain
July 15th, 1841. H. FRYER.

WANTED a Situation by a Middle Aged man as Valet or Servant to go to England.—Enquire at the Canton Register office.

THE ALBION HOTEL.
(STAND N. E. SIDE OF THE PARYA GRANDE.)
Will in future be conducted by ALFRED S. ENDERS who hopes that Family and Individuals will continue to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and moderate charges merits its support.
Macao, 26th November, 1841.

PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE for sale by JNO. SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Steel Nibs. Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Sinapore Rough Boards and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
A few Coils of Coir Rope and Grape Shot.
For sale at the Store of JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Phonetic system of the Chinese language, in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1842 on a Single Sheet, Sent to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839, Nos. 14, 18, 45. 1840. No 27. 1841, Nos. 2 2nd Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

In the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and mercantile Guide for 1842*. Price to subscribers of the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1, to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835 36 37, 38, bound @ $ 3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound @ $6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound @ $ 12 vol., and the first for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Esq. C. R. @ $ 3. Drs.
Calcutta Bank Bill of Exchange @ Sp. Drs. per 100.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	$ 2.
Opium Orders	"	
Circulars &c.	"	
Commodore's Notes &c.	"	$ 4
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	
Lieutn's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"	
Navy Bills	"	
Policies, and Folio pages	"	$ 5.
Auction Bills	"	

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

ART. V.—*The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society, read September 29th 1841. from the Chinese Repository, Oct. 1841.*

(Continued from the No. 52, page 420.)

"Much more might have been done in the form of instruction, had the school been previously supplied with books. But though every desire has been manifested by the trustees to meet this deficiency, it still remains. There are many difficulties in the way of furnishing a school here, which are unknown even more favored situations. We need books made expressly for the use of schools in which English is not the vernacular tongue. This desideratum can only be supplied gradually, and by the united efforts of those who know what is wanted, and how to furnish it. As the cause of education advances in the eastern world, the production of such works will doubtless keep pace with it. In India, where the enlightened policy of the British government, the subject of education for all classes of men is receiving more and more attention, this fact is one of the signs of the increased interest with which popular education is regarded. An injustice to our pupils, it ought to be said that they have labored under great difficulties for the want of books enough. For example, the Arithmetic all could not learn the same lesson for they had but few books, so that four boys but partially acquainted with the language have been obliged to read together in one book, and also in the other. In the study of Arithmetic the difficulty was still greater, because they had but one book of all the six, and therefore were compelled to depend almost wholly on oral instruction, which of course added so much to the labor of the instructor, as to the lessened diligence of the learner. I trust this evil will soon be removed, large books have been repeatedly sent for and it is the wish of all concerned here, are obtained. It will not belong to enumerate all the beneficent effects of the society has kindly allowed the pupils a supply for the use of school to return to England whither he has gone. I am also happy to make to the trustees, that I was successful, to some extent in procuring books to the Society and that, while at Macao, during the last summer, the revd. Logue, principal of the Anglo-Chinese College presented with me a volume for the press, which I believe will very much facilitate the acquisition of the English language by pupils here and in Chinese schools elsewhere.

"I beg to express my thanks to the trustees for the considerate kindness with which they sanctioned and approved of my absence the last summer. I hope it has not been without advantage to the cause in which I am engaged, while the expenses of the society have been not very materially increased by the measure, which the health of my family required. In the meantime I had an opportunity of observing what is done for the translation of the Chinese in the straits. The college at Malacca where I was hospitably entertained by the rev. mr. Legge. I found in a flourishing condition as could be expected, at this early stage of its progress, under the present incumbent. The school has been filled up anew since mr. Legge took charge of it, on the death of the rev. mr. Evans. It had in July about 35 boys, who had been at school only a few months. They were, however, making rapid advances in learning to read. So it the college continues to be under the same superintendence at present, it will, I doubt not, satisfy all the just expectations of its friends.

"In Singapore there are three schools for Chinese boys, taught by English and American masters. The largest of these when I was there was that supported by the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. The next was in the Singapore institution, and the other under the care of the missionaries of the American Pre-byterian board. The last though small is a good beginning. The institution school had not flourished of late in its Chinese department, masters. Moor and Dickinson informed me partly because of an epidemic among the native population, and partly because the European instructors are too much occupied in the other departments to allow them to devote much personal attention to it. It is conducted by native masters in their own way. Among Chinese boys are found in the English department, and noticed a very intelligent lad, who had risen to the first class, and was reading a lesson in algebra. Perhaps this branch of the school may be revived to better advantage when the number of European masters is increased, or by the training of Chinese teachers to take charge of it.

"The first mentioned school, that of the American board being of some years standing, and having the exclusive attention of the gentlemen charged with it, offers at the present time, the most pleasing results to the observer. It contains not far from 50 scholars, all of whom with one or two exceptions, are Chinese, and all are boarding, not day scholars. If any one doubtful of the expediency of teaching English to the Chinese were to visit this school, he could hardly fail to have his doubts removed. Honorable mention has frequently been made of it, and its success certainly deserves it. It is now under the care of mr. A. North, who exhibits much skill and enthusiasm in his employment.

"In revising all that I have seen of schools for the Chinese during my absence, I am more than ever convinced of the propriety of the grant chosen by the founders of this society for their operations. Schools in the country will benefit their people but they will I am constrained to think, exert little influence upon the mother country. Many reasons might be adduced for this opinion, but it cannot enlarge. This view is not confined to myself, it has been expressed by all with whom I have conversed upon the subject abroad.

(To be continued.)

Fashions for September.

BONNETS.—Dresses bonnets of apple green pou de soie, with the exterior ornamented, with a demi-wreath of velvet foliage, in various shades of green, and the interior of the brim trimmed with roses buds and rose colour-ed ribbon rides, are fashionable.

SHAWLS AND SCARFS.—Lace shawls and those of embroidered muslin have resumed their vogue.

CORSAGES OR MUSLIN ROBES IN HALF DRESS.—The prevailing of contagious has introduced various forms of corsages for half dress rob s, which are rendered extremely pretty by entre deux casings, boutillons, and various other ornaments.

CHEMISETTE EMBARPE.—They are adopted only with muslin and embroidery robes, and are always of the material of the dress. The wais is narrow, and either trimmed with a band behind through which a ribbon is run, or the edges of the lining of the robe, or else it is edged with narrow lace. The scarf is passed twice round the waist, and the ends which are always made a little broader, fall as low as the knee.

Silk robes in half dress have corsages to fit; dress corsages are a thing adopted for silk dresses. These corsages are generally trimmed with lace, which is set in festoons, or in the lappel style or those open and en coeur. If the sleeve is made long, it is almost always thus.

EVENING HEAD DRESS.—Those of hair, ornamented with flowers are now more general than they were last month. Those a la Vierge are the most in vogue. Bandeaux, however, though not in a majority, are quite as numerous as berets. Caps, and demi coiffures, though not so generally adopted as last month, are quite en evidence. Those of white tulle are adopted in full dress only, are extremely small, scarcely covering the back of the head; the trimming is composed of moss roses or other disposed rather sparingly, and of a very light style.

London Mail, September 6.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

JANUARY 4TH 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Sept.	Singapore	29th Nov.
U. States	27th Aug.	Java	7th Dec.
Calcutta	30th Oct.	Manila	12th Dec.

Bombay	28th Oct.	Austral-Asia	23th Oct.
Chusan	9th Dec	Ningpo	20th Oct.
Chinhae	18th Oct.	Amoy	9th Nov.

ARRIVED

Jany. | From
None.

SAILED

Jany. | For
1. Kant Balkaran, *Bokir*, Manila.
3. Vansittart, *Lemon*, Singapore and Bombay.
3. Warren Wirts, *Russell*, Singapore & Calcuttta
3. Ocean, (U. S.) *Eyre*, New York.
3. Fourth, *Lamb*, Singapore.

PASSENGERS. — Rec. Vansittart, Heerjee Choy Rustomjee, Nawrazbaw Rustomjee, Cowasjee Sapoojee Lungrah, esqs., captain Larkins.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Liverpool.—John O'Gaunt, at Ngoo to day.
For Singapore.—W. S. Hamilton, do. do.
For London.—Elephanta, 5 p. m. do.
For Singapore and Bombay.—sir H. Compton, 12 inst.
For Sydney.—Orwell.

LOADING.

For London.—Poitou, Parkfield, Alexander Baring, Thomas Spark.
For Bombay.—Avance, Ayala.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Sappho.
From Liverpool.—Orixa, Arethusa.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Gibson.
From Calcutta.—Moulmein, Viscount Melbourne.
From Bombay.—Adaseer, H.C. Iron Steamers Medusa & Ariadne, Isabella.
From Singapore.—Westmoreland.
From Sydney.—Livingston.
From Java.—Ann Augustina.
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 184h

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH			
*Earl Grey	571	Mollison	Cuddlee and J. Dyer. P. L.
*Earl Northum.	541	Scott	P. L.
Hajah [lascar]	352	Ferguson	
*Mary Ann Webb	339	Macdonald	
*B. Hormuzjee	830	Page	
Parkfield	406	Whiteside	P. P.
Arethusa	5-3	Barlow	P.S.S.
Isabella Anna	423	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Hero	470	Purmer	P.M.S.
Phœnix	347	Millman	
Fair Barbadian	157	Johnson	
Ann	343	Kellock	Dent & Co.
*Samuel Winter	413	Jeyes	"
Wanderer	309	Owen	"
Orwell		Hews	" P. S.
Shaw Castle	504	Petrie	"
A. Parker	209	Hill [lham	"
Chelydra	322	Whitting-	"
*Nimrod	469	Manning	Macvicar & Co. P.L.
Louisa Baillie	448	Scanlan	"
Main	315	Semple	" S. S.
Wm. Metcalfe		Philipson	"
*Penang Bo-	595	West	Lindsay & Co. P.C.
Sesostris [manjee	488	Shaw	"
*Thomas Sparks	437	Sparks	Fox, T. & Co. P.L.
Pearl	394	Burrows	"
*John Bibby	549	Snipe	Gibb, L. & Co.
*Cambria [te	378	Cawkett	"
Princess Charlot-	515	Nash	Bell & Co. &c.
Indus	351	Clarke	"
*Alexr. Baring	535	Hale	Russell & Co.
*Sophia	537	Johns	"
Poitou	410	Greig	Dallas & Co. P.L.
*Hygeia	377	Wooderry	G. Nye, Jr.
Dejanira	360	Crawford	L. Fletcher & Co.
Bonne Idée	274	Graham	"
*Young Queen	538	Reed	Stoodley & Co.
Collection	441	Perry	"
*John O'Gaunt	460	Robertson	Turner & Co.
Autumnus	323	White	" P. C.
*Regulus [ton	389	Redd	"
Gilbert Henter-	427	Tabodie	"
John Renwick	403	Morgan	"
Mary Anne	587	Holton	P. Leighton & Co.
Reeves		Poole	"
Sabrina	290	Bell	C. Pearon.
Petrushka	302	Ramsay	W. Grieve & Co.
Esperanza	617	Wilson [ton	Jamieson & Dow-
Canopus	355	Wittering-	Alex. Calder. &c.
AMERICAN.			
Cynthia		Johnson	Captain Johnson
*Lotus		Kent	Russell & Co.
Cassandra		Scudder	"
Lintin		Endicott	"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	A.D. Sword & Co.
*Leconia		Barker	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga		Russell	"
Clarendon		Stoddard	Oliphant and Co.
Mary Ellen		Heard	A. Heard & Co.
DUTCH.			
Dolphin		Meyer	Macvicar & Co.
FRENCH.			
Lamiay		Cayat	J. A. Mercier. &c.
PERUVIAN.			
Ann		Riestra	Russell & Co.

P. P. S. S. P. C. P. L. S. S. Up for Freight to Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta. Charter, Freight for London, Singapore and Bombay.
At Whampoa.

At the commencement of a new year it is usual for editors of newspapers to appeal to their subscribers and readers as to the manner in which their paper has been conducted, and how far both public and private interests have been cared for, their readers kindly bearing in mind also how far the power, in all cases and circumstances, has existed to perform this task so as to please and satisfy, not only all, but any.

It is impossible for us to answer in these matters: our sole & agreeable task now is to return our best thanks to our subscribers and others for their patronage of the Canton Register and the Canton Register press.

There is, however, one subject of congratulation on which all will join—we mean the successes of her majesty's arms in China, whenever they have been brought into requisition; and we hope that the conviction of their invincibility when engaged with the imperial troops has at length forced itself on the mind of their imperial master; this conviction once established, peace may be hoped for on honourable terms to both empires, but until the relative powers of England and China are specifically known to the great emperor, the present course of circumstances may long continue.

The *Brussels Independant* states, that the liabilities of the house of Guymuller at Vienna are now known to amount to 13,000,000 florins.

A Sale of books belonging to the Canton book-club will be held on 8 p. m. on Thursday the 6 inst., at our P. J. Marçal's.

HONGKONG—TOWN OF.

As it seems to be the general opinion, if not the general conviction, that "the rock will be kept for ever," the choice of the site for a town that *must* soon become rich and flourishing is a matter of the most serious importance, and that in the selection our choice be that of—first, as much space as is at present available and which can be extended hereafter with the least expense, delay, and trouble, as well as that best suited for a commercial mart: these may be taken as the two first considerations; the next are the choice of the healthiest and of the most beautiful spots, as far as all circumstances will allow.

Taking, then, all these matters into consideration, it appears to us that we can prove that the spot directly facing Kowloon peninsula, is the best site for an English town.

Firstly.—Part of Kowloon bay can be, on necessity, entered, supposing the peninsula of Kowloon to be held as neutral ground, where the best shelter from the northerly winds in the *whole* bay is afforded; while the anchorage extends long and far to the westward.

Secondly.—As batteries must be erected to command the eastern entrance and the peninsula of Kowloon, works could be built which would command both, and where the finest granite is under your feet; and you advance the forts into the water by filling up the small bays, and by scarping down the two small hills, the mere descent of the portions as they are directed downwards would serve greatly for that purpose.

Lastly.—Should the whole or any part of the peninsula of Kowloon be occupied, it would be protected by the large forts on Hongkong.

4th.—The superficial extent of good anchorage that would thus be available, opposite to and to the eastward and westward of the proposed town is about 2 square miles.

5th.—By reducing the heights of the hills and filling up the small bay with their refuse, you gain the largest level space for the site of a town that can be found along the whole range of the northern shore of the island of Hongkong.

6th.—A road has already been made which extends behind the town.

7th.—The town would extend to the eastward not to the westward; as the town advances, or even in its infancy, stone sea walls should be carried out which when filled in would afford a length of excellent wharfage; the depth of water would also be increased, and admit vessels to approach and unlade at the wharves.

When the small island (called Kellett's island) is connected with the shore by a substantial pier with a return head to the westward, vessels would be enabled to lie alongside for extraordinary repairs or heaving down; and the disabled guns, all sold iron &c. would materially add to the durability of any works under water by the combination of their oxide with sand.

The materials for these works, of the finest granite, being close at hand, the expenses of their erection would be trifling.

It has been remarked that when it has been perfectly calm at the old or western anchorage, a moderate breeze prevails in this strait, probably arising from an induced current caused by the rarefaction of the air when the sun has influence along the extent of the valley towards Tytam bay.

The materials arising from the levelling of the hills, could be turned to account in the formation of excellent gardens; and wide streets nearly at the meridian; which as they would scarcely be thrown before 11 or after one we are satisfied the heat would not be complained of. The reduced hills would afford ample space for comfortable private residences.

It would materially tend to the comfort, cleanliness, and salubrity of the town, if advantage were taken of the present abundant supply of water; which, divided into branches, should be separately available for consumption, supply of shipping well into the bay, and cleansing the town.

The soundings throughout are generally regular, the dangers above water may be approached within 30 yds with not less than 3 fms, and the nature of the bottom beneath, the mud is generally tough clay. It is of very compact texture, free from foreign admixture and apparently well adapted for bricks, puddling &c.

Most of the above suggestions are founded on the opinions of the celebrated hydrographer and scientific survey or captain Belcher, of her majesty's ship Sulphur, who is deservedly considered first-rate authority on such points.

We may here incidentally remark that captain Belcher was a lieutenant of the Blossom, when captain Beechy went in her round the world.

TRANSLATIONS.

Report of Yukeen on the capture of Tinghae.

(Concluded from No. 50 Sup pag. 2nd).

Having made inquiries respecting the civil and military officers who have fallen we are told that Wangshihpang of the Chowchun division was killed at the fortress—having had his thigh torn off he perished. Tsangkwohling of the Choochow division fell and expired at Chuhshanmun, Koyunfo died at Gakhak, and Shookungshow of Tinghae, while determinately barricading the city, was wounded by a rocket of the enemy (they

arrow) and soon expired. Besides these our officers and troops engaged in desperate battle for six days and nights, and making such unusual exertions their strength failed them and very many of them fell and we could not make investigations concerning them. Many rebels of Fokeen and Canton went on shore clad in black raiment and as they were followers of the enemy our troops cut down a whole detachment of them. There were also tens of thousands of other rebels and barbarians bearing all sorts of arms and ammunition, and having ladders by which they could scale the city and hills also, and our few troops could not contend with their multitudes and consequently we lost Tinghae.

The acting commissaring at Tinghae with the district magistrate fearing that in consequence of the distressed state of circumstances the stores might be stolen, despatched official messengers to head brave marines and proceed with the stores to the inner apartments of the Shanteen temple. They were also ordered to take the official seals with all the well-disposed inhabitants and proceed out of the city, if there were no officers remaining to protect them. When I, the commissioner, had heard the above details great was my exceeding wrath, yea indeed is the wickedness of the rebels. I at once summoned to council Kapoóyun, with the governor, high officers and military generals, and I determined to remain to the last in defence of Chinhae, and at the same time I sent intelligent spies to Tinghae to pry into the affairs of the barbarians, and the particulars of the death of our officers and troops; and also sending officers to scour the seas and calm the people. At the same time I memorialized the court requesting large reinforcements from the various provinces and encampments, and soliciting his majesty to confer favours on the fallen, and to visit me his slave with vengeance for having lost the territories and so many officers and men.

The translation of the edict sent down to the privy council on Nov. 15, we borrow from the Canton Repository for Dec. 1841.

We have often remarked that is difficult to know how far or how much to believe when reading Chinese public documents of any description; we have never been more credulous either in the threats or promises that may hold out.

As the revd. editor of the Repository remarks, the following edict must have been written after the memorials of Yew Yunko's and others had been laid before the throne, detailing the losses in Chekeang; but it is natural not only for a Chinese emperor to threaten but really to hold out to the last: no one can tell whether Taouk wang will not await the arrival of the barbarian rebels under the walls of Peking; and then, when he is convinced by his own eyes that all the imperial forces could not prevent their progress to his very capital, he may strangle himself with his yellow girdle on the walls: this is not an overdrawn picture. Our readers must have observed that, in very many cases, when the high officers cannot defend their trust, their resource is in self-destruction: and by this final measure implying, we presume, that it is not from unfaithfulness or want of zeal or courage to defend the trust committed to them, that they fail, but from want of talent, or that they are ill-fated: and such reasoning may probably weigh with the emperor when he sees the British banners waving under the walls of the north-ern capital: he, the great emperor and father of his people, heaven's son, has not been able to preserve his trust, to guard and defend his people, therefore, nothing is left for him but that the divine utensil, the throne, he having failed, may, in the revolutions of the dynasties, be taken from his unworthy hands to be transmitted to another: time may bring this to pass before we die, &c. in a phrase-

notwithstanding may prepare himself for it: he, indeed, must be the best judge whether he can make the emperor yield to the terms he is instructed to demand, or whether his imperial majesty will first lose his empire and then his life, rather than succumb to a barbarian rebel: for in that light the emperor certainly considers us: but as this is the age of reason & of utilitarianism, perhaps the intelligence of reason may cast a more pleasing light on the gloom which is now enveloping all in its shades.

Lew Yunko's report, above alluded to, forms the 6th art. in the Repository for dec. last. It is a very interesting document; and as a report of the views the high officers of the empire are taking of the present of affairs, is, we think, the most interesting information we can give, we should have taken the liberty to have borrowed his paper also from the Repository, had we not received our copy too late for the purpose.

It reports the attempt at suicide by drowning like Yu keen of two high officers; states the unprotected state of Hangchow; the utter desertion of the city of Tsze-k; the downheartedness of the people and soldiers, on whom little dependence is placed—and reports the names of several officers fit for employment.

On the 15th of November, the inner council at Peking received the following imperial edict.

"Ever since the English rebels last year, rose against legitimate rule, causing disturbances in the three provinces of Canton, Fuhkeen and Chekeang, the dwellers on the coasts have been sorely harassed; some have been plundered and spoiled of all things, while others have been dispersed and driven from their homes. We cherish tender solicitude found the inhabitants throughout our wide dominions. The frequent perusal of memorials from every quarter, takes from our food and sleep, all peace and repose.

"By our command, Yihking has been appointed 'majesty bearing generalissimo,' and Tihesshun and Wanwei have been made 'joint-assistant high ministers,' to lead and direct the veteran troops from every region, and with promptitude to advance and exterminate. On reaching Chekeang, at once the grand army assuredly must achieve great honors!

"Fearing lest our troops, in their march through the country, not being sufficiently under restraint, may excite disorder, the said generalissimo and his colleagues have been charged to give strict injunctions to all the commanding officers, requiring them to instruct all under their authority, carefully to keep the regulations of the law, and not to offend in the smallest degree. If there be offenders, let them be dealt with according to the laws they have broken. If through indulgence or negligence anything be concealed, and subsequently brought to notice, the said generalissimo and his colleagues shall be answerable for the same.

"Along the whole coasts, let those who live in the villages and hamlets collect their brave men into bands, and conduct them one with another for mutual aid; and thus in behalf of their country cut off the robbers, while they afford protection for themselves and their estates.

"Those who possess remarkable ability and talents, capable of being employed in defence against the proud rebels, are permitted to repair to the encampments, and there submit themselves to examination; and the said generalissimo and his colleagues, having established their talents and determined for what service they are adapted, will at once recommend them to our notice, and wait till we confer appointments.

"Formerly, when the religious vagabonds in the three provinces made insurrection, many bravely volunteered in the cause of righteousness, and rose to high offices. The said generalissimo and his colleagues, must needs use many expedients to arouse and encourage, so that none possessing valor and discretion, in any degree however humble, may be left in retirement.

"Ministers and people! inhabitants of our dominions! You are all the children of our dynasty. For these two centuries, ye have trod our earth, and eaten our food. Whoever among you has the kindly goodness must needs detest these rebellious and disorderly barbarians, even as ye do your personal foes. On no account allow yourselves to be deceived by their wiles, and act or live abroad with them.

"All who have dared to join with these robbers, and have been brought under their influence, if now of their own accord they will return, then their past offences shall be forgiven; and allowed to renovate themselves, they shall be permitted to aid in acquiring merit, and shall participate in the happiness of universal peace.

"Let all the governors and lieut.-governors in the maritime provinces cause this edict to be printed and published on yellow paper, and let it be everywhere distributed, that all may know our earnest desire to save those who are abroad, and to give peace to those who are within our dominions."

Respectfully and carefully published on yellow paper, by

H. M. minister, the rebel-quelling generalissimo, Tihshan.

H. M. minister, joint-assistant high minister, Tse Shin.

H. M. minister, governor of the two Kwang, Ke Kung.

H. M. minister, acting lt.-gov. of Kwangtung, Leang Paoushang.

"The original of this document reached Macao in an unofficial form—a bookseller's handbill—about the 10th of this month; and ere this time, it has we presume, been published in due course in Canton. It must have been written after the memorials of Lew-Yunko and others had been laid before the throne, detailing the losses in Chekeang. But it shows no signs of blenching from the contest. As in this province last year, so now in Chekeang, a grand army of veteran troops is to be assembled, "to advance and exterminate," and to achieve great honors' Hither, last year, the army came; and we know its results. It was a scourge to the country. They were like wolves and tigers in the bad; and, in some instances they actually devoured human flesh. Well, therefore, may his majesty feel solicitude regarding the march of the troops through the country.

5. Hangchow, according to dates from Ningpo to the 4th Dec., had not been attacked; and large bodies of troops were being collected. We do not know whether to give credit or not to a rumor of an intention to march on that place; had this been done immediately after the fall of Ningpo, little resistance would have been made. Unless the Chinese answer the demands made on them, the place we suppose, must, during the winter or in the spring, share the same fate that has befallen Ningpo. Lew Yunko's solicitude, for the safety of the provincial capital, was not without cause.

6. Ningpo, on the 4th, was remaining very quiet, and good order was preserved among the native inhabitants. No ransom had been paid.

7. Chinhae. Regarding the storming and taking of this place, by the British forces, on the 10th of October, we have collected a few more particulars, which we here introduce. The conduct of the Chinese at the tower on the hill, commanding the town, and under which it was difficult anywhere to land, their steady adherence to their guns, under a heavy and well-directed fire from the two line-of-battle ships, and the Blonde and Modeste, was indeed wonderful. Wide shot and shells were falling thick about them, making almost a complete ruin of the temple within the tower, and while their tents were burning around them, they were steadily laboring to put out the fire, until they saw it was rapidly approaching the magazine. So long as any hope for them remained they stood; but the soldiers on the opposite side of the river having been dispersed, all the forts on the north side taken, and their commander-in-chief with the imperial commissioner both disappearing, then these brave fellows fled. C. Repository, for Dec. 1841.

BIRTH—At Macao January 2nd, Mrs. Gutzlaff, the lady of the revd. Charles Gutzlaff, of a daughter, which survived but a short time.

PRINTED, PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1842.

It is the full conviction of every foreigner, who was an eye-witness of the proceedings of the incendiaries, that the destruction of the British factory was a design long in contemplation of *Ye*—mr. *Leaf*—and his coadjutors. This so-disant centennial evergreen, it is said, called on the governor during the time of the tumult, but the governor excused himself; *Ye* then called on the Kwangchowfoo, on whom he could intrude, as holding a higher literary degree, and report says interfered in some way with the officer's duties and intentions:———, a well known Chinese opium broker, declared that there were 10,000 troops in the city; and he is also the authority for what we have just written concerning the gerontic *Ye*

As to the change which has come over the spirit of the people of the province of Canton and the city, which h. e. attributes partly to mismanagement & partly to illtreatment, —we presume that by the *mismanagement*, h. e. must allude to the career and *management* of captain Elliot; but the charge of illtreatment of the natives certainly cannot be justly fastened on the British merchants, who are the most liberal in their usage of their households and generous in their style of living.

The paragraph in h. e.'s. letter observing on the 4th point, which para. the British merchants deem the most important, besides its censurial tenour and unjust and accusatory charges, is written in a singularly reproachful and complaining tone. H. m's. plenipotentiary is acting under instructions from h. m's. ministers or from the governor general of India; h. e. in his first notification, dated 12th August, 1841, said that "He has intimated to that government,"—having previously observed that "there are few individuals who are not well qualified to form a correct estimate of the reliance to be placed on the *agreements* and *promises* of the provincial government of Canton"—"that he is willing for the present to respect the existing truce, but that the *slightest infraction* of itsterms will lead to an *instant renewal of active hostilities* in this province; and it is accordingly to be borne in mind that such an event is not only highly probable, from the well understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves, but also because they may be compelled, at any moment, by orders from the imperial cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own actions with these views and sentiments, it only remains for sir Henry Pottinger to warn her majesty's subjects, and all other foreigners, against putting themselves or their property in the power of the Chinese authorities, during the present anomalous and unsettled state of our relations with the emperor; and to declare, that, if they do so, it must be clearly understood to be at their own risk and peril."

We consider this warning to be uncalled for: for the truce and the proclamation of the imperial commissioners, dated July 16, 1841, certainly guaranteed the safe residence of foreigners in Canton, and protection of their property fromspoliation.

By the 3d article of the terms granted by capt. Elliot to the authorities of Canton, it was stipulated that—"When the whole (6,000,000) be paid, all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris, and Wangtong and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be *rearmed* till affairs are settled between the two nations."

Now it is notorious that the Canton authorities not only repaired the old and built new forts—which the terms, perhaps, permitted them to do,—but they also *rearmed* the fortified places that were restored to them, but instant active hostilities were not renewed, neither was the port blockaded; and this passive submission to the infraction by the Chinese of the 3d article of the terms, we think, and have always thought, was wise conduct on the part of h.e.—but as the port was left open, while the provincial authorities were breaking their faith, the foreign merchants generally, in promotion of the interests of their constituents and their own, naturally took every advantage of the facilities thus afforded for pushing every branch of the trade committed to their care. But when h. e. taunts the British merchants with being always ready to claim and expect the protection of their government, we would ask, very respectfully, whether it is not the especial duty of the British government to protect all its subject in every part of the, and wherever the British flag flies? For what do the people of England pay upwards of £50,000,000 sterling a year to the government, but for protection? and as to the "unparelleled degree of protection" that has been extended to the British trade with China, h. e. can only allude to the forces of the expeditions in 1840–41; and the preservation of the revenue on tea was a more paramount object with the British government than any overnursing protection to its subjects engaged in securing that revenue by their commercial transactions.

H M.'s plenipotentiary places the arrangements and measures for the protection of British commerce and subjects in China, & of the revenue derived from that commerce, next to h. m.'s dignity and honour. We are loyal to the core,—but we cannot forget that h. m.'s dignity and honour is supported by the courage, abilities, and liberality of her people; nor that Paley has said—"The second rule of prudence which ought to be commended to those who conduct the affairs of nations, is, "never to pursue national *honour* as distinct from national *interest*."

"This rule acknowledges that it is often necessary to assert the honour of a nation for the sake of its interest. The spirit and courage of a people are supported by flattering their pride. Concessions which betray too much of fear or weakness, though they relate to points of mere ceremony, invite demands and attacks of more serious importance. Our rule allows all this; and only directs that, when points of honour become subjects of contention between sovereigns, or are likely to be made the occasions of war, they be estimated with a reference to utility, and not *by themselves*. "The dignity of his crown, the "honour of his flag, the glory of his arms," in the mouth of a prince, are swelling and imposing terms; but the ideas they inspire, are insatiable."

When h. e. asks the foreign merchants generally whether they have ever striven to aid him in the execution of his high duty, & even if they have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of his arrangements & measures,—we presume for the promotion and protection of British commerce with the dominions of the emperor of China,—we cannot conclude that h. e. alludes to the presence of foreign ladies in Canton, and the opium trade carried on within the river. We entirely agree with h. e. that the presence of foreign ladies in Canton was certainly a premature proceeding, and that sufficient deference was not paid to the peculiar manners and customs of the Chinese as regards the fair sex; but on that point the merchants could not interfere to prevent the captains of ships taking their wives up to Canton, & after the first attempt of Howqua & [illegible] proceeded [illegible] but the manifesto proves that the people were acquainted with the concessions granted by the emperor in this delicate matter.

And as to the opium trade within the river, it does not interfere in the least degree with the legal trade; nay, the public officers convey the drug, for a fee, from the opium vessels to the Chinese smuggling boats: but who doubts that the local government could,—if the proper authorities would exert a due degree of energy in the execution of the laws and imperial orders,—put an entire stop to the trade in those boats, as governor *Tang* did in 1838?

And we would now respectfully state, that while the crew of the transport Nerbudda, which vessel was wrecked in September, 1840, on the north end of Formosa, were left to their cruel fate by the British authorities in China, and also the crew of the brig Ann, wrecked on the same island, March 0, 1842, and no efforts were made by the British authorities to rescue, by ransom or arms, probably between 2 and 300 British subjects from the barbarous cruelty of the imbecile tartars,—yet we should first state that it is said h. m's. plenipotentiary was anxious to make an attempt in the steamer which conveyed h. e. to the northward, to obtain the release of the unfortunate captives, but that urgent despatches from the admiral commanding in chief, and, the dangerous nature of the coast interfered with and prevented this humane intention—& we will now ask, who was it but a British merchant, *James Matheson*, aided by others, who obtained the release of the h. e's. steamer, *Madagascar's* crew, from captivity? The people of England will required to be informed of the reasons of such unaccountable and apparently heartless neglect.

We have but few more remarks to offer, we know but little of the variety of conciliatory arrangements and concessions" which have evinced the anxiety of the provincial officers and hongmerchants, "to avert as far as they could, the injury to the local trade and prosperity of Canton which the late treaty is calculated to inflict."—If h. m.'s plenipotentiary alludes to the reduction of the extortionate duty on teas, and some other articles, it is merely nominal: the hongmerchants are re-imbursed their losses by this reduction of a grinding duty that should never have been imposed, in their exacting prices: but if indeed it has been so—is not self interest the only motive that have induced the authorities and hong merchants to grant these conciliatory arrangements and concessions?

H. M.'s plenipotentiary, in August, 1841, threatened instant hostilities if the Canton government infringed the truce in the slightest degree; but in dec. 1842, h. e. informs the British merchants "that no conceivable circumstances should induce me to place h. m.'s government in so false and undignified a posture as I should consider it to be placed in, were I to send troops And ships of war to Canton, *in opposition to the request and wishes of the local government*, in order that you might carry on your trade under the protection of such troops and ships of war.

We would ask if the circumstance is not only *conceivable* but far from being totally improbable, that the Chinese may kindnapor murder every Englishman they can seize, or burn them in their houses: and what then? When captain Jenkins was cruelly maltreated by the Spaniards in the West Indies during sir R. Walpole's administration, not said, in his guidance before the house of commons, "under these circumstances, [illegible]

my God for forgiveness; and to my country for revenge."

That part of h. m's. plenipotentiary's reply to the merchant's letter of the 23rd inst., through mr. acting secretary Woosnom; in which the governor of Canton express his readiness to repay the losses incurred during the late riots—"after they shall have been correctly ascertained and submitted through h. m's government."—is satisfactory, and the plundered merchants expect that h. m's. plenipotentiary will ascertain the losses and demand repayment forthwith.

As for the governor's anxiety and ability to protect the English in Canton, we consider his assurances as merely a *façon de parler*.

Mr. Thom has been several days in Canton collecting evidence in the matter of the late insurrection; & we understand tends to confirm the statements made to h. m's plenipotentiary by the British merchants in their letter to h. e. dated the 23d instant.

An eye witness has informed us that during the very acme of the tumult five Lascars were seen to walk leisurely and unmolested from the point to the Danish hong, which is a clear proof that the multitude, who were then destroying the British hong, had not vengeance on the Lascars for their object; indeed, many of the compradors and hong pursers told several foreigners that the quarrel with the Lascars was only a pretext, and merely precipitated the long intended and organised outbreak; and that four parties of 500 men, all dressed alike, with distinguishing badges, and armed with swords, and with powder bags in their girdles, instantly assembled, pulled down the garden wall of the British consulate and pelted all the workmen, who were repairing the verandah, with stones and brick bats.

We presume h. m's plenipotentiary will order the evidence that mr. Thom has collected to be published for the general information and satisfaction of the foreign community.

It is said the artificers are rebuilding the garden wall, to keep out the populace, but still refuse to rebuild the British consular hall.

We suppose the British flag is ere now again flying in Canton; we think every ship's boat should carry one in her bows.

We cannot obtain any certain information as to the time when *Elepoo* may be expected to arrive in Canton; substituting him for *Keying*, we consider as a bad omen; he is past seventy, obstinate and prejudiced; and we are not entirely free from some apprehensions that the treaty may be broken; for we do not expect the emperor will punish "*contingly*" the murderer of mr. Gully and the Lascars, nor surrender him for punishment to h. m.'s plenipotentiary; he wouldn't such an act disgust his kith and kin too much; for most of the high tartar officers are relations of the emperor, either by blood or marriage; and what then?

The troops left at Hongkong are H. m. 98th, about 500, and sickly; left wing of h. m. 55th, right do. 41st M. N. I.; one company of royal artillery, and a few of h. m. 18th.

The staff arrangements are as follows.

Major Grant, assistant adjutant general, major Moore, deputy judge, advocate general, captain Edwards of the 18th officiating deputy, asst. quar. mast. general

Lieutenant Davidson, Bengal army c. c. in charge of depot and of commissariat duties and general superintendence of the commissariat in China.

Lieutenant Mcvicar, 41st M. N. I. staff officer Madras troops.

Captain Barron, deputy commissary of ordnance.

J. Thompson, esq., supg. surgeon, assistant surgeon Graham, medcl. store keeper.

Translations.

Imperial Edicts.

On the 6th day of the 11th moon (dec 7), the superior officers of Canton, received a post-haste despatch from the board of civil office, covering an imperial edict, which had been received on the 7th day of the 10th moon (Nov. 13) and issued by the privy council.

"We ordered our officers to lead forth our troops, conquer and exterminate those who had committed the crime (of rebellion the English). The originals intension was to protect the frontiers, and explain the reasons of subjugation.—The said general (*Yihshan*), and his assistant colleagues should have roused up and stimulated the officers and troops to strenuous exertions, & clearly explained the regulations of the army & rules of war: both strategy and courage were required to be put in action, and a speedy report should have been made of meritorious services, bearing in mind the very important trust I, the emperor, had confided to him.

At the time when the English barbarians last year caused trouble and confusion in Canton, I appointed *Yihshan* to be the rebel-quelling general, and gave him the command of a large army, to advance on, attack and exterminate (the rebels). But when *Yihshan* arrived at Canton, he did not immediately enter the city, but delayed staring about, until the barbarians surrounded the city, & he was unable to excite my troops to fight and exterminate all the English. When the barbarian ships retired from the river of Canton, they usurped possession of Hongkong, and the troubles continued for another year; and he was regardless, did nothing but fall in with existing circumstances, & with folded arms did not devise any stratagems, and the said barbarians were allowed to enter, ratlike, the provinces of *Fuhkeen*, *Chekeang*, and *Keangsoo*, acting disorderly, causing trouble and confusion, which was caused by his sitting still and losing the opportunity of acting; his crime is exceedingly great.

Now on account of the successive losses of *Tunghae*, *Chinhae*, and *Ningpo*, I especially appointed *Yihking* to the post of the awe-inspiring general, and *Wanwei* and *Yiheshun* to be assistant great ministers, to go to Chekeang, to raise everywhere picked soldiers for the recapture of the three cities, and thus spread the fame of my troops, but *Yihking* tarried in the city of *Soochow*, for several moons, devising and settling his course of action, collecting troops and calling on the able-bodied and brave to join the army, expecting to gain the victory by beating his drums. Looking at his statements,—he delineated where in various places he had troops lying in ambush, and where he had stationed his war vessels; all this foresight was well enough but he was careless in his stratagems, and suffered them to be disclosed before the time and intelligence of them reached the said barbarians, who were thus previously prepared for him; and when our troops arrived they could do nothing.

And because *Tsopoo* was lost, and my officers and soldiers killed, they then advanced direct to attack the *Chang* river, and not the slighest effort was made to oppose their progress. So *Yihking* knows only to remain in a corner, without any ability to regain (the lost cities), fatiguing the troops and wasting money, impeding and injuring the public service, and ruining the people.

Wanwei tarried at *Shaouking*, collecting troops, and sat still, looking on at the barbarian infelicitous moens and our daily losses, and his only plan was to take care of himself, without ability to effecting any great plan: he is utterly useless; what has he done in his offices of general and assistant great minister? my imperial will has been already made known that *Yihshan* *Yihking* and *Wanwei* be ordered to return to Peking, all to be delivered over to the criminal board for the punishment of their crimes, to manifest a warning to others.

Yihkeshun and *Tesbin* were too late in their arrival in the province of Chekeang, and were not engaged with the English hair rians; but *Yihkeshun* lost *Tsopoo*, and was accountable for

[illegible] send troops to [illegible] city; he also is guilty of crimes. I order that *Yihkeshun* and *Tehsin* be delivered over to the board of civil office to be punished with encreased severity.—*Respect this.*

It is proper that we respectfully record the imperial will, and send despatches to the governors of the said provinces, that they may respectfully obey accordingly. By J. Slade, Edr C. R.

Another imperial edict follows the foregoing, which was sent to the privy council on the 19th day of the 10th moon (Nov. 21) and received in Canton by despatch on the 9th day of the 11th moon (Dec. 10), in which the emperor orders that the decision of the board of punishments be carried into effect: that *Yihshan*, *Yihking*, and *Wanwei*, be degraded and dismissed from the public service, be confined in prison, and their heads to be cut off next autumn.—We are obliged to postpone the publication of this edict until the issue of the next Register.

Manila, 4th December 1842.

John Slade, esq.
Editor of the Canton Register,—Macao.

Dear Sir,—Will you have the goodness to inform us through the medium of your valuable paper "when was the eighteenth century completed," with the 31st December 1799 or the 31st December 1800, and oblige.

Yours ob dient servants, and constant readers,
J. D. & H.—

In order to give a precise answer to our Manila correspondents, we beg to inform them that the 18th century ended, according to civil time, at 12 o'clock at night on the 31st of December 1800, when its progeny, the 19th century, was born.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, December 23, 1842.

General orders by his excellency lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, g. c. b. commanding the expeditionary force in China.

Head quarters, Marion, Hongkong harbour, 19th Dec., 1842.

The commander of the forces cannot allow this army to separate, without finally expressing the gratification which he has uniformly derived from its exemplary conduct. The warm anticipations which he has entertained on assuming the command, have been amply fulfilled.

Patient endurance of fatigue and exposure in a warfare often harassing, steady discipline in the midst of temptations of no ordinary kind, and enthusiastic gallantry whenever a foe appeared, whatever his numbers or however strongly posted, have marked the conduct of this army.

The happy termination to the war now severs the tie which united the lieutenant general with his gallant comrades at Chusan, Kolungsoo and Hongkong; with those who return with him to India, a brief space more will dissolve this connection, but neither time nor circumstances will efface the deep interest which he feels in the well-being and the honor of the corps and individuals that compose the army of China, and with this assurance sir Hugh Gough bids them farewell!

By order, Arthur H Mountain,
Lieutenant colonel,
Deputy adjutant general, expeditionary force.

On the first day of the 11th moon (Dec. 2, 1842), the gentry, elders and patriots of the whole province (of Canton), together with all the patriotic gentlemen from the eighteen provinces, will be requested to assemble in the Ming lun hall of the Foo Heo temple, publicly to consult about establishing the proper defences against the barbarians, making a public written declaration thereupon.

On the above day at 12 o'clock, the patriotic scholars and people are to assemble in the Heo temple of Kwangchowfoo, and after worshipping the sages to deliberate in the Ming lun hall, on the proper regulations to be settled for defence against the barbarians. And it is also requested, that each one shall state candidly the view which he cherishes in a written form and hand it in at the Ming lun hall, in order, that having all the views together, one may choose upon and make selection. Thus shall we be prepared, without anxious thought for the future. This is requested to inform before hand.

...ve perceive that much interest existed ... the imperial cabinet on the subject of constructing ships of war after foreign models. It appears that Kin Yinglin, one of the ministers, laid drawings of ships of sundry forms before his majesty, accompanied by strong recommendations for an increased number of efficient figting ships. Upon this, the emperor sends all the drawings to Yihshan, at Canton, ordering him to have vessels constructed, if he considered Kin-ying's plans the most feasible. Yihshan, in a very lengthy memorial, shows that no kinds of vessels are at all proper for fighting, except those constructed after foreign models. He speaks of the wonderful reports of the high officers of the U. S. ships, Constellation and Boston, during their visit at Whampoa, and proposes, that they be the models of all Chinese ships of war, hereafter be built. The emperor, therefore, orders ships to be built of the kind recommended, and of the best materials. His majesty also states, that as the ships are *now* needed there will not be time to wait for them to be built, but ordered Yihshan to send the hong merchants, to buy the ships which the barbarians may have for sale, and at the same time, to dispatch proper officers, to purchase the strongest materials possible for ship building.

Yihshan states in his memorial, that one ship after the foreign model has been built at Canton, and which is *able to go out to sea*, and that two more are on the stocks. Ibid.

Ke, a vice president of the board of war, and governor general of the two Kwang provinces issues his special proclamation. The people of Canton dwell in houses thickly crowded together, and there are always lawless incendiaries about, scheming for opportunities for plundering property, regardless of the bodies and lives of the people, and with hearts fully set upon desperate wickedness. Acting in opposition to every principle of heaven, there are none whose crimes are so extreme as these. The laws, however, still exist, and they must be executed, and this special proclamation is now issued for the full information of the literary and military officers, soldiers, people, officials and police runners, and wherever there may be any of these incendiary vagabonds, let them be instantly arrested and handed over to the authorities that they may be judged, and the imperial commands be sought for their execution without mercy.—Special praclamation. Taoukwang 22nd year, 11th moon and 1st day, (December 2, 1842).—Ibid.

The orders of lord Ellenborough to general Pollock to evacuate Affghanistan, have aroused the indignation of the leading London journals, & been the subject of the most severe comments.

The Indian Mail arrived at Marseilles, August 30.

The express reached London on the 1st and the letters via Marseilles on the 3rd of August; latest date in London from China, May 27.

(Monthly Times, Sept. 6.)

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Bombay Mail of 19th July via Marseilles arrived in London on 3rd instant.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

House of Lords, August 12th.

At five minutes after two the park guns fired a royal salute, and immediately afterwards a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of her majesty. At a quarter after two her majesty entered the house, preceded by the heralds and pursuivants, and the great officers of state.

Her majesty was attired in her robes of state, and wore a tiara of diamonds, her train being borne by the duchess of Buccleuch and viscountess Jocelyn. All arose when her majesty entered the house, and the coup d'œil was surpassingly beautiful."

Her majesty on taking her seat on the throne, said "Your lordships will be seated," upon which all present resumed their seats. Sir Augustus Clifford, the usher of the black rod, was then commanded to summon the commons. Shortly after the speaker attended by a great number of the members, appeared at the bar.

The speaker then addressed her majesty as follows:—"May it please your majesty: we, your majesty's faithful and loyal commons of the United Kingdom, attend your majesty with the last bill of supply. Among the many important acts which we have examined in the present session, which has been successful beyond our expectations, we have given our attention to the subject of the trade between this country and China, and we have also passed an act for giving an improved value to certain articles imported, which will be of great advantage to the general welfare of the people. We have also been engaged in considering by law means of protection and help for the condition of the many classes who have been degraded and demoralized by working in mines and collieries. Your majesty at the commencement of the session directed our attention to measures connected with the financial and commercial policy of the country. We have made some important modifications in the corn laws, by which we have reduced the duty, and altered the mode of taking the averages by which that duty was regulated—by which the price has been lowered to the consumer, and the fluctuations in price diminished, in consequence of which, that which has hitherto been an unhealthy speculation, has now become a regular and beneficial trade. In accordance with the desire of your majesty, we have devoted our utmost attention to the financial exigencies of the country, and we have felt it necessary to propose additional taxation, in order to make provision for these exigencies, and to maintain and support our national credit. For the purpose of making that provision, we have imposed an income tax, taking care at the same time to relieve the less wealthy part of our countrymen from the direct pressure of its operation. We have taken advantage of the surplus that may reasonably be expected from this tax to make extensive alterations in our commercial tariff, by reducing the import duties payable on articles of consumption and on raw materials used in our manufactures. From the modifications we have thus made, we look forward to a renewal of trade in the manufacturing districts, and trust, under the blessing of providence, that it will produce some alleviation to that deep distress which has spread so widely and formidably among the labouring classes of the manufacturing community for whom we feel the warmest sympathy for the exemplary patience with which they have endured the privations and distress which have pressed so heavily upon them. We humbly present to your majesty an act for raising a sum of £3,093,000 by exchequer bills for the service of the year 1843; also an act for appropriating certain portions of the consolidated fund for the service of the year 1843; and also an act for appropriating the supplies voted during this session of parliament, to all of which we beg humbly to pray your majesty will be pleased to give your royal assent."

The lord Chancellor then, standing on one knee, presented the following speech of her majesty, who read it in a clear and audible voice:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

"You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade, and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an act for the increased security and protection of my person.

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army in the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad crowned by decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"The liberality with which you have granted the supplies to meet the exigencies of the public service demands my warm acknowledgments.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God for the favorable season which his bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings, which have caused me the deepest concern.

"You will I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interest which you have manifested during the discharge of your parliamentary duties; and will do your utmost to encourage by your example and active exertions that spirit of order and submission to the law which is essential to the public happiness and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry and no advance in the career of sound improvement."

At the conclusion,

The lord Chancellor said—It is her majesty's gracious will and pleasure that this parliament shall be prorogued to Thursday, the 6th day of October next; and the parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 6th of October next accordingly.

Her majesty's then left the house preceded by her great officers of state, and in her entrance.

America. The treaty with Great Britain [illegible] A New York paper states—It gives us great pleasure to announce that every thing connected with this important affair is now in a fair way to be speedily and amicably settled. The last of the British commissioners from Maine passed through this city on his way home from Washington. He states that all the details of the treaty, as we have before given them, have all been agreed to, and signed by all parties interested; and nothing remains but a ratification of the treaty by the senate, which is expected to take place now in a very few days. Indeed, so confident do all parties seem about this business, that even in Canada the price of wild lands has doubled within the last two weeks, and emigrants and settlers who before were fearful to locate themselves, for fear of war, are rushing to the land offices, and vieing with each other as to who shall become permanently settled in the colony the soonest. This is a good sign. And in addition to the above, we learn that governor Kent of Maine, who is still in Washington, has written letters home expressing his full conviction that the boundary treaty will be confirmed by the United States senate.

Lord Ashburton, having fully and satisfactorily accomplished the objects of his most important mission, was on the point of quitting Washington for New York, where her majesty's ship Warspite was waiting to receive and convey him home. The municipal authorities of New York were preparing a cordial reception for his lordship.

Trade and Commerce. Tea—The tea sales are finished—of the whole 47,150 packages offered, 25,000 were sold. Prices have been fully supported to-day.

Bohea—Canton 0s. 11d. to 1s. 7d., Congou ordinary to good ordinary 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. mixed blackish leaf 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8½d., blackish leaf 2s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d., do. rather strong 1s. 10d to 2s. 0d., do. do. Pekoe flavour, 2s. to 2s. 5d., Souchong, middling mixed leaf 1s. 9d. to 1s 11d, do. good middling, blackish leaf 2s 2d to 2s 6d, fine do. 2s 9d to 3s 1d, Pouchong 1s 1s 6d to 1s 10d, Taper common 1s 0d to 1s 8d, good and fine 1s 10d to 1s 11d, Orange Pekoe 2s 2d to 2s 9d, Black leaf Pekoe 1s 10d to 2s 4d, Flowery Pekoe good to finest 3s 0d to 3s 8d, Twankay 1s 1½d to 2s 2d, Hyson 2s 1d to 4s 0d, Young Hyson 1s 2d to 3s 10d, Imperial 1s 6d to 3s 0d, Gunpowder 1s 10d to 4s 0d

The stock in London on the 1st of September was 32, 068 471 lbs

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The Tea Trade, Sept. 5.—The deliveries last week were 421,848lb., being rather above those of the preceding six days. The large public sales in progress since our last, 48,000 packages, have occupied very fully the attention of the trade, and after the first day went off better, the actual quantity taken being 27,000 packages, and prices being fully equal to those previously current, and in a few instances a shade higher. Hyson was the only quality that declined, viz., 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The news from China relative to the rather greater scarcity of teas, and the higher prices asked, has no particular effect on the market, the stock there being larger than at this time last year.—Times, September 6.

Arrived in England from China.—August 5, Earl Grey. Sept. 1, Sappho.

Sailed from England for China.—Aug. 7, George IV; 13, Siam; 14, Ina; 15, Little Catherine; 19, England's Queen; 26, Tapley.

Rude light in the Strand.—The Rude light in the Strand, opposite Northumberland house, which has been so long in preparation, was lit last night for the first time. It has a brilliant and imposing effect from the Strand, and renders the whole of Charing cross as light as day. Charing cross was crowded with persons during the night to look at "the sight." The light is supported upon six pillars of wood, joined at the top in the shape of a Bourbon crown. The light itself is very large, and is so extremely powerful that it is impossible to look at it for more than a second. It will be a great acquisition to this part of the town, which is, almost all hours of the night, crowded with vehicles of different descriptions, rendering the thorough fare at times dangerous to foot passengers.—Evening Paper.

The ladies will thank us for extracting the following receipt.

To take Grease out of Silk.—If a little powdered magnesia be applied on the wrong side of the silk as soon as the spot is discovered, it is a never failing remedy, the dark spot disappearing as if by magic.—Kent's Standard.

THREE VICTORIES!

Head Quarters,
Sinde, 21st September, 1842.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

The governor general has this day received the accounts of three victories obtained, on the 30th of August, by major general Nott, over twelve thousand Affghans, 36 miles south west of Candahar; on the 8th of September, by major general Pollock, over the troops of Mahomed Akbar Khan and the Ghilzie chiefs at Jugdulluck; and on the 16th of June, by the expedition on the coast of China within the mouth of the river Yang-tze Kiang, at the city of Woosung.

In the last operating, and those immediately preceding it, vice admiral sir William Parker and rear-general sir Hugh Gough took 364 guns from the Chinese.

On the 3rd of September major-general Nott had advanced to Nanee, 8 short march of Ghuzni.

On the 9th of September major general Pollock had advanced to Kutta Sang, and had experienced no opposition.

Formed as the troops under major general Nott have mostly been by four years of constant service, and habituated as they have been to victory under their able commander, the governor general had anticipated their success against any force which could be brought against them. It is to the governor general a subject of sincere satisfaction that the events of the campaign should have opened a more extensive field to that brave army on which it may make manifest to the world the high qualities he has long known it to possess.

Major general Pollock has, through the prudence of arrangements, and the correctness of the movements directed by him, had the gratification of affording to his troops the opportunity of proving their superiority to the Affghans on the very scene of the last disaster on the retreat from Cabool; and major general sir R. Sale, at the head of the garrison of Jellalabad worthily supported by the reinforcements from India, has had the glory of leading the army on its triumphant return to the capital of Affghanistan.

The governor-general regards with the liveliest admiration the noble ardour which has, in these several operations, been manifested equally by the officers and soldiers of both nations and of all arms. He sees, in the successes already obtained, the certain promise of other more decisive victories calculated to impress upon all the enemies of the British government a conviction of the futility of resistance to the forces under his direction, and tending, under the continued favour of providence, to effect the first object of his desire, the restoration of peace to Asia.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor general of India.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the govt. of India,
With the governor genl.

DIED.—On the 21st, the day the fleet got under sail from Hongkong, captain James Sherrid of the City of Palaces. The body was buried at sea.

Continued from the last page of the Regtr.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	200	Tickets.
1 do	100	do
1 do	50	do
1 do	25	do
2 do	12	do
1 do	6	do
1 do	3	do
1 do.	2	do
40 do of 1/4 ticket each	10	do
20 do of 1/2 do	10	do
40 do of 1/4 do	10	do
160 do of 1/10 do	10	do
320 do of 1/20 do	10	do
362 do of 1/100 do	22	do
2 000 prizes or chances	480	
* Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than half ticket in this scheme	100	do
Total,	380	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay further chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of; nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped intending subscribers will in the interim use the urgent necessity of making as early paid postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions)

3—The amounts of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full, such prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given both in all the papers.

If As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and grateful by solicited to, a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, receiving from his scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, twenty rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets, money, or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, three days after government shall have finished their drawings (see * & 8 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to, prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a Commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may with the greatest confidence rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO: SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, some time next month, the residue of the Household Property & Effects, belonging to Mrs A PATERSON, *going home*. Further particulars will be published hereafter. Macao, 12th December, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
(By order of the Trustees)

JNO: SMITH has been instructed to bring to the Hammer, and sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, (on a day hereafter to be named) that really fast sailing and splendid Brig the "WILLIAM," of 173 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Boats, &c. &c. as she lies off the mouth of the Typa. Inventory of her stores may be seen on application to the Auctioneer's. Ammunition of the Vessel will be sold into separate lots. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 13th December, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day transferred the business hitherto conducted by him in China, to Mr. JOHN SILVERLOCK.

W. H. HUGHES.

Macao, December 19th, 1842

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business hitherto conducted by Mr. W. H. Hughes in China, from this date.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Macao, December 19th, 1842.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA, 1840 & 1844.

THE undermentioned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Society, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as by the Regulations of the Society they are authorized to take. Policies are to be made payable either in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore or China.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842. Agents in China.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr PATRICK DUDGEON was admitted a partner on the 1st of January 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply and refer to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

If All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Cigars, &c. as well as Over other description of Foreign Liquors, American and Country Goods, that could be any way enumerated; will be most gratefully procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day to: are promptly attended to and executed

by [illegible]

WANTED

CALCUTTA

(Provided they be prepared to supply consigned with funds, by Drafts, &c., at short or long dates); Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also (always be very happy) to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified & miscellaneous nature, from the above; on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE in the *Rua do Hospital* the second south westerly from the *Canton Register Office*. Apply to Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO DE OLIVEIRA.

FOR SALE.—NEWTON, GORDON, CONSART & Co's well known MADEIRA, in Hhds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottle. Apply to

FLETCHER EARNING & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK BEAMS from 16 to 18 feet long and from 10 to 14 inches square, and also one fine TEAK SPAR 36 feet long and 14 inch square.

Apply to P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

Macao, 17th November, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—A few pieces of Merina; Long and short Gloves and Mittens; Wide and Narrow Ribbon; Felt and superfine Silk Hats, and a few fresh Pipe Tweeses.

ALSO,

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry; Double barrelled Fowling Pieces and Pistols, Sheeting, and a small quantity of fresh American Beef and Pork. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED

A PARCEL of Fresh Canton, Marganx No. one, in three dozen cases;

AND

Raisins and Prunes for sale on exceedingly moderate terms Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.

A BATCH of very superior No. 1st Manilla Segars warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER from 16 to 26 oz. and NAILS; apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Flat-face, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boy's Hats. Apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COPPER, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 20th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 & 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE from 1 to 9 Inch, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the ship "Alcuvie," in the Typa—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt Rope of sizes; Marine Amberline &c.; White Black, and Green Paint; Boss's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Tallow Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board.

Or here to WILLIAM B. OTT.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE. FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842

TO LET—APARTMENTS, three UN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR for 1843, is on sale at the R. Office, and by Mr. Lane at the VICTORIA Hotel, HONGKONG. Price $2 per copy. Parties taking six copies will be charged $1 per copy.

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Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
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JOHN SLADE,
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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements to the *Canton Register* will be discontinued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 3. TUESDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1842. No. 579.

FOR LONDON.

THE new ship JOHN ABBY, 550 Tons A 1, six twelve years. James Sutra Commander, now loading at Whampoa. Apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To Great Britain, or any Port in India

THE A. 1. British Barque "SAPPHO," 368 Tons Register O. M., Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT,

TO CALCUTTA & MACAO ROADS OR OTHER OUTER ANCHORAGES.

THE Ship DOMANJEE HORMUSJEE of 800 tons, Captain Page, to have early dispatch. Apply to

J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN, Canton.
or HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE new and fast sailing Barque CANOPUS, A. 1. for 12 years 365 Tons per Register, Captain JAMES TITHERINGTON.

Apply to the Commander, or to

ALEX CALDER.

Macao, 17th January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO SAIL ON THE 20TH JANUARY.

THE Barque REGINA, Capt. POOLE. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON.

Macao, 3rd January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine fast sailing Barque MAIA, 315 Tons, BENJN. SPENCER, Commander having a great part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Clipper built Brig "ALGERINE," rebuilt of Teak only three years ago, well fastened, and found, and in every respect ready for sea. Her then 150 Tons, this Brig has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and on inspection will prove that no expense has been spared to render her a most desirable vessel either for the opium trade or any other where despatch is required. For particulars apply to Captain BUCKTON,

on board the "Algerine" at Macao.

Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine Ship EARL GREY, A. 1. 750 tons Captain MATHISON, having a Surgeon and good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.
or JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Esq.—Canton.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE CORDELIA, loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

Macao, 15th Dec. 1841. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A. 1. Ship "RUSTOMJEE BOMANJEE," H. P. Weir commander. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Captain HEWS, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 8th December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDPAORVY, built in India in 1836 and recopper-ed last December, 205 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "AUTUMNUS," Capt. W. WHITE, British Built (in 1840) 423 Tons Register now lying in the Roads ready for any employment. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast, new, British built ship, "POLA," A. 1. 310 tons, captain CHASE, now lying in the Typa. For freight apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 13th November, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

From Hongkong and Macao.

THE well known fast sailing Barque PARKFIELD, A. 1. 496 Tons, old measurement, having part of her cargo engaged. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to inform that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & Co. now henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, HOW & Co., and that Mr. JOSEPH PRATT EDGAR is admitted a partner from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, HOW & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACRAE was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TUCKER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE BASIL DENNETT is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, $5 per cent returnable on the Premiums.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-42.

THE undersigned are authorized to grant policies to this society on the usual terms.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 20th September, 1841.

MERCHANDIZE to be had on demurrage on moderate terms on board Brig "BETSY AND SARAH," lying in the Typa. Apply to

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Luzon" at Hongkong.

Apply on board to captain

July 18th, 1841. A. H. Payne.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at S. Antonio, lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yturreta-Zarra. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Esq.

AN Old English made Trunk has been sent by mistake to Mr Matheson's residence.

The Owner is requested to apply for it.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Glerig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—On board the Brig "ALGERINE," at Macao, just arrived (from the well known house of D. WILSON & Co Calcutta) a first rate Selection of goods, consisting of Ripe Beer in Hhds and Bottle, Porter in Do. Fine old Brandy and Geneva, Old Tom, and real Gin-nivet, Champagne from Ince of Epernay, Carbonell's old bottled Port, and fine old Brown Sherry from Peter Dunkey & Co., Kyndeloes Cherry Brandy, Annisetti de Bordeaux, Bengal imitation Havannah Cheroots, Conglomerated Cable Hawsers, Rope Mixed Do and spun nats, Navy Beef and Pork, Kiln dried Cape Flour in Tins, all kinds of hermetically sealed provisions, Sardines, Tapioca, Sago, Pearl Barley, patent Groats, and all kinds of grocery, Pickles, Jams and Jellies, Cheese, Sauces, Lucca Oil and English Vinegar, Perfumery, Crockeryware French Velvet Corks Salt-petre of every sort, Shot, Powder, Bowling pieces, Table Rice, Dhal, various kinds of Cutlery, Warm Clothing of every description, Blue Cloth, Navy Buttons, Blankets &c. &c. Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Europe Coir Rope, Hunting, Canvas Duck &c. Nails and Screws, besides many other things too numerous for insertion to an advertisement. Printed lists will be forwarded to all parties wishing to purchase on application to

Captain BUCKTON.
"Algerine" Macao.

Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Europe Letter paper, and Swedish Tar at very moderate terms, and fine Longcloths of different qualities. Apply to

P DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing, Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.

20th Dec. 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE.—120 New Water Butts of 180 Gal. each 40 do do Puncheons of 100 do

A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for 300 people. Apply to WM. LANE, British Hotel, or to the captain on board the Gilbert Henderson Macao Roads.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Negro" in boxes, "Womacha" in Legs, fine Vinegar in casks, 25 cts per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvas, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Coast Coal in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon, in cases at 6, 7, 8, and

6 dollars per dozen, Champagne do. do. 5 to 10 dollars per dozen, Madeira's Gin in glass and stone jars, and in cases of five and six dollars, New England Rum. Apply to
C. W. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 8th Nov., 1841. 48 Queen's Road.

THE ALBION HOTEL.
(Front H. E. House on the Parade Ground.)
Will be found to be conducted by ALFRED BOCKMAN who hopes that Families and others in addition, as heretofore to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts to merit their support.
Macao, 20th November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Russian Stripes, Blue Drilling, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to
C. V GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 70 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c., also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Maraschino, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manilla Cordage, Manilla Cigars and breathing Copper & Nails. Apply to Messrs. 8th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.
A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate) @ 30.00
4 do. of Marsala 60.00
1 Quarter casks do. 30.00
Sundries Madeira: London Bottled Marsala 9.00
do. 2 do. do. Sherry 11.00
apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.
Macao, 2d November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House Buildings. Also
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
and 50 to 60 " 11 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manilla. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.
General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

PAINT OIL and TURPENTINE for sale by
JNO: SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Table Linen, Napkins and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Rose Nails Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champaigne & Beer.
Singapore Rough Rooms and Planks.
Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Mustard and Candles.
Superfine white American Cuddy Bread.
A few Coils of Coir Rope and Grape Shot.
For sale at the store of JNO: SMITH.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.
TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having Extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found worthy the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.
Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.
Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to.
Requirements and Outfits of every description supplied at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.
Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY.
Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company, held at the Exchange Room on Saturday the 2nd October 1841, pursuant to a Resolution passed at the Meeting of the 15th September.
Mr. J. Skinner, on the motion of T. R. Richmond, esq., and seconded by R. McKim, esq., having been requested to take the chair.
Mr Richmond, as chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements, read to the meeting a report of their proceedings, by which it appeared that the shares remaining undisposed of at the last meeting had been appropriated—that the establishment of the company had been intimated to government, and a favourable reply received—that a correspondence had taken place with several shareholders here & with the Collector of Customs, who had expressed himself unwilling to allow the Company every accommodation in his power, and had communicated to government the appropriation of a part of Kitson's Stores as an office for the institution, and the allotment of a spare godown for the reception of the goods landed and shipped—that a list of proposed rates of charge had been drawn up—that a set of rules and regulations had been framed—that applications for the offices of superintendent had been invited and eighteen received—that an advertisement had been published requesting parties who had boats for sale to make known their terms to the committee—that a boat had been purchased, but on inspection was found to be worth much less than the sum asked—and that captain Jones, a member of the committee, had drawn out a plan of a description of boat which it was thought were exceedingly well adapted for the purposes of the company.—The report also stated that an account had been opened with the bank, and that the sum of rupees 8640, being the amount of the instalment of 20 per cent on 864 shares, had been paid in—leaving 756 shares yet unpaid for. It further submitted a recommendation from the committee, that the selection of the superintendent should be left to a committee to be up chosen appointed for that purpose. The following resolutions were then passed:—
Proposed by J. Skinner, esq., and seconded by captain Wills:
2nd. Resolved, that the report now read be adopted.
Proposed by A. C. Maclean, esq., and seconded by R. McKim, esq.
3rd Resolved, that the resolution No. 8 passed at the last general meeting be altered, in so far as that seven instead of four directors be annually appointed to manage the affairs of the company.
Proposed by T. Cardwell, esq., and seconded by J. A. Russell, esq.
4th. Resolved, that the following gentlemen be chosen directors for the ensuing year:—
C. R. Skinner, esq.; T. R. Richmond, esq.; J. Smith, esq.; J. Maclean, esq.; Capt. Taylor, R.N.; Major, esq.; Assistant Corrie, esq.
Proposed by M. F. Brownrigg, esq., and seconded by H. G Gordon, esq.
5th. Resolved, that in accordance with the recommendation of the committee contained in the report now read, a special committee be appointed for the purpose of selecting from the applicants whose communications have been received up to this date, the superintendent of the affairs of the company, and that the directors now chosen do form such special committee.
Proposed by T. R. Richmond, esq., and seconded by D. Wills, esq.
6th. Resolved, that the five shares on which no instalments have as yet been paid, by the holders, shall lapse, and be at the disposal of the directors if the instalments in question be not paid into the bank on or before the 9th instant.
Proposed by R. McKim, esq., and seconded by J. A. Russell, esq.
7th. Resolved, that a sum of Rs. 25,000 be now placed at the disposal of the directors for the purposes of the company, and that in order to raise the same they be empowered to make calls on the shareholders, from time to time as they may deem necessary.
Proposed by J. Skinner, esq., and seconded by T. Cardwell, esq.
8th. That it being desirable to have the advice and assistance of the professional shareholders at present in Bombay, in deciding on the most suitable description of boat to be built for the company, the following gentlemen be requested to act in conjunction with such members of the directors as that body may select from among themselves, as a special building committee, viz
Captain Wills, captain Boulton, captain Jones; and that M. F. Brownrigg, esq., who has consented to lend his valuable aid, be also a member of this committee.
Proposed by M. F. Brownrigg, esq., and seconded by captain Wills.
9th. Resolved that the thanks of this meeting are justly due, and be accordingly offered, to the committee for their exertions in making arrangements for the establishment of the company.
Proposed by J. Smith, esq., and seconded by T. Cardwell, esq.
10th. Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent for publication to the different European and Native newspapers.
Thanks were then voted to mr. Skinner for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting dissolved.
(Signed) JOHN SKINNER,—Chairman.
—[Bombay Times, October 6]

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.
Asiatic Journal, for August.
The "second expedition" to China sailed from Calcutta on the 24th May, under commodore Bremer, who is invested with plenipotentiary power. The reinforcement consisted of her majesty's 55th regiment, in which a somewhat curious incident occurred a few days previously—the infliction of corporal punishment upon eight individuals. The immediate aim of the expedition, it is said, will be to re-occupy Chusan, so unjudiciously evacuated; and if we may form any opinion from the points published in the Calcutta papers, there is reason to believe that the proceedings of captain Elliot are condemned as strongly by the naval and military commanders of the late expedition (commodore Bremer, captain Scudamore, and general Gough) as they are now in the voice of the country. Meanwhile, it appears from an imperial edict, issued after the report of the fall of the Bogue forts, that the emperor of China, instead of being moved to thoughts of peace thereby, has been provoked to "swear that both parties shall not engage; that the one or the other must conquer or die," and to declare that his generals and troops shall direct their undivided efforts to exterminate the English, in order that the land may restore to the "gods of heaven and earth," and be no longer compelled to "quench its south sun [supremacy]."

EXTRACTS.
The Sleep of Plants.
The sleep of the vegetable differs in one respect from that of the animal, that it is not caused by exhausted powers: but when heat, which acts as a stimulus, is withdrawn, then the stalks of compound leaves hang back and fold their leaflets together, or the leaves droop over the flowers, or cover the fruits so as to shelter them from the cold dews. This was termed by Linnæus the sleep of plants, and led him to be analogous to the action of spreading the wings, by which some birds shelter their young during night. It is generally thought that Linnæus's term is somewhat hyperbolical; but that the cessation of the stimulus of light, and the constrained position of the flower and foliage may be advantageous to the vegetable constituting in a way similar to that in which it is beneficial to the animal system. Mr. James Smith remarks, that as the infant requires a fuller measure of sleep than is needed by the man, so the young plant is more thoroughly closed during the night than the older one.—Flowers and their Associations.

CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL FOOD IN LONDON.
Of the quantity of cattle disposed of in Smithfield market, the numbers are ascertained to amount to 156,000 beasts, 21,000 calves, 1,500,000 sheep, and 29,000 pigs. This does not, however, by any means form the total consumed in London, as large quantities of meat in carcases, particularly pork, are daily brought from the counties round the metropolis. The total value of cattle sold in Smithfield annually is calculated at £8,250,000. The quantity of poultry annually consumed in London is supposed to cost between £200,000 and £300,000; that of the game depends on the plentifulness of the season. There is nothing, however, more surprising than the sale of rabbits; one salesman in Leadenhall market, during a considerable portion of the year, is said to have sold 14,000 rabbits weekly. It is supposed that a million a-year is expended on fruits and vegetables. The consumption of wheat amounts to a million of quarters annually: of this four-fifths are supposed to be made into bread, being a consumption of sixty-four millions of quarters loaves every year, in the metropolis alone. The annual consumption of butter in London amounts to about 11,000, and that of cheese to 12,000 tons. The money paid annually for milk is supposed to amount to nearly £1,250,000.—Newspaper paragraph.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA

JANUARY 18TH 1842.

Latest Dates.

England	6th Sept.	Singapore	29th Nov.
U. States	17th Aug.	Java	4th Nov.
Calcutta	28th Oct	Manilla	Dec.
Bombay	28th Oct.	Austral-Asia	Nov.
Chusan	24th Dec	Ningpo	20th Oct.
Chinhae	18th Oct.	Amoy	2nd Jany.

Jany.	ARRIVED	From
11.	Sappho, *Dunlop*,	London.
14.	Isabella, *Hardie*,	Sing. and Bombay.
16.	Arethusa, *Christian*,	Liverpool.
—.	Urgent, ———,	Singapore.

Jany.	SAILED	For
15.	Friends, *Rugg*,	Singapore.
15.	Simplicia, (Port.) *Almeida*,	Sing. & Bombay.
15.	Sir J. Macnaghten, *Andrade*,	Timor & Lisbon.
16.	Alz. Barino, *Wade*,	London.
16.	Young Queen, *Reid*,	Liverpool.
16.	Mary Ellen, (U. S.) *Heard*,	New York.
17.	Samuel Watson, *Joyes*,	London.
17.	Warrender, *Owen*,	Singapore.
18.	Sir H. Compton, *Boulton*,	Sing. & Bombay.
18.	Duke of Northumberland, *Scott*,	London.

PASSENGERS.—Per Sir H. Compton, P. F. Robertson, P. Wildridge, Esqs.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For London.—Parkfield, Foam.
For Sydney.—Orwell.

LOADING.
For London.—Earl Grey, John Bibby.
For Liverpool.—Cordelia.
For Bombay.—Maia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.
From London.—Parramatta, Mercury.
From Liverpool.—Orizaba.
From do. via Singapore.—Anne Bidlson.
From Calcutta.—Mahgenia, Viscount Melbourne, Sylph.
From Bombay.—Volusser, H.C. Iron Steamers Medusa & Ariadne, Palinure, Hannah Kerr.
From Singapore.—Westmoreland.
From Sydney.—Livingstone.
From Java.—Ann Augustina.
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Union, (Port.)

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees.
1841-42.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.

		BRITISH.		
*Earl Grey	571	Wellsted		P. D.
*Rajah	352	Ferguson		
*Mary Ann Wedge	339	Macdowall		
*B. Hernaman	860	Page		P. C.
Penfield*	496	Whiteside		P. L.
Isabella Anna	238	Thompson		
Hero*	410	Farmer		
Persian	347	Willman		
Fair Barbadian	157	Johnson		
Ann	343	Kellock	Dent & Co.	
Gipsell		Hews	"	P. S.
Stains Castle	504	Petrie	"	
America(new	303	Hill	[ham	
Chelystra(Packet	322	Whiting	"	
Isabella		Hardie	"	
John Renwick	403	Morgan	"	
*Nimrod	468	Manning	Macvicar & Co.	
Louisa Baillie	413	Scanlan	"	
Wm. Metcalfe		Philipson	"	[co.s.n.
Mair	315	Semple	p.&m.eastonjee&	
*Pestonjee Bo-	595	West	Lindsay & Co.p.c.	
Secundra(mariner	498	Row		
Pearl	394	Burrows	Fear. R. & Co.	
*John Bibby	549	Snipe	Gibb, L. & Co.p.c.	
*Derbyshire [ts	378	Cawkett	"	P. M.
Princess Charlot	515	Nash	B.-l & Co.	P.C.
*Indus	351	Clarke	"	
*Sophia	586	Jones	Russell & Co.	
Fame	410	Greig	Dallas & Co.	P.C.
*Hycelt	327	Woodhouse	[& Rye, jr.	
Bellerophon	450	Crawford	[& Rosher & Co.	
British Isle	274	Graham	"	
Glasgow	441	Every	Turner & Co.	
Autumnus	328	White	Turner & Co.p.c.	
*Regulus	399	Reid	"	
Gilbert Hender-	437	Tweedie	"	
Alperton		Catt	"	
Canton		Crouch	"	
Mary Anne	582	Holton	P., Leighton& Co.	
Regina		Poole	W. H. Harton & c.	
Balopian	280	Bell	C. Fearon.	
Potentate	302	Ramsay	w.& r.Gemmell & co	
Arethusa	214	Christian	"	
Euphrates	617	Wilson [ton	Jamieson & How-	
Campus	353	Titherington	Alex. Calder. p.s.	
Sappho	368	Dunlop	Gribble,H&Co.p.c	
Algerine	150	Buckton	Capt. Buckton s.c.	
Forth		Pratt	R. Webster.	
		AMERICAN.		
*Lema		Kent	Russell & Co.	
Commando		Scudder	"	
Linlin		Endicott	"	
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	J.D. Sword & Co.	
*Lucania		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.	
Cayuga		Bissell	"	
*Cynthia		Johnson	Olyphant and Co.	
*Clareudon		Stoddard	"	
		DUTCH.		
Dudo			Macvicar & Co.	
		PERUVIAN.		
Ann		Riestra	Russell & Co.	

V. S. E. S. C. P. C. P. L. P. LP. P. S. Up For Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool, for Sydney.

At Whampoa.

The arrivals of the week have not brought any fresh intelligence.

From a *Bombay Times*, received by the Isabella, we have republished the proceedings of a general meeting of the newly established Bombay landing and shipping company. Captain C. Jones, late of the Sea-by, Castle, has been selected, out of eighteen candidates, to be the company's superintendent.

We have not a syllable of news from the Eastern expeditionary force; the transport Prince George is hourly expected from Chusan and Amoy, at which latter port her arrival has been reported by the *Black Joke*.

We have heard that the Maidea made the passage from Hongkong to Chusan in 30 days; she sailed on Nov. 19, and must therefore have arrived about Dec. 20th.

Canton.

With reference to the vague reports of an intended attack by the British forces on some of the newly erected fort below first bar, to which we alluded in our last, our first information on the subject, albeit received from highly intelligent and respectable authority, was not strictly correct on all points.

That a rumour was scattered abroad in Canton, that an attack was about to be, or probably would be, made, is true; but we have been told it was also accompanied by an assurance that there need be no anxiety or alarm for persons or property in Canton; but the hasty shipments made of teas and dollars to Whampoa, caused some apprehension among the Chinese as well as a few English merchants; only two or three of whom left Canton: we were, therefore, misinformed when we said that mr. T. A. Gibb was the only British merchant who remained in Canton, and we are now glad to correct our error by stating that messrs. Skinner, Sampson, Fryer and Staples—if not others—also remained: neither as we have been since informed, did teas fall so low and rapidly in price as 6 or 7 taels; yet we have also since heard that a considerable fall in price did occur, and that Fokien bohea and low congou were bought at taels 22 a 23 per picul; but this is a very high price for those descriptions of tea; for the E. I. company used to contract for Fokien Bohea for taels 14 to 15 per picul.

The rumour, however, seems to have caused very general dissatisfaction; yet there was also, as we have been informed, some foundation for it. We beg to again express our confident opinion that neither the forts in the river nor the city of Canton will be attacked, except by orders from h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

But there are even doubts as to whether any new fort has been built below the first bar; some individuals lately arrived from Canton, declare they did not see any vestige of a fort, while others are equally positive that a fort has been lately built there on improved and scientific principles.

The latest intelligence that has reached us from Canton, is, that the local government have demanded 8 or 10 lacs of dollars from the hong merchants to defray the expenses of building forts &c.; but it is very doubtful whether the whole body of the hong merchants will be able raise this large sum.

Business and the usual routine of affairs were proceeding as previously, and there is not any material alteration in the market, either in teas or imports, except that it is said the demand for cotton is a little on the encrease. The Chinese are carrying on the fortifications with great vigour, but we do not learn that any new defences have been erected *below* Howqua's fort.

The Chinese troops are frequently exercised at great guns and small arms.

We have been told that it is reported on good authority that *Lin* is dead.

Chapoo.

For several days past a report has been current among the Chinese that the British forces have taken possession of the port of *Chapoo*.

We learn from the Canton Repository for 1837, that directly to the northwestward of the island *Tahea* is a deep gulph, the disembogement of the river Tsientang. A few miles up this gulph is Hangchow foo the capital of the province of Chekeang, a place celebrated for its silk manufactures and the seat of an extensive maritime as well as inland trade. Kanpoo (supposed to be the Canfu of the Mahommedan travellers in the 8th century) was formerly the port of Hangchow, but the gradual accumulation of sands has rendered it necessary to move farther out towards the sea, to a place named *Chapoo*, situated like Kanpoo on the northern side of the gulph. From hence is carried on the trade with Japan, consisting of twenty large junks annually. The embankments raised against the encroachment of the sea, and the extensive salt works in this neighborhood, are objects of interest.

Hongkong.

The buildings are encreasing and the greatest perseverance and industry prevail in the erection of godowns and wharves; we regret to learn that the 37th M. N. I. continue very sickly, the men dying daily; some say from the want of warm clothing, which is easily procurable on moderate terms: the regiment is ordered back to Madras.

Many daring and successful robberies have been committed lately; the Chinese have adopted their old plan of throwing opium fire-balls into the rooms of houses and thus stupifying the sleeping inhabitants.

The miserable and petty system of annoyance in seizing all trading vessels is continued, and the captured crews are turned adrift on Hongkong, without money or food: it follows as a matter of course that their resource to procure either must be robbery.

In capturing these trading vessels, however, the orders of the admiral are only obeyed; but we certainly think that were h. e. to know the confidence the Chinese placed in captain Elliot's Chinese proclamation of June 1840, and the trust they repose in English faith when once pledged, that h. e. would rescind his orders, or confine them to the government grain and salt junks and boats.

We are obliged to our correspondent for the following lines *In imitation of a noble author*, but what does he mean by the *'beams crack the bone'*?

Know ye the land where the Mango and Lychee.
Surrounding the villages, ripen in time?
Where the Longan and Orange, and also the Pear tree
Are not the worst musters of fruit in that clime.
Know ye the land of boiled rice and fish salted,
The grateful repast of tired travellers halted;
&c.a.&c.a. vide—the last Hongkong Gazette.

In imitation of a noble author
(From the new work of 'Hongkong and the Hongkongians')

Know ye the land where the sampan and hoel
Are emblems of deeds which their builders have done?
Where the convict and pick-axe, the coolly & shovel,
Now madden to anger, now welcome to fun?
Know ye the land of the shingle and stone, [bone;
Where the flowers never blossom, the beams crack the
Where the light fits of ague, with fever oppressed,
Wax faint, when there's little to faint in the breast;
Where the pumpkin and radish come nearest to fruit,
And the voice of the crying coin never is mute;
Where the tints of the earth, and the hues of the sky,
In colour or beauty may possibly vie,
But one can't say exactly, the hills are too high;
Where the women are—women (defend me, ye fine!)
And all, save the scene we behold, seems divine!
'Tis the clime of celestials, the land of the moon,
Can she smile on her children who found it a boon?
Oh! strange as the legends of minstrel's old song
Are the Chinamen's hearts, and the *tales* of Hongkong.

We decline publishing the letter of *Amicus Veritatis:—for current reports are widely different from a reward offered by advertisements and hand-bills: moreover, the finding* was not reported when it should have been.

The ship *Friends* has been sent down to Singapore, in charge of an officer of h. m.'s Herald, for adjudication in the vice-admiralty court: it is said her papers are unsatisfactory.

New Newspaper.

It is currently reported that mr. ex-alderman James White, late of the ward of Bassishaw, who arrived in the sir Herbert Compton on the 23rd ulto., has imported a press and types, and that it is his intention to establish an English newspaper in the town of Hongkong. We hail the arrival of our new contemporary of the *fourth estate*, and offer to him the right hand of good fellowship; and should he contemplate publishing a *prospectus* of his forth-coming daily, semi-weekly, weekly or semi-monthly paper, we beg to offer to him the free use of our columns to usher the announcement of the birth of his journal to the world.

As we have not received our copy of O Portuguez Na China, which contains the following edict, we borrow the translation from last saturday's Canton Press.

Translated from O Portuguez na China.

EDICT.

The loyal senate of Macao publishes the following for the information and observance of all inhabitants:

1st.—The admission of guns in the custom-house, and of other warlike stores, is here with prohibited, except it be for deposit; when their exportation to the roads only will be permitted, under guaranties to be hereafter established.

2nd.—All and every one who henceforward shall deal in these articles, will be considered as smugglers, and punished as such conformably to the laws of the country. Signed by the governor, Silveira Pinto, and senators Mello, Marques, Vieira and Seabra, countersigned by the secretary, Miguel Pereira Simoens.

The fire that occurred in the Hongkong bazaar on the 12th inst., has been reported to us, with scarcely credible assertions as to the apathy evinced by the officers of h m.'s ships; probably, being anchored far over towards the northern side of the bay, the distance from the scene of disaster prevented them from affording the desired assistance in extinguishing the fire—which could have lasted but a very short time when raging only amidst mat-houses. The following extract of a letter on the subject is from the Canton Press of the 15th inst.

"On the morning of the 12th a large fire occurred at Hongkong, which destroyed a great portion of the bazaar, but fortunately only the mathouses; the recently erected brick and stone houses escaped. The French frigate *Erigone* sent her boats and men in a most prompt and praiseworthy manner to assist in extinguishing the fire; *not a boat or a man from the British ships of war.* The efficient and prompt conduct of the magistrate and other authorities on shore was deserving the greatest praise."

THE BENGAL AND AGRA Annual GUIDE AND GAZETTEER.

Messrs. William Rushton & Co., of Calcutta, have kindly sent to us a presentation copy of *The Bengal and Agra Annual Guide and Gazetteer* for 1841, in two very thick octavo volumes; the leaves only of the first vol., exclusive of the binding, measure 2¼ & of the second nearly 3 inches in thickness; the first volume contains 1229 and the second 1335 closely printed pages in small type. The table of the contents of the first volume alone fills 20 pages.

The editor, whose name is not published, in a very modest preface, says a few words, "partly in way of explanation, but more in the form of apology."

He states that the head of the Indian government encouraged him to proceed with the work, and free access was given to every record office. "The only stipulations were that all pecuniary risks should rest with the publishers and that all profit beyond a fair remuneration for their outlay, trouble, and risk, should be devoted to some charitable institution.—Subsequently a scholarship in the medical college was selected for this purpose."

"With this understanding messrs. Rushton & Co undertook the publication of the work." A further number of 1000 copies was put through the press, previous to the completion of the original work, as a speculation of the publishers, and they are profectly unfettered as to the disposal of whatever profits may arise from the sale of this portion of the work."

The editor gives great credit to the publishhers for their liberality; he himself has not the slightest pecuniary interest in the work.

The Bengal and Agra Guide for 1841 is not a mere compilation from works already in print. On the contrary, the publication contains much that is new.

The latitudes and longitudes of places in India are supplied by an officer employed in the trigonometrical survey department; for the tide table the editor is indebted to the master attendant's office; and the laborious calculations for the almanac have been cheerfully made by one of India's best astronomers.

Each volume is divided in to three parts, but the contents of each are far too multifarious for us to quote in our small and humble sheet; we can only add that the publication is the largest ever issued from the press of India, and was commenced only in September 1840. The work will be continued with great improvements in the maps and plans—of which there are between forty and fifty in these two volumes; and much new and original matter, for 1842.

This publication is highly deserving the patronage of all those whose duty or inclination it is to inform themselves accurately of the history and present state of British India its statistics, and the machinery and working of all branches of the Indian government.

Copies of the Bengal and Agra Guide and Gazetteer for 1841 are to be had of Messrs. Hooker and [illegible] price 30 per copy 3rd edition.

We make the following selections from the first few pages of part III, vol. I—which the editor says are taken from an early copy of mr. Stocqueler's forthcouning work on Calcutta."

PORTUGUESE.—The Portuguese of Calcutta are very different from the ancient Portuguese of old Albuquerque's day, and from the modern inhabitants of the parent country. The higher class of them are chiefly merchants, and can boast of worthy, active, and intelligent men. The class which may rank next are employed as clerks in public and private offices, and the lowest body are able to earn their livelihood as cooks, heads of stables, &c. Many of this last class find employment in different ways amongst the wealthier and more modernized natives and other opulent natives. The females of the lower class are frequently to be found in service as head housekeepers, or ayahs (lady's maids).

A curious, and not generally known, custom prevails among the Portuguese. On the occasion of a festivity, a marriage for instance, or the circumstance of obtaining a good situation in an office, an entertainment is given. An empty but commodious house being hired for the occasion, and the lease being sometimes for a week, sometimes, for more. Acquaintances, (and amongst these the richer Portuguese never draw back from being included) lend all the material in furniture, table, glass, crockery, wall-shades, *et hoc genus omne*, that they can spare to garnish and bedizen the chambers set apart to give effect to the *dulce est desipere*. Nor does the philanthropy of the more fortunate portion of the Portuguese community end here; they lend dresses and valuable jewellery for the occasion to the poorer portion all of which are carefully and punctually returned when no longer required. The Portuguese musicians, of the very first bands, those generally procurable only by the very first society in Calcutta, give their gratuitous aid. Every acquaintance, and on the occasion of the host's family being in any way connected with a public office, all that choose to some of his brethren of the quill in that office, are invited, and a round of dancing, card-playing, eating, drinking, and merriment continues for two, four, six or more nights.

CHINESE.—The Chinese branch subsist almost exclusively by ladies' and childrens,' though sometimes also gentlemen's, shoe-making; a trade at which they are neat, expert, and industrious, so much so, and likewise so cheap are their manufactures, compared with English prices, that no lady coming to Calcutta should ever take a larger supply from home than would suffice to serve her while on shipboard, for she will be able to procure for less than two to less than four shillings a pair, (according as the supplies, or otherwise, her own materials,) shoes of every requisite description, which would cost her full double the sum in London, and not be so agreeable for Indian wear, after all. The Chinese when once away from the parent country, dare not go back to it lest their cophings should be squeezed from them, or [illegible] worse thing happen to them."

"The Chinese is duly largely is opium-devouring, and gambling, when the love of this, and is given to idle instead of industrious habits. Some of them find employment as carpenters, and are not bad hands at fitting up a cabin on ship board. They are independent in their bearing, and cunning at the same time; that is, they will cheat you, if they see you are not particular.

The late mr. Thomas Beale.

—The most cruel calamity which misfortune can produce, must, by the necessity of nature, be quickly at an end. The soul cannot long be held in prison, but will fly away, and leave a lifeless body to human malice.

—*Ridetque suæ industria trunci.*

And musing mocks the body a frame below.

Rambler.

In the Canton Register for Dec. 28th 1841, we stated the time when and the place where this gentleman was last seen in the evening of 10th of dec.; namely: near and beyond the path leading to the Chinese village of Madgha.

Up to the 13th inst., mr. Beale had not been seen or heard of; and we think that it was the universal opinion that he had concealed himself among his Portuguese or Chinese friends; but on the 2nd inst., some Portuguese lads, who were amusing themselves in Casilha bay, discovered the top of a human skull, and part of the flap of a man's waistcoat was seen when they scraped away a little of the sand with their sticks. One of them says there was at that time a very offensive smell; but there was not the least portion of the scalp remaining, the skull was quite bare, and more of it was then visible than when the same lads & another saw it again on the 12th inst.—It is very unfortunate and reprehensible that these lads did not report the discovery to the Macao authorities on the 2d inst. When it became known on the 13th inst., from their report, the Ouvidor, the judge, accompanied by a Portuguese surgeon and notaries, proceeded to the spot about 2 p.m., where they were met by mr. Matheson, mr. Dent, and dr. P. Young; the editor of this paper was also present.

The corpse was disinterred as speedily as possible from the wet sand about 3 feet deep; but before any of the garments were removed, mr. Beale's personal Chinese servant was examined minutely as to what clothes and under garments his master usually wore His description agreed exactly with those found on the corpse: short cotton drawers, long cotton stockings, a Bengal muslin banyan; the initials T. B. marked with *red* thread on the shirt, and with *blue* or *black* thread on the waistband of the drawers and stockings; the waistcoat, too, of a crossed bar pattern was also recognised, and the blue surtout and blue trowsers.

The Blue surtout and trowsers were entire; only the hat, cravat and shoes were missing; and the marks on the lines were identical with those on the linen in his house.

Not the least portion of flesh was remaining on the head or face; the teeth had fallen out, and the trunk was in an utter a state of total decomposition; the clothes, however, the length of the body, and the skull, were considered by all present sufficient proofs that the corpse was that of mr. Beale; and a peculiar curved formation of the great toe, which had frequently attracted dr. Young's attention when examining the œdematous state of his right ancle—a disease to which he had been many years subject,—again was recognised by dr Young.

The corpse was interred in the English cemetery on the 14th inst.; the last, and ceremony was attended by a numerous assemblage of English and Portuguese mourners; the funeral service was read by the reverend E. C. Bridgman.

Mr. Thomas Beale's body lies buried close to that of his nephew, mr. Daniel Beale, who died in Macao, in 1827.

How and by whom mr. Beale's body was buried, in so shallow a hole in the sand in Casilha bay is still a mysterious secret; we learn from the surgeons who examined the corpse that there were no discoverable marks of external violence; at this time there is no evidence when, where, or by what means the unfortunate gentleman met his death: and all conjecture is, therefore, useless, impertinent, and irreverent; for death is awful, and the dead are sacred! and we leave the mournful subject with the observation that it must be a melancholy satisfaction to all mr. Beale's friends that his body has been found and has been buried with Christian burial, and interred near the remains of his dear relation.

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JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 4. TUESDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1842. No. 580.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine al Ship WILLIAM METCALFE 448 Tons, Captain PHILIPSON, now ready to receive cargo and will be despatched in 10 next month. For freight or passage (having excellent accommodation) apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 25th January, 1842

FOR LONDON, FROM WHAMPOA.

THE fine A. 1. Ship LOUISA BAILLIE, 413 Tons, A. SCANLAN, Commander, has 3/4ths of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on or before the 10th Prox. For freight &c. Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.—Macao, or RUSSELL & Co.—Canton.

Macao, 25th Jany., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Schooner LADY GRANT, will be despatched 1st of February. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th January 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE,

AND will positively sail on Thursday the 28th inst. the AUSTRALASIAN PACKET, for freight or passage apply to Messrs DENT & Co. or the master board

WILLIAM HILL—Master.

Macao, 24th Jany., 1842.

FOR LISBON.

THE Portuguese Brig "NOVO VIAGENTE," Captain A. R. VALENTE, will sail for the above Port on the 10th February. For freight apply to.

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 24th of January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE new ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. 1. for twelve years, JOHN SHIPP Commander, now loading at Whampoa. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To Great Britain or any Port in India.

THE A. 1. British Barque "SAPPHO," captain DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register O M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT,

TO CALCUTTA & MACAO ROADS OR OTHER OUTER ANCHORAGES.

THE Ship ROMANJEE HORMUSJEE of 800 tons, Captain PAGE, to have early dispatch. Apply to

J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN, Canton, or HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE new, and fast sailing Barque CANOPUS, A. 1. for 12 years, 365 Tons per Register, Captain JAMES TITHERINGTON. Apply to the Commander, or to

ALEX CALDER.

Macao, 17th January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine fast sailing Barque MAIA, 315 Tons, HENRY SPEARS, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine Ship EARL GREY, A. 1. 750 tons, Captain MELLISH, having a Surgeon and good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao, or JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Esq.—Canton

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Clipper built Brig "ALGERINE," rebuilt of Teak only three years ago, well fastened, and found, and in every respect ready for sea. Burthen 150 Tons, this Brig has excellent accomodation for Passengers, and on inspection will prove that no expense has been spared to render her a most desirable vessel either for the opium trade or any other where despatch is required. For particulars apply to Captain BUCKTON on board the "Algerine" at Macao.

Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE CORDELIA, loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

Macao, 10th Dec 1841. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A. 1. Ship "PESTONJEE BOMANJEE," H. P. WEST commander. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Captain HEWS, will have early despatche For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1830 and recoppered last December, 205 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "AUTUMNUS," Capt. W. WHITE, British Built (in 1840) 523 Tons Register, now lying in the Roads ready for any employment. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 tons, captain C. J. Nash. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th Sept., 1841.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co., and that Mr. JOSEPH FROST ROGER is admitted a partner from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, £5 per cent returnable on the Premiums.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-43.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 30th November, 1841.

MERCHANDIZE received on demurrage, on moderate terms, on board Brig "BETSY AND SARAH," lying in the Typa. Apply to

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on demurrage on moderate terms, on board the British brig "Luzon" at Hongkong.

Apply on board to captain

July 18th, 1841. A. H. FRYER.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio, lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yrurtegoyena. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Esq.

AN Old English made Trunk has been sent by mistake to Mr. Matheson's residence.

The Owner is requested to apply for it.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

THE ALBION HOTEL.

(FIRST HOUSE ON THE PARVA GRADDE.)

Will in future be conducted by ALFRED SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts to merit their support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 4 o'Clock.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lanes, Superfine BLACK and SCARLET CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams and American Pine Spars suitable for Topmasts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.—46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 35 Queen's Road Howqua Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.—Macao.

or C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Macao, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Brig "ALGERINE," at Macao, just arrived (from the well known house of D. Wilson & Co Calcutta) a first rate selection of goods, consisting of Rice Beer in Hhds and Bottle, Porter in Do. Fine old Brandy and Geneva. Old Tom, and real Glenlivet, Champagne from Ineot of Epernay, Carbonell's old bottled Port, and fine old Brown Sherry from Peter Domecq & Co., Knockdown Cherry Brandy, Annisetti de Bordeaux, Bengal Imperial Havannah Cigars, Captains and Cabin Biscuits, Fancy Mixed Do and spice nuts, Navy Beef and Pork, Kiln dried Cape Flour in Tins all kinds of hermetically sealed provisions, Sardines, Tapioca, Sago, Pearl Barley

patent Groats, and all kinds of grocery. Pickles, Jams and Jellies, Cheese, Sauces, Lucca Oil and English Vinegar, Perfumery, Cut-lery-ware, French Velvet Corks, Stationery of every sort, Shot, Powder, Bowling pieces, Table Nice, Steel, various kinds of Cutlery, Warm Clothing of every description. Blue Cloth, Navy Buttons, Blankets &c. Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Ratlin Coir Rope, Bunting, Canvas, Duck &c. Nails and Screws, besides many other things too numerous for insertion in an advertisement. Printed lists will be forwarded to all parties wishing to purchase on application to

Captain BUCKTON.
"Algerine" Macao.
Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Europe Letter paper, and Swedish Tar at very moderate terms, and tea Loo,of the of different qualities. Apply to

P DE LAS HERAS.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing, Sloops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.
30th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE.—150 New Water Butts of 180 Gal.-each
40 do do Puncheons of 100 do
A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for 200 people. Apply to Wm. LANE, British Hotel.
or to the Captain on board the Gilbert Henderson
Macao Roads.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pages" in boxes, "Wanacha" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks, 25 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvass, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Owel Coal in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon, in cases at 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Hutton's Green glass and stone jugs, and in cases of five and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Florentine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and topmasts, yards &c.a. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Maraschino, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars, and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply to
Macao, 8th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate) @ 30.00
4 do. of Marsala 60.00
4 Quarter casks do. 30.00
Five cases 3 doz. each London Bottled Marsala 9.00
do. 3 do. do. Sherry 11.00
apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.
Macao, 21 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Size. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also
Spars 70 to 90 feet, by 20 to 27 inches.
and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.
General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 29th August, 1841.

PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE for sale by
JNO: SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Best Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.
Mess pieces, Round Bronze and Planks.
Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Soft Soap and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Caddy Bread.
A few Coils of Coir Rope and Grape Shot,
For sale at the store of JNO: SMITH

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr.—to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—THE full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register, Years 1838, Nos. 14, 18, 45, 1840, No. 27, 1841, Nos. 2, 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 36 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for* 1842. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound @ 3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound @ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound @ 12 vol., and the C. Reg. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, @ 6 per vol.

Also, A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Slade, Editor of the C. Reg. @ 2 Sp. Drs.

Calcutta Black Bills of Exchange, @ Sp. Rs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, Rue du Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....per 100	}	@ 2.
Opium Orders..... "		
Circulars &c:..... "		
Commander's Notes &c..... "	}	@ 4.
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts..... "		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c "		
Navy Bills..... "		
Policies, and Folio pages..... "	}	@ 5.
Auction Bills..... "		

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

ART. V. *The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 20th 1841.*

From the Chinese Repository, Oct. 1841.

(Continued from the No. 9. page 7.)

In closing this report, the trustees would encourage themselves, and all the friends of the society, by renewed reference to the grand and noble object to which it aims. It is impossible, by any language, adequately to express the high importance of training young Chinese in the manner proposed by this institution. It should be borne in mind, also that a new era has here begun in the course of events, and, under these new and improved prospects opening before us, it is time the work of training the intellectual man be urged on upon a broader scale and with augmented force.

After the reading of the report, it was moved by mr. Moller, seconded by mr. Williams, and unanimously resolved:—

That the report now read be accepted and approved, and printed under the direction of the committee of trustees."

It was next, on motion of mr. Matheson, seconded by mr. Boone unanimously resolved:—

"That the especial thanks of the society be conveyed to professors Gibbs, Silliman, and Goodrich, of Yale College, for their promptness in according to the request of the trustees to select a tutor, and to promote generally the interests of the society, and for the admirable selection they have made in the rev. mr. Brown."

On motion of mr. B. Hall, seconded by mr. Hobson, it was resolved:—

"That the thanks of the society be given to the rev. mr. and mrs. Boone, and the rev. mr. Milne, for their valuable services in teaching the school, and taking charge of the library during the late visit of mr. Bridgman to the straits, and for their generosity in doing so, without entailing expense of any kind on the society."

In reply to this resolution, mr. Boone shortly remarked, that the services he had rendered to the society were entirely unworthy of thanks; that it had been a pleasure to him to discover that fund, and if an opportunity should occur again, it would give him equal pleasure to repeat it, and as much more as lay in his power. Mr. Milne responded on request, that in his own view, if there was any obligation, it was mutual, for he had esteemed it a privilege, so further in any manner the objects of the society, and he still regarded it in that light. It had given him great satisfaction to see in this school those germs of good to China, which had been planted by the instrumentality of the Morrison Education Society, and would there, he trusted, be nourished into growth and maturity. He was happy to testify that the difference between the present and former intellectual conditions of those to whom their patronage had been extended, afforded striking evidence that a mental stimulus of no ordinary kind, in this country, had been at work in those minds, while the moral results of this first experiment were no less delightful to one who had been in a situation to make the comparison. He concluded by saying that, he could not doubt that the friends of the society would henceforth be encouraged to sustain it liberally.

Mr. Bridgman then rose, and asking liberty to bring to the notice of the society the labor of conducting the school now under its direction, spoke as follows:—Since the opening of the school in this house, I have visited it once or oftener every week. These informal visits have afforded good opportunities of observing the whole routine of tuition and discipline. From one of the trustees, thus situated, some thing more than an approving voice is due. To those who see only the report which has been submitted to the meeting this morning, the labors connected with the management of such a school, cannot appear in their full magnitude, nor is it possible for me to set them before you in their just proportions. You must go into the school-room, and daily watch the scene there, in order fully to estimate either the amount of labor or its results. Besides giving instruction and listening to recitations at fixed hours each day, a watchful care must be maintained both night and day over the pupils, whether they be in or out of the school-room. The weight of the burden imposed by these duties, none can learn except by experience—at least I did never know its nature if I had learned it in this way. Where the instructors are deeply interested in the welfare of their pupils, (as I know they are in this case,) they are often insensible to the burden, and sometimes sink under it before they are aware to what an extent they are taxing their energies. In this school the burden has been heavy enough—heavier, I think, than our friends themselves imagine; and the results of their efforts for the benefit of their pupils, greater: of this, at least I am certain, that, but for personal observation made as already stated, I should not have estimated either so highly, by one half, as I do now. Some may regret that the number of pupils has been so small:—I do not. Mr. Brown required much time for the study of the Chinese language, and it is well that he has had so much. In the school, a good beginning has been made, better in my judgment, had otherwise could have been; and now if our means will admit, the number of pupils may be increased. I will not, mr. President, dwell longer upon this subject, but I am unwilling to sit down, without offering one word of encouragement. In the toilsome hours of study and teaching, it must be a consolation to know that one has the approbation, the sympathy, the countenance, and the support, of those who are around him. Thanks, because they cost little, are not the less due. Better encouragement than thanks will be given: still these, poor as they are, should not be withheld: and I am sure, sir, that you, and every one present, will wish to have entered on the records of this meeting, the resolution which I now beg leave to submit to it.

"Resolved, that the thanks of this society be given to the rev. mr. and mrs. Brown for the care, assiduity, and zeal, which they have so constantly exhibited in carrying into effect its object in educating Chinese youths."

Mr. Dyer followed him, saying, I second this resolution most cordially, and I fear I shall only impair the effect of mr. Bridgman's remarks by adding anything.

He speaks from an intimate acquaintance with mr. and mrs. Brown and a thorough insight into all their arrangements and plans, the result of almost daily intercourse. My opportunities have of course been more limited, but in visiting the establishment, and examining the boys, I have been highly gratified with their progress and their quiet cheerful demeanor, and the general air of order and comfort around them, so different to what they have been accustomed to. Mr. Brown's services would be valuable at any time, but I consider the society singularly fortunate in obtaining them at the outset of its course. He is most assiduous in his attention to the boys, prosecuting at the same time his study of the Chinese language, and of their system of education, with the view of improving it, and from his talents, acquirements, and patient spirit of investigation, with an entire devotion to the cause, we may confidently look forward to the realization "of some of the more extended objects of the society at no very distant period." Most sincerely do I trust, both for their own sakes and the interests of the society, that the health of mr. and mrs. Brown will enable them to carry out the system they have so successfully commenced.

The resolution was then put to vote, and unanimously carried.

[To be continued.]

AMERICA.

THE CASE OF M'LEOD.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

The principle involved in this affair is the personal responsibility incurred by soldiers and sailors, officers as well as privates, in obeying the orders of their duly appointed commanders, holding commissions from the national authorities of their country.

This principle cannot be expected to meet a particular case, and to accomodate a special popular feeling of exciting by any nation against another. If based upon the immutable law of justice, it must apply at all times, and to all people claiming to come within the pale of civilized nations.

Let us, therefore, apply a common sense test to this principle, one that every man may understand. There has been already too much legal lore expended, and the result has been to make a very simple affair appear very complicated.

For instance—the United States are at this moment at peace with all other nations, yet the United States have

ships of war well manned and armed in various parts of the world—for what?

To avert all chance of any illegal hostilities which may be perpetrated upon American citizens or property by the subjects of any government in contravention of treaties or the laws of peace.

If the officers commanding these ships of war have no discretionary power to use their arms, except after a declaration of war, they may as well avoid the cost of home the necessity for action, as well as the 'legal,' antiquity after it. So they are but nothing on idle display of a force which they dare not use; a mockery to law, for if they do they render their ship's companions who may act hostilely against a friendly nation under their orders personally liable to trial and actions, should any individuals expose the treasonable afterwards by going ashore upon the territory of the aggrieved party. This would be the law of the M'Leod case, as the following supposed and possible case will exemplify:—

Take, for instance, the station of a United States man-of-war on the coast of Chili or Peru.

Suppose that the inhabitants of a certain district on the coast take it into their heads, with or without a reason, to act on that and cultivate a hostile feeling against Americans, which the authorities of the country either cannot or will not prevent, but hastily commit it to break out into overt acts of hostility against American citizens and property, wherever accessible to them.

Suppose, further, that, after having committed many murderous depredations against his countrymen, the commander of the American ship of war receives information that a certain steamboat or other vessel had been fitted out with hostile intentions of a piratical sort. And that, after having committed here divers acts of illegal violence upon any American vessel, they choose for attack, at any part of the coast, the well stock shelter in the port from whence she sailed.

Suppose that such officer, holding his country's commission, and wishing well therefore, should take it into his head to do what an American officer would be very apt to do in such a case (Vattel and Puffendorf to the contrary notwithstanding), to order out his boats, and man them with 'minutemen,' to follow him to the d—l, or in other words, upon a desperate and dangerous cutting-out expedition.

Suppose one of those Peruvians or Chilians to be killed in this attack.

Suppose the ship of war to put into another port afterwards—Valparaiso or Lima, for example.

Suppose one of the crew goes ashore, whether one of the volunteers or not, no matter.

Suppose the authorities seize him on a charge of 'murder' committed in an assault made under the orders of his commander, and upon such charge commit him to prison, there to await a Peruvian adjudication of the matter under their laws—which might, for aught he knew be periodically administered every seven years. How would 'Jack' relish the assurance that he should have a fair trial, but that 'the law must take its course.' What would Americans say? Would they justify the application of 'M'Leod law' by the Chilians or Peruvians against an officer or seaman of one of their national vessels? It would be a case in point—their territory would have been violated, their citizens slain, their laws outraged, the aggressor is the commander of a national ship of war, his nation responsible for his public acts, a responsibility that may be enforced by reprisals, non-intercourse, or war. Yet for sooth, they the Peruvians or Chilians, choose the dignified method of redressing a national wrong by hanging a poor sailor, one of the ship's company!

Suppose such an event to happen hereafter, and the case of M'Leod to be cited as precedent and authority, why, then the next time Jack is ordered by his commander to fetch shot, he will first ask him quiet, look wise and ask his captain, 'if he's sure he's right,' 'cos,' says Jack, 'I do not mean to be hang for obeying orders.' 'Fire it' says the captain, 'or I'll hang you for disobedience.' Here is a pretty dilemma the lawyers have got Jack into! Yet this is neither more nor less than the result of carrying out the 'principle' now applied to M'Leod. Does it work well upon the old test of common sense? Let those ask themselves who have suffered themselves to be mystified by long-winded legal arguments and ingenious special pleadings.

It is a farce to send ships of war to sea to protect your citizens in time of peace, if their gallant crews are to be liable to be tried and hung as 'murderers' for doing their duty in obeying orders without question, when their own country declares to the face of the world that such is liability she imposes upon them.

The sooner such and, absurd as it is exposed the better; it cannot be worked out to its ultimate results without reducing national forces to the level of banditti. No civilized nation can permit its application to the meanest soldier or sailor in its service. If she does she deserves not to have a single arm raised for her defence.

The oft repeated charge that M'Leod brought himself into trouble by his boasting is hardly worth refutation. Suppose one of compositor Napier's men should boast in an Egyptian 'posthouse' that he was at the late siege of Acre, an 'outrage' in which thousands of Egyptians lost their lives, all that could be said would be that Jack was indiscreet, but such indiscretion would hardly make him a criminal under Egyptian law.

VARIOUS KINDS OF ACTIVITY.—There is a very important difference between active action in the diffusion of Christianity, and active in the dissemination of peculiar views of Christianity. The latter breaketh the most even man and the more energetic so far, in addition to the ordinary elements of zeal, it is fed by pride, self-sufficiency, the desire of being better than one's neighbours, and the pleasure of finding fault, except the quiet spirit exercised to many good kind of people. Activity, like zeal, is only valuable as it is applied; but quiet people bestow their praise on the quality, and give little heed to the purposes to which it is directed. The Bible.

(Calcutta Courier, October 22.)

"MAKE ROOM FOR POSTERITY."

By Joseph R. Chandler.

The editor of the Baltimore Clipper, in reply to a correspondent using the signature 'Posterity,' says, 'we make room for posterity.'

Well, just what our brother does, has been done before from time immemorial. Cain wandered to 'make room for posterity.' Israel journeyed to the desert and pestered Canaan 'to make room for his posterity.' Across the green wonderful into Italy 'to make room for posterity.' Penn gathered the pennies of his faith, his time, and consecrated down on the banks of the Delaware, to 'make room for posterity.' Men are allowed from cities, and journal in prairies, for that purpose. The poor Indian, who has sat down quietly by his wigwam to smoke the pipe of peace, and see his companions on prospect around him—he, he, determined upon the whites need his land to 'make room for their posterity.' He goes reluctantly to the distant west, half pleased with the idea of hunting grounds that will afford 'room for his posterity.' The posterity of the poor Indian!!—pale, waning, tapering consumptive heart beat the whole soil of the new world, its point lost in some peninsula that juts away into the distant Pacific. The stock foundations which our aged sires are laying for habitations yet to rise and the finished colonies and armaments battle—what are these but 'room for posterity?'

We followed, only a few days since, into a richly ornamented burying ground, the body of one who, for years, held filled a large space in the public eye; and when they had lowered him the narrow resting and dampness about the coffin of the great dust, and covered him partially with earth, coffin-plate, escutcheon, name, cut, mat another, following a young mother to her last great earthly home. As we passed the mourning throng, marshalled into a funeral train, and whom we had long known shook his head in mournful recognition, and pointed to any of our strewn thither, 'no room here to make room for posterity.'

All of us are crowding onward—all are passing away to 'make room for our posterity.' We are to be pressed close, like the gathered herbage, so that the whole harvest of our six-thousand years will seem to occupy less space than the single generation that constitutes their posterity. Before the end we lie still and compact; the true equality of death any longer is understood and illustrated there, while above, ample space is demanded, and acres are required for a single living. The true democracy is in the grave: 'There the rich and the poor lie down together, that they may 'make room for their posterity.'

Even we who write, and moralize as we pass along, look back at the troop who demand our place, and feel that we too have the duty to perform and the debt to pay, and gathering up our mantle with decaying energies, we hope there is room for us where there are 'many mansions,' and in that hope we prepare, like our professional brother, to 'make room for posterity.'

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

JANUARY 25TH 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	9th Sept.	Singapore	29th Nov.
U. States	17th Aug.	Java	4th Nov.
Calcutta	28th Oct.	Manila	Dec.
Bombay	28th Oct.	Austral-Asia	25th Nov.
Chusan	14th Jany.	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	19th Jany.

ARRIVED

Jany.		From
16.	LIVINGSTON, *Rickerby*,	Sydney.
16.	PRINCE GEORGE, *Grant*,	Chusan.
17.	MARMION, *Dare*,	Chusan.
23.	CACIQUE, *Jones*,	Sydney.
23.	JOHN CAMPBELL, *Whyte*,	Sydney.

SAILED

Jany.		For
20.	LIVINGSTON, *Rickerby*,	Calcutta.
21.	GONETA, (Bp.) *Pardo*,	Manila.
22.	FERNANDEZ, (Port.) *Sena*,	Singapore & Goa.
22.	RAMONA, *Pardo*,	Singapore and Calcutta.
22.	THE BARBADIAN, *Johnson*,	Sydney

PASSENGERS.—Per Livingston, mr. McDonald. Per Fair Barbadian, R. G. Dunlop, esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Penkfield, Feom, 16th inst.
For Sydney.—Orwell.
For Singapore.—Austral-Asian Packet, (28th inst.) Mary Ann.

LOADING.

For London.—Earl Grey, John Bibby, Louisa Baillie.
For Liverpool.—Cordelia.
For Bombay.—Nain, Wm. Metcalfe, Lady Grant.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Mercury, Lady Leith.
From Liverpool.—Orixa, Prince Doria.
From do via Singapore.—Ann Eichen.
From Calcutta.—Monsoon, Viscount Melbourne, Sylph.
From Bombay.—Ardaseer, Palatine, Hannah Kerr.
From Singapore.—Westmoreland, Amizade.
From Java.—Ann Augustina.
From Lisbon.—Activa. (Port.) Union. (Port.)
From Manila.—Trinc—

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1841-42.

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*Earl Grey	571	Mollison	Jardine, Matheson & Co. P. L.
*Rajah	352	Ferguson	
Mary Ann Wade	339	Macdowall	
*R. Hormusjee	680	Page	
Parkfield	496	Whiteside	Dent & Co. P. C.
Isabella Anna	236	Thompson	
Hero	410	Farmer	
Persian	347	Milleman	
Arun	343	Kelloch	Dent & Co.
Orwell		Hewe	" P. S.
Shine Castle	504	Petrie	"
Austral-Asian	305	Hill [lam	" P. P.
Cheviot[m]Packet	322	Whitting-	
Isabella		Hardie	"
John Renwick	403	Morgan	"
*Nimrod	468	Manning	Macvicar & Co.
*Louisa Baillie	412	Scanlan	" P. C.
Wm. Metcalfe		Phillipson	P. C. B. P. C. B.
Maia	315	Sproule	D & M. Austin & Co.
*Peston Jee Bo-	595	West	Lindsay & Co. P. C.
Seccotris[manjee	498	Rice	"
*Pearl	394	Burgess	Fox, R. & Co.
*John Bibby	549	Snipe	Gibb, L. & Co. P. L.
*Cordelia [te	378	Cawkett	" P. LP.
Princess Charlot-	515	Nash	Bell & Co. P. C.
*Indus	351	Clarke	"
*Sophia	586	Johns	Russell & Co.
*Hyacia	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Belmaren	350	Crawford	L. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle	274	Graham	"
Guimachan	441	Every	Dirom & Co.
*Autumnus	328	White	Turner & Co. P. C.
*Regular [son.	389	Budd	"
Gilbert Hequer-	447	Tweedie	"
Alberton		Catt	"
Captog		Crouch	"
Mary Anne	587	Holton	F., Leighton & Co.
Salopian	290	Bell	C. Fearon.
Cacique	171	Jones	"
Potentate	302	Ramsay	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Arethusa	214	Christian	"
Euphrates	617	Wilson [ton	Jamieson & How
Cahopus	365	Tithering-	Alex. Calder. P. C.
Sappho	368	Dunlop	Gribble, H. & Co. P. C.
Algerine	150	Buckle	Capt. Buckle P. C.
Forth		Pratt	R. Webster.
*John Campbell	422	Whyte	Capt. Whyte.
		AMERICAN.	
*Lenia		Kent	Russell & Co.
Coromando		Sendder	"
Lintin		Endicott	"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co.
*Laconia		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga		Bissell	"
*Cynthia		Johnson	Olyphant and Co.
*Careudon		Stoddard	"
		DUTCH.	
Dude			Macvicar & Co.
		PERUVIAN.	
Ana		Riestra	Russell & Co.

P. C. B. P. C. P. C. P. L. P. LP. P. C. Up Poe

Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta. Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool, for Sydney.

At Whampoa.

Captain Jones, of the *Cacique*, kindly sent us a bundle of Sydney papers yesterday; but we must postpone publishing any part of their contents until our next number.

H. M.'s Sch. *Starling*, captain Kellett, had arrived at *Amoy*.

CANTON.

The monotonous quiet of this once populous and busy city still continues: but trade is at a very low ebb.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

H. M.'s PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Some letters, dated the 19th inst. from Chusan, positively assert that h. e. will leave the Eastern expedition for Hongkong and Macao about the middle of the month; but other letters are silent on the subject; it is certain, we are told, that h.

m.'s Blenheim will come down; but should h. m. arrive in this province, we do not anticipate any hostile movement against the provincial city.

Chusan and Chinhae.

Both of these British stations are, we are glad to report, quite healthy. The winter had set in very severely, with heavy snows and hard frosts; the thermometer on shipboard was down to 20°; the snow continued lying deep on the mainland; game plentiful; woodcocks, snipe, quail and plover; wild swans, geese and ducks most abundant at Chusan, but difficult to approach.

In the early part of december the British authorities opened two of the gates of the town of *Chinhae*, and the inhabitants and also those of the city of *Ningpo*, evinced a great disposition to trade with the English; at Amoy, also, they are eager for traffic, and long cloths are enquired for.

The expedition is in great want of interpreters; and the British government will soon be convinced of the absolute necessity of holding out both liberal and honorable rewards for the services of those versed in the Chinese written character, and in the *Kwan hoa*—or *public officer's dialect*.

Ningpo.—In this city the snow was so deep that they were obliged to cut a lane through the snow lying in the streets. It would appear, from reports, that a proposition had been made—but by the native merchants only, not by the governmental authorities—to ransom *Ningpo* for the low sum of one million of dollars, to be paid on the 24th of December; but it was not forthcoming at the appointed time and this perjuriversation the English authorities appear to have expected; some of the principal native merchants, who had been guarantees for the payment of the promised ransom absented themselves forthwith.

Latterly, reports had reached the British authorities that a body of tartar troops were at the city of *Yu yao*; therefore lieut. general sir Hugh Gough and rear-admiral sir William Parker, with about 600 soldiers and seamen went up to that city in the two steamers. The tartars attacked them on landing, but were repulsed, with a loss of about 150 killed; not a man was lost on our side, and one person only slightly wounded. Sir Hugh Gough opened the rice granaries to the populace, and then advanced on another town higher up the river, called *Si ke*, where the public granaries were also opened to the people: the British detachment then returned to the steamers.

Hangchow foo.

Lin is reported to be in the capital of Chekeang province with 10,000 troops; it is said he has beheaded *Blondel* (vide another column), and about twenty of the merchants of *Ningpo* who first opened their shops to the English, and whom he had inveigled into his power: yet it is still reported from Canton that *Lin* has died from the bursting of a blood vessel.

It has long been in contemplation in the councils of the plenipotentiary and the military and naval commanders of the expedition, to advance upon Hangchow foo; but it was thought the number of troops available for the undertaking were not sufficient; but immediately the Jupiter arrived with the reinforcements, it has, as we have been informed, been determined to carry out that bold and decisive operation. Now the Jupiter sailed from Amoy on the 16th inst., and was to be immediately followed by the Franklin, with troops from Amoy, for whom there was not sufficient room on board the Jupiter: it may, therefore, be presumed that when these two troop ships will arrive at Chusan in the latter end of this month; and then the month of February 1842 will witness the success of the British arms at the great and populous city of Hangchow foo, as the month of February 1841 did at the celebrated and thought-to-be-impregnable Bogue forts.

This will be the heaviest blow that has been yet struck in China; the ant-like population of the flourishing province of Chekeang, and the south end of the great canal will be under our control. The people of Chekeang already say, that the days of the *Ta-tsing*e dynasty are numbered, and that the *Ta ying-keih le kwo-chaou*—or the great English dynasty is in the ascendant.

The government of England must, without further delay, turn its most serious attention towards the affairs of China.

From this latter report, we cannot but draw what we consider a sure conclusion that h. m's. plenipotentiary will not visit this province for a long time to come; and if h. m's. Blenheim is despatched hither, it will most probably be only for the purpose of conveying fresh reinforcements to the northward.

The Masdeu.

In the Register of the 9th of last december depending too confidently on the information which had been communicated to us, we passed some undeserved strictures on the commissariat at Hongkong for chartering the *Masdeu* to convey hospital stores, bread, and warm clothing to Chusan; in the Registers of Nov. 16th and 23rd, we modified,—indeed we retracted our censures; and now, on her return from Chusan, we have much pleasure in laying before the public the following authentic report of her passage there and back to Hongkong.

From Hongkong to Chusan.

The *Masdeu*, captain *Dare*, sailed from Hongkong on the 19th of November, arrived off the Quesan group, in lat. 29° 23', long. 121° 52', on the 7th of December; was detained there 10 days at anchor by heavy N. E. gales, and arrived at Chusan on the 20th of December.

The "*Lynx*, captain Wade, saw the *Masdeu* off *Sammoon*. *Sammoon* is on the mainland, we think, but it is not laid down in the charts, and is nearly the same latitude as the Quesan group. The Lynx had a lucky shift of wind and arrived at Chusan about the 12th of December; had the Masdeu been equally fortunate she would have made an excellent passage, against the N. E. monsoon, from Hongkong to Chusan in 21 or 22 days.

From Chusan to Hongkong.

From Chusan to Chimmo 4 days. Lying at Chimmo 1 day. From Chimmo to Hongkong 2 days. Left Chusan 14th Janv.; arrived at Chimmo 18th. Left Chimmo the 19th; arrived at Hongkong 21st.

Spoke the brig Royal Exchange on the 14th, out 28 days. Signalized the Jupiter on the 19th. Signalized a brig which showed English colours on the 20th.

Ships at Chusan. H. M. ships Blenheim, Wellesley, and Hyacinth; h. m.'s troop-ships Rattlesnake, and transports, Minerva, Palmyra, Baretto Jr., Earl of Orient, Worcester, Glory, Mysore, Coromandel. Clippers, Hope, Lynx, Omega.

We now, moreover, most willingly concede to the head of the commissariat at Hongkong the commendation that is his due in so successfully furthering the well being of the public service, as has been so triumphantly proved in the case of his chartering the *Masdeu* on his own responsibility, amidst the strenuous opposition that was offered to the despatch of that vessel to Chusan. *Ino Bella Alliance*, which had been chartered by h. m's. senior naval officer, and despatched not long after the *Masdeu*, was obliged to put back.

The successful passages of the *Masdeu*, which speak so much in favour of the good qualities of the vessel and skill and perseverance of her commander, have, we have been informed, determined captain Ramsay, the head of the commissariat at Hongkong, again to charter her; & we certainly think that the successful way she has done her work must now silence all opposition to her being re-engaged in the public service.

Dreadful Fire.

Total destruction of the residence of J. A. Mercer, esq. at the south end of the Praya Grande.

On Wednesday last, the 19th instant, a little after 8 a. m. the fire signals from the Monte, and repeated by the Franciscan fort, aroused the inhabitants of Macao to witness the distressing spectacle of a house on fire.

Mr. Mercer, on returning from his walk shortly after 8 o'clock, observed smoke issuing from the roof of his house, and on inspection he observed the wood above the upper part of the flue of the dining-room chimney to be on fire; water in buckets was procured as speedily as possible, but the Chinese, who seemed almost stupified on the occasion, could not cast the water high enough to reach the flames. Mr. Mercer, after giving some necessary directions, then hastened to procure the fire-engines from the custom house and elsewhere. In the meantime his servants got on the roof and tore part of it away, to let in the water, and immediately the flames burst forth. Mrs. Mercer had only time to escape out of her bed-room, leaving the greater part of her wardrobe and jewellery behind, which were destroyed in the fire.

Engines were soon on the spot; and h. e. the governor and suite with a guard posted round the entrance gate—the house stood in an enclosed garden—something like what is called in France, une maison entré cour et jardin,—were immediately at the scene of danger, and took the most efficient measures to prevent the ingress of idle stragglers into the premises, and made the most active and strenuous exertions to remove the property and extinguish the flames; most of the property was saved from the godowns, but the flames spread too fast and far, and the smoke was too dense to permit much of the furniture being saved; and in the loss of wardrobes, jewellery, plate, and furniture, Mr. Mercer is a great sufferer.

By 10 o'clock the whole interior of the house was destroyed, the roof and floors had fallen in, and the bare walls surrounded nothing but burning beams and rafters.

The house was built in 1812-13 for the residence of J. F. Elphinston, esq., then president of the E. I. Co's. select committee in China; and up to 1834 had always been tenanted by the E. I. Co's. servants.

It was the property of two young orphans—*the Remedios*—and their sole dependence for a livelihood was on the rental.

We are authorized to convey to H. E. the governor of Macao, his suite and guard, to the Portuguese inhabitants and foreign and English residents in Macao, who exerted themselves so ardously at the fire in saving a large portion of property, the greatest thanks of mr. Mercer, who trusts they will accept this channel of communication for conveying the expression of his feelings for their friendly assistance as the most general and public.

A late arrival has brought out from London, for the "*Book Society of Canton*",

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1842.

—"China by SAMUEL KIDD, *Professor of the Chinese language and literature, University College, London* 1841.

The only portion of this volume that we can notice in our present number, is the following extract, and we have selected it as it conveys the opinion of a Professor of the Chinese language and literature on the "*present contest*;" which we are not a little satisfied to observe coincides with our own as expressed in our extra of Oct. 7th 1840, and in the Register, *passim*, from the beginning of the contest.

But we must remark that we think that Professor Kidd has been misinformed when he states that—"It would have been considered harsh not to have believed the emperor, *who declared by a special ambassador to the British authorities*, THAT HE HAD BEEN DECEIVED, *but now that he was correctly informed on the whole case, their grievances should be redressed if they returned to Canton; and in proof his sincerity, not only superseded the responsible officer*, BUT PLACED HIS LIFE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE BRITISH, and appointed another commissioner with full powers to negotiate."

The issue of the present contest, whether protracted its operations or brought to a speedy conclusion, cannot be doubtful. Great Britain will not withdraw her hostile forces without entire satisfaction; nor will the Chinese, whose resources lie in evasion and falsehood, on which they act, apparently unconscious of shame, ever make concessions, or observe any treaty to which they may promise to become parties, unless from awe, inspired by the presence of a powerful force. No one would be more sorry than the author, even to appear to be the advocate of the dreadful calamity of war. His object in the present statement is to express his opinions of the progress and result of the present conflict. It would have been considered harsh not to have believed the emperor, who declared by a special ambassador to the British authorities, that he had been deceived, but now that he was correctly informed on the whole case, their grievances should be redressed if they returned to Canton; and in proof of his sincerity, not only superseded the responsible officer, but placed his life at the disposal of the British, and appointed another commissioner with full powers to negotiate; yet who, with any experience of the Chinese character, but must have known that it was a scheme of pure deception, advanced only for the purpose of ridding the north of the presence of the barbarians, and of lulling them into inactivity until further offensive measures were prepared? But since the emperor has forcibly demonstrated by his actions, and illustrated by his own pen, the perfidious nature of his promises, and, consequently, the futility of all treaties, whose fulfilment is not secured by actual deposits, or the presence of an adequate military establishment, it cannot be urged that the British have assumed the faithlessness of the Chinese, without ample evidence to convict them of it.

It was no doubt a very difficult position in which the immediate successor to the administrator of the east India company's affairs was placed, when called upon to discharge the duties of negotiator between the Chinese and British, not merely from the influx of strangers, unaccustomed to the manners of the natives, but especially from the difference between the office of president of a mercantile establishment, and that of the representative of the sovereign of great Britain. The peculiar views entertained by the Chinese of the inferiority of mercantile employment as the lowest of four grades into which they divide the community;—regarding the cultivation of the mind of the first or most honourable, agriculture as the second, mechanical labour as the third, and trade or commerce as the fourth or deepest grade—in connection with their haughty bearing towards all foreigners, with whom they disdain to treat on equal terms, would make it most difficult for a British envoy to satisfy what the Chinese would call reasonable demands, without compromising the dignity of his own station. Rank must be opposed to rank, and credentials presented of equal authority to those of the imperial commissioners; but unless by permitting his country to be placed on the same footing with the petty states of the east, there could be no regular transactions, and, consequently, no recognition of British rank and influence.

Without inquiring into the origin of the present war, all our anxieties should be directed to its results; on the nature of which, under divine providence, future Christian and literary efforts depend for their sphere of operation. It is difficult to conceive how the conflict can be terminated to the satisfaction of the British nation, except by procuring a settlement, either on the confines or within the limits of the Chinese territory; where such persons as aim to promote peace and good-will among the Chinese by moral means, will be allowed (permanently) to reside, and to carry on their measures without interruption. And if this be the effect of the present misunderstanding between the two empires though it would have been thought most extravagant even to anticipate it a few years ago, still it will only be in accordance with the previous operations of divine providence, who by similar instrumentality transferred the territory of the East Indies, then under the dominion of native princes, to the sovereignty of great Britain; not as the immediate actors in those scenes supposed, for the sole purpose of extending British dominion, treating sources of official rank, and augmenting individual wealth and influence, but with the gracious design of eventually making these acquisitions subservive the diffusion of the imperishable principles of truth and holiness.

This benevolent object has been for some time gradually developing itself during a series of events that have occurred in the Indian empire; and, therefore, inspires the hope that, from the present unhappy circumstances in China, the same omnipotent power is about to educe the highest possible good, by elevating the Chinese character to an eminence hitherto unattained, and giving to it a stability and grandeur which the great principles of revelation alone can impart.

Now, in the first place, we translated and published in Canton, in the Canton Register of June 18th, 1839, the following imperial edict.

"To day, Lin Tsihseu, &c., by a post-haste despatch, have reported respecting the management of the foreign (opium) ships and the surrender of the opium.—His proceedings are worthy of the highest praise.

The foreign ships that have hitherto been employed in clandestinely selling opium, are about to leave (the Chinese waters).—Lin and his coadjutors have already sent (or ordered) away twenty two ships, and have seized 20283 chests of opium, which the foreign ships under a dread of the laws, voluntarily surrendered to him, and this disposition and feeling of the foreigners may be favorably considered. I, therefore, direct that their (former) crimes be forgiven.

The said officers have also reported, after having consulted on the subject, respecting the gift of some tea. Now, with reference to their management of this opium question, and as the number of chests surrendered is great, wait until the surrender is completed, and then immediately make a strict enquiry whether the number of chests are right, and then depute an intelligent and trust-worthy officer to Peking, to report and explain all the facts of the affair.

Lin and his coadjutors, in their searching into and management of this business have managed and arranged extremely well, and it is right that I should praise their zeal. I order that Lin and Tang be referred to the board of civil office for appropriate rewards. I also order that E, the lieut. governor of Kwangtung, Yu, the controller of the maritime customs, and Kwan, the admiral, be referred to the said board for becoming rewards. Respect this."

Of the authority of the original from which we made the above translation, we have no more reason to doubt than of the genuineness of any other original copy of a Chinese documents, as usually procured by foreigners; whether the original was ever seen by the interpreters to h. m.'s commission in China, or brought to the notice of the then chief superintendent of British trade, we do not know.

2ndly.—What did the emperor say in his edict to the general council, dated the 22d day of the 8th month (17th Sept. 1839). Why, as follows.

"Whereas the English at the harbor of Tsientsin did first present a communication more manifestly civil and respectful and humbly requesting an extension of favor, it seemed right to command Keshen pointedly and earnestly to instruct and order that they should not be allowed to create confusion and disorder, but only permitted to proceed to Canton to seek entrance. So that if indeed they exhibit sincerity, the said minister and his colleagues certainly would in their behalf memorialize, begging for favor.

Now, according to Keshen's memorial, the said foreigners have listened to and received his instructions and orders, and have already got under weigh and returned southward, having by memorial declared, "that, along the whole coast, they will make no disturbance, provided they be not first fired on; but that, if they are attacked, it will be hard to stay the hand from retaliation; also that of the soldiers in Tinghae one half shall early be withdrawn; &c."

These said foreigners have heretofore been so disorderly and troublesome, albeit in some way excited thereto, that they justly merit detestation, and certainly ought to be sorely punished and exterminated. It appears that the ports of Tseuenchowfoo, of Fookeen, Chapoo, of Chekeang, and Paoushan and Sungming of Keangsoo, have each, earlier or later, with their rumbling thunders, beat the foreign ships, greatly dampening their ardor. And as these said foreigners have consented to come forward and beg for favor, it is not meet to enquire deeply into the past.

To day our will has been sent down appointing Keshen high commissioner, forthwith to proceed posthaste to Canton, in order to examine and arrange the business; and on his arrival there, he will be able to arrange it safely. But, apprehensive lest the governors and lieut. governors along the coast may not be aware of the present state of affairs, this despatch is therefore hastened 500 *li* per day to inform Elepoo SingKeyuen, Yukeen, ShanKeaming, TowHappo, TangTingching, Lin Tsihseu, and their colleagues, that they all yield obedience hereto; severally maintain the most important passes, faithfully and truly keeping up a defensive guard . . . . "—*vide*, C. R. October 20, 1840.

Here then, is LIN—"*the responsible officer*," named in connection with the newly appointed imperial special commissioners, *Keshen* and *Elepoo*, &c, in a course of public service; and where Professor Kidd obtained his information that "*Lin's life had been placed at the disposal of the British*," we are at a loss to conjecture. We never heard of the report before.

We published in our *extra* of October 7, 1839, as a *report* of part of the intelligence brought by h. m.'s brig Cruiser; that,—"*Lin*, the present governor of Canton, and formerly high commissioner, is placed under what the Chinese call "examinators;" who are to investigate his conduct since his arrival in Canton on March 10, 1839." But what were the facts as proved shortly afterwards?—*Lin* was very soon taken into the confidence of *Keshen*; and the result of their deliberations and chicanery the English nation has already, but in part only, learnt to its fatal cost; and his subsequent banishment to *Ele* in company with *Tang Tingching*, was a punishment for failing to defend his country against the barbarians: yet he has never been punished for spoiling

the English of their opium, or for imprisoning the English merchants and the chief superintendent of British trade. We believe he never went to *Ele*; he was appointed to the onerous duty of confining the impetuous and often uncontrollable *yellow river* within its banks; and he is now at Hangchowfoo, in Chekeang, cutting off the heads of those Chinese traitors who have had dealings or connections with the English rebels, instead of rambling amongst the immortals, as has been lately reported from Canton: amongst the last victims to his insatiate cruelty is the Chinese who carried messages for captain Austruther, when in prison in *Ningpo*, and on whom that officer conferred the name of *Blondel*, for his intelligence and fidelity.

With reference to the assurance made by *Lin* to the emperor, that captain Elliot surrendered the opium voluntarily, it should be remembered that captain Elliot on March 24, 1839, wrote to the high imperial commissioner for passports for himself and countrymen to be given in three days; and before he received a reply to his application, he wrote to recall it. Now, what did *Lin* say in reply to the *claim* for passports: after observing that captain Elliot had confusedly presented two petitions in one day (the claim for passports and its recall), he then observed, "upon this communication being received by me, the commissioner, I proceed forthwith to give instructions requiring obedience. When these injunctions reach the prefect and others aforenamed, let them immediately issue commands, requiring that obedience be paid without fail." (*Blue book* p. 369).

"But has he not failed indeed to consider, that he, the said superintendent, *having come from Macao to Canton*, cannot keep himself aloof from this matter."

"Nor it is necessary that I should reiterate the *commands already* given (*vide Lin's* proclamation to foreigners, dated March 18, 1839).

"I have now merely to lay on Elliot the responsibility of *speedily* and securely arranging these matters,—the delivery of opium and the giving of bonds in obedience to my *former* commands."

"*If he can* take the opium on board the store-ships and at once deliver it up entirely, it will of course be the duty of me, the commissioner, *to give him encouragement and stimulate* to exertion."

"*Or if he have aught that he would say in the way of entreaty he is permitted to make a clear statement thereof.* (*Blue book*, p. 370.)

And captain Elliot thus excuses to lord Palmerston, in his letter to that nobleman, dated Canton, April 6, 1839—2nd paragraph:—

"The surrender of the property at the *first public summons* (we presume the first summons made to a public officer is meant; for the commissioner's first proclamation was made public enough, 800 copies having been ordered by h. e. from the G. R. office for distribution among all foreigners; and h. e., in his reply to captain Elliot, only reiterates his former commands, as published in that proclamation) was founded on the *clear conception* that the demand, without alternative of any kind, (what does that sentence in the commissioner's reply, beginning with the words—"*or if he have aught that he would say he*"—convey?), under the circumstances of strictest and unprovoked restraint, was an act of forcible spoliation of the very worst description, justly leaving to h. m. the right of *full* indemnity and future security."

We have thought it proper and necessary to say thus much on this matter, that the *errors* into which Professor Kidd has been led should not also mislead his readers, the English public, and the world.—We have "a very pretty quarrel as it stands:" and the sooner we give the finishing hand the better.

We are informed that lord Auckland has positively refused to allow the Russian prince permission to travel in the Punjab.—Col. Englishman, Oct. 20.

We consider it our duty to republish the following *general order* in our columns; and we need not say that our institution goes along with our duty.

General Order.

Bombay Castle, 2d October.—The hon'ble the governor in council has much satisfaction in publishing the following letter from sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. commodore, 1st class, and late commander-in-chief of h. m.'s ships in the east Indies:—

To his excellency the hon'ble J. Anderson, esq. governor in council, &c. &c. &c. Bombay Castle.

Sir,—My arrival at Bombay, en route to England in H. C. S. V. 'Atalanta' affords me an opportunity which I gladly embrace of recording my approval of the conduct of commander Rogers, late commanding that vessel, and the officers and men under him, during a period of 16 months' arduous service in China under no ordinary disadvantages.

The alacrity displayed on several occasions when the vessel was in extreme difficulty, the promptitude with which all orders have been executed, together with the state of efficiency to which the 'Atalanta' had been brought, and in which she continued until her last unfortunate accident in the Canton river, in May last, afforded me the greatest satisfaction.

I would bring to your favourable notice, Mr. Grieve, the 2d lieutenant of the Atalanta, who commanded the boat detached from the hon'ble company's steamer to the 'Nemesis' on the occasion of the forcing the back-passage from Macao to Whampoa, under the direction of capt. James Scott, C. B. of h. m.'s Samarang in whose report to me Mr. Grieve's conduct was very highly commended, and as far as my own observation has been exercised, I confidently recommend him as a young officer of great promise and well deserving any mark of approbation you may have it in your power to bestow, and it will afford me great gratification to know that this recommendation will be of service to him.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER, commodore, 1st class, late com: in chief of h. m.'s ships in the East Indies.

Lance's Gig, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1841.

By order of the hon'ble the governor in council.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. col.

(Bombay Times.)

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 5. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1842. No. 581.

TENDERS for the exportation of Dollars in sums not under dollars one thousand for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council at 30 thirty days sight, at the Exchange of Rupees two hundred and twenty five per 100 dollars (Mexican Dollars at par) will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Moira," at Hongkong, and at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., in Macao, until noon of the 10 proximo.

Rs. 225.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Paymaster.

"Moira" Hongkong, Pay Office,
January 29th, 1842.

OFFERTAS para supprimento de Patacas, em sommas de nam menos de mil Patacas, para Letras sacadas sobre o mui Honravel Governador General da India em Concelho a 30 dias de vista, ao cambio de Duzentas vinte e cinco Rupias por cem Patacas (Patacas Mexicanas par) se receberam no Escriptorio do abaixo assignado, a fonda do Transporte "MOIRA" em Hongkong, ou nos de Srs. Jardine, Matheson & Ca., em Macao, athe ao meio dia, do dia 10 do Fevereiro proximo futuro.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Ajudante do Pagador.

Navio "Moira" em Hongkong, Escriptorio, da Paradoria, 29 de Janeiro 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. Ship CADET, 500 Tons, captain CURLING. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao 1st February, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

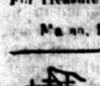
THE Clipper Barque TARTAR, of 500 tons, captain D. R. LUCE, (lately commanded by W. O. Young,) will receive freight for the above Port, at the outer anchorages of Hongkong or Macao Roads, and be despatched about the 1st March. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 1st February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Fast Sailing Clipper Brig "BLACK JOKE," Captain McFARLANE, will leave this on the 6th inst. For Treasure freight, Apply to
D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st February, 1842.



FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

THE A. 1, fast sailing Bark "MASDUR," will take freight for above ports, in Macao Roads (or Hongkong if necessary), on moderate terms, and will meet with quick despatch, having gren or part of her cargo engaged. Apply to
Captain G. I. DARE,
at Messrs. Jamieson, How and Co.
or at the Albion Hotel.

Macao, 20th Jany., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine al Ship WILLIAM METCALFE 448 Tons, Captain PHILLIPSON, now ready to receive cargo and will be despatched in all next month. For freight or passage (having Excellent accommodation) apply to
MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 25th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON, FROM WHAMPOA.

THE fine A. 1. Ship LOUISA BAILLIE, 413 Tons, A. SCANLAN, Commander, has 2ths of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on or before the 10th Prox. For freight &c. Apply to
MACVICAR & Co.—Macao,
or RUSSELL & Co.—Canton.

Macao, 25th Jany., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE S. hooner LADY GRANT, will be despatched 1st of February. For freight apply to
HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th January, 1841.

FOR LISBON.

THE Portuguese Brig "NOVO VIAJANTE," Captain A. R. VALENTE, will sail for the above Port on the 10th February. For freight apply to
J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 24th of January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE new ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A 1. for twelve years John Sapp Commander, now loading at Whampoa. Apply to
GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To Great Britain or any Port in India.

THE A. 1. British Barque "SAPPHO," captain DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register O.M. Apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT,
TO CALCUTTA & MACAO ROADS OR OTHER OUTER ANCHORAGES.

THE Ship ROMANJEE HORMUSJEE of 800 tons, Captain PAGE, to have early dispatch. Apply to
J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN, Canton.
or HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

FOR SINGAPORE.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE new and fast sailing Barque CANOPUS, A. 1. for 12 years, 365 Tons per Register, Captain JAMES TITHERINGTON. Apply to the Commander, or to
ALEX. CALDER.

Macao, 17th January, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine fast sailing Barque MAIA, 315 Tons Burth. SPRAGUE, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine Ship EARL GREY, A. 1. 750 tons Captain MELLISON, having a Surgeon and good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao,
or JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Esq.—Canton.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Clipper built Brig "ALGERINE," rebuilt of Teak only three years ago, well fastened, and found, and in every respect ready for sea. Burthen 150 Tons, this Brig has excellent accomodation for Passengers, and on inspection will prove that no expense has been spared to render her a most desirable vessel either for the opium trade or any other where despatch is required. For particulars apply to Captain BUCKTON, on board the "Algerine" at Hongkong.

Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE CORDELIA, loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Macao, 30th Dec, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A. 1. Ship "PESTONJEE BOMANJEE," H. P. WEST commander. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Captain HEARN, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to
DENT & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOONDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recoppered last December, 205 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to
JOHN A. MERCER.

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "AUTUMNUS," Capt. W. WHITE, British Built (in 1840) 423 Tons Register, now lying in the Roads ready for any employment. Apply to
TURNER & Co.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co., and that MR. JOSEPH FROST EDGER is admitted a partner from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN has this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, £5 per cent returnable on the Premiums.

Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-43.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 30th November, 1841.

MERCHANDIZE received on demurrage, on moderate terms, on board Brig "BETSY AND SARAH," lying in the Typa. Apply to
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio, lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yturetagoyena. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Esq.

AN Old English made Trunk has been sent by mistake to Mr. Matheson's residence.
The Owner is requested to apply for it.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, Bart. By the revd G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

THE ALBION HOTEL.

(LATELY M. E. HOUSE ON THE PARVA GRADUAL.)

WILL in future be conducted by ALFRED SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts to merit their support.

Macao, 26th November, 1841.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping Connexion to every part of

the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.

Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 30 Queen's Road Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRANCISCO JAMSETJEE.—Macao.

or C. V. GILLESPIE.

46 Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Macao, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams and American Pine Spars suitable for Topmasts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.—46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Barque "AMERICA," at Hongkong, just arrived from the well known house of D. Watson & Co. Calcutta) per "Algerine," a first rate selection of goods, consisting of Rice Beef in Hhds and Bottle; Porter in Do.. Fine old Brandy and Geneva, Old Tom, and real Glenlivet, Champagne from Ino-t of Epernay, Carbon-ll's old bottled Port, and fine old Brown Sherry from Peter Domecq & Co. Knockdown Cherry Brandy, Annicetti de Bordeaux, Bengal Imitation Havannah Cheats, Captains and Cabin Biscuits, Fancy Mixed Do. and spice nuts, Navy Beef and Pork, Kiln dried Cape Flour in Tins, all kinds of hermetically sealed provisions, Sardines, Tapioca, Sago, Pearl Barley, patent Groats, and all kinds of grocery, Pickles, Jams and Jellies, Cheese, Sauces, Lucca Oil and English Vinegar, Perfumery, Cro-keryware French Velvet Corks, Stationery of every sort, Shot, Powder, Fowling pieces, Table Rice, Dhal, various kinds of Cutlery, Warm Clothing of every description, Blue Cloth, Navy Buttons, Blankets &c. Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Europe Coir Rope, Bunting, Canvas, Duck &c. Nails and Screws, besides many other things too numerous for insertion in an advertisement. Printed lists will be forwarded to all parties wishing to purchase on application to

Captain BUCKTON.

"Algerine" Hongkong.

Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Europe Letter paper, and Swedish Tar at very moderate terms, and fine Longcloths of different qualities. Apply to

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.

20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE.—120 New Water Butts of 180 Gal. each

40 do do Puncheons of 100 do

A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for 500 people. Apply to WM. LANE, British Hotel or to the captain on board the Gilbert Henderson Macao Roads.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pages" in boxes, "Whanaths" in kegs, Cor Vinegar in casks 25 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints white, green and black, Canvas, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Orrel Coal in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon, in cases at 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in glass and stone jars, and in cases of five and six dozen, New England Rum

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Florentine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Maraschino, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars, and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply to Macao, 6th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate) @ 30.00

4 do. of Marsala 60.00

4 Quarter casks do. 30.00

Few cases 3 doz ea: London Bottl-d Marsala 9.00

do. 3 do. do. Sherry 11.00

apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.

Macao, 24 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long; also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.

Also

Spars 50 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.

" 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

or to Captain MORGAN.

Gourial Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

PAINT OIL AND TURPENTINE for sale by

JNO. SMITH.

RECENTLY ARRIVED: Fashionable London-Made Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloons.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.

Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.

Rose Nails Brim Locks.

Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champaigne & Beer.

Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.

Small invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.

English and Dutch Butter.

Walnuts and Raisins.

Spermaceti Candles.

Superfine White American Caddy Bread.

A few Coils of Coir Rope and Grape Shot.

For sale at the store of JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY designed to assist beginners in learning *Chinese*. Sp. Drs. 8.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: *in Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal otavo. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—THE full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839. Nos 14, 18, 45. 1840. No. 27. 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup

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ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for* 1842. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at $ 3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at $ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound at $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ 6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Ed. C. R. at 2 S. DO.

Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100 } $ 2

Opium Orders ..... " }

Circulars &c. ..... " } $ 3

Compredor's Notes &c. ..... " }

Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts ..... " } $ 4

Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c " }

Navy Bills ..... " } $ 5

Policies, and Folio pages ..... " }

Auction Bills ..... " }

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

LONDON.

From the London Mail, October 4th, 1841.

East India Intelligence.—The overland mail from India had not arrived at the period of going to press.

The steamer Great Liverpool reached Falmouth on the 16th of September, from Alexandria and Malta.

The steamer Great Liverpool left Falmouth, on the 2nd of October, for Malta and Alexandria, crowded with passengers.

Lord Haytesbury having declined the government of India, it is said the appointment will most probably be offered to sir T. C. Metcalfe, bart.

Vice-admiral sir Edward Owen, K. C. B. is appointed commander-in-chief in the mediterranean, and will hoist his flag on board the Queen. The St. Vincent, 120, will be substituted for the flag of admiral sir Edward Codrington on Tuesday. Captain George F. Rich will be sir Edward Owen's flag captain. The Queen is to hear a complement of 920 men.

Sir R. C. Jenkins is a candidate for the government of Madras.

In the house of commons, on the 20th of September, dr. Bowring presented a petition from Dublin, praying that the case of the Rajah of Sattara might be inquired into, and that if innocent he might be restored to his station and authority. Dr. Bowring has given notice of a motion on the subject.

Mr. Butterworth Bayley has presented Eton College with a Writership, to be awarded to the best proficient in classics, mathematics, and modern literature, to be determined by a public examination.

The Scylla sloop of war, and Bramble cutter, to act as tender, have been commissioned at Plymouth, by captain F. Blackwood, for the purpose of surveying Torres Straits, a place of frequent passage, but very imperfectly known. Capt. Blackwood's attention is also to be directed to the whole south face of New Guinea, and the many islands which now give shelter to hordes of Malays, but which, with our increased commercial connexions, must be cleared of these pirates, and rendered useful. They present many fine harbours, and are capable of yielding an infinite variety of valuable products.

Alderman Magnay and Alexander Rogers, esq., have been sworn in sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year. Mr. Rogers, who was for some years resident in Calcutta, has, since his return to this country, conciliated the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances. He has also achieved considerable commercial distinction, and we have had frequent occasion to notice the zeal and talent with which he has devoted himself to the cause of India, taking a leading part in the promotion of every measure, originated with a view of developing her vast resources, and improving the condition of her people. In presenting these gentlemen in the court of exchequer for approval of her majesty, the recorder having noticed the qualifications of mr. Magnay, continued, thus:—With respect, my lord, to his colleague, mr. Rogers, the case is somewhat different, although the motives which induced the Livery to associate this gentleman with mr. Magnay are equally honourable. Mr. Rogers has not, like mr Magnay, passed his life amongst his fellow-citizens; they have not, as in the case of his colleague, been daily witnesses of the even tenour of his way, and the uprightness of his conduct; but his virtues recommended him to their notice. Mr. Rogers has lately returned to this country, and although only now a young man, he has spent twenty years of his life in India, not in idleness, but in promoting the interests of that country and of England. He devoted his attention to the cultivation of indigo, sugar, and flax, in the latter of which he took a deep interest. In short, mr. Rogers, my lord, is a merchant of high character and importance, and therefore his fellow-citizens took the earlies opportunity of presenting him to the court as one of their sheriffs.

IRELAND.

The Earl of Portescue left his departure from Dublin on the 11th of September, having previously held a levee; his worship conferred the honour of knighthood on Nicholas Fitzsimon, magistrate of police, and formerly M. P. for King's county.

Earl De Grey, left London on the 14th of September,

to assume the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, and arrived at Kingstown on the 18th.

Lord The Grey left Dublin, on leave, and returned to England on the 20th of September.

Sir R. Sugden reached Dublin on the 26th Sept. and was sworn in lord chancellor before the lords justices.

Lord Morpeth, previous to his departure for England, conferred the munificent sum of 1000l upon the board of national education [illegible] whose welfare his lordship has always manifested the deepest interest.

Thomas F. Duffey who was charged with having, on the 17th of August, absconded from Macmullen's with property to a large amount, belonging to the establishment of which he was superior, has been arrested with a female partner in iniquity.

Scotland.

The death of viscountess Melville is announced.

The duke of Argyll has been appointed keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

Sir William Rae has been gazetted lord-advocate of Scotland. It is rumoured that this appointment is temporary; and that sir William will shortly be removed to the governorship of Malta and mr. Patrick Robertson promoted to the office of lord-advocate.

Military.—18th—captain Payne has arrived from India.

26th—The depot, under command of lieut. Hart, 49th reg ment, has returned to Canterbury from Dover, where it was stationed during the East Kent election. This is the strongest depot belonging to the Provisional Batt., being about 420 strong. About 370 recruits joined last month.

49th—The depot has returned to Canterbury from Dover, where it was stationed during the East Kent election.

War-Office, September 7.

Military Promotion.—49th—Ensign William Henry Clinton Baddeley, to be lieut. by pur. v. Horton, appointed to 14th Light Dragoons; Charles Stuart Glazbrook, Gent., to be ensign by purchase, v. Baddeley.

Commercial Intelligence.

The piece goods sale which commenced on the 8th finished on the 15th of Sept.

In China silks, owing to the advanced season, little was done, even at reduced prices. There were 3400 pieces of Pongee silks, the major part of which was bought in at a decline of about 5 per cent on the June sales. Figured Pongee handkerchiefs, of which there were 2500 white and 1700 crimson, qualities very indifferent, were also bought in at a reduction of 7½ to 10 per cent on the June prices. Crape shawls went off at full prices. Silk damasks the same, and the few black silk handkerchiefs offered realised full prices. The loss will be heavy on some lots of embroidered Aprons, sent to this country, as they are little worn, being too costly for general use.

Sugar.—The price of this article has undergone very little variation since our last publication. The deliveries have been large, and the good and fine descriptions have somewhat improved, while the inferior and low qualities have declined 2s to 3s per cwt; and as large supplies of the latter are known to be on the way, it is likely to be still lower, good and finer will improve. At public sales last week of 500 bags nearly all sold, good white 69s to 69s 6d, middling to good middling white 63s to 68s, fine yellow 58s to 60s, low to good yellow 51s to 56s and brown 39s to 50s; there were some sugars in these sales of strong grain and very bright yellow complexions like West India, which sold at 69s 6d to 71s 6d per cwt Of Mauritius, 6694 bags 50 casks were disposed of with spirit; good to fine yellow at 60s to 67s, low to good middling 54s to 58s, good to fine brown 49s to 53s, low to middling ditto 36s to 48s per cwt.

Tea.—Congou, good ord. and but mid mixed, leaf, coarse and new 1s 10½d; do. rather blackish leaf, and rather strong &c. 1s 11½d to 2s 1d; do. blackish leaf, rather coarse, and blackish leaf, 1s 11½d to 2s 1d; ditto blackish leaf, rather strong 2s 1d to 2s 3d; do. blackish leaf, strong 2s 4d to 2s 10d; do blackish leaf, Pekoe flavour 2s 4d to 2s 10d; Souchong, mixed leaf 1s 11d; Souchong blackish leaf, Souchong flavour 2s 4d to 3s; Pouchong 1s 10d to 2s; Caper 2s 1d; Orange Pekoe 2s 4d to 3s 4d; Black leaf Pekoe, 2s to 2s 4d; Flowery Pekoe 3s to 4s 6d; Twankay 1s 9½d to 2s; Hyson 2s 4d to 3s 6d; Young Hyson 1s 9½d to 3s; Imperial 2s 3d to 3s; Gunpowder 2s 8d to 4s 9.

Stock of tea in London.

	Sept. 1, 1840	Sept. 1, 1841.
Bohea, Canton	358,000	112,000
Fokien	248,000	200,000
Congou	29,940,000	16,850,000
Caper	626,000	189,000
Campoi	11,000	2,000
Souchong	1,046,000	695,000
Pekoe	530,000	209,000
Orange Pekoe	385,000	282,000
Twankay	4,199,000	2,738,000
Hyson Skin	99,000	109,000
Hyson	1,638,000	1,492,000
Young Hyson	904,000	474,000
Imperial & Gunpowder	307,000	335,000
Teas received Coastwise	252,000	78,000
Tea for export only	412,000	209,000
	39,660,000	24,432,000

Oct. 2—Prices were firm to-day for all kinds of tea, but there was not much done in either free trade or company's Congou the latter held for 1s 10½d cash. Public sales will take place on the 4th.

Cassia Lignea.—1,733 chests found steady sale; fair middling 97s to 98s; inferior 86s to 91s. Prices expect to give way a little, in consequence of fresh arrivals.

Hemp.—In demand, 590 bales Manila were taken in at 25l. Sales have been made at 24l to 24l 10s

Jute.—In demand, 185 bales, and sold at 17l 2s 8d; 200 bales sold privately at same price.

Sapan Wood.—67 tons Manila, the whole more or less stained with sugar, &c., sold. 1st p. m. 8l 15s to 9l; 2nd 6l 17s 6d to 7l 5s, 3rd 5l 10s.

Raw Silk.—The following are particulars of the stock and deliveries of Bengal and China raw silk for the last month with prices. The arrivals during the last month were as follows:—From Bengal, 512 bales; China, 186. The stock of Brussa and Persia silk is rather large, considering the shipments of the new crop are so near; of the former, there are from 7 to 800; and of the latter, nearly 800, including bales and cases.

Stock of Bengal and China Raw Silk, 1st October, 1841.

Sold.	Bengal.	China.	Total.
Company's	10		10
Private	2185	886	3071
Unsold	2195	886	3081
Company's	..	..	..
Private	2369	861	3230
	2369	861	3230
		Sold,	3081
			6311

Delivered in September 1841

Company's Bengal	- - -	00 bales.
Private do.	- - -	511
Do. China	- - -	160
		671

Prices Current of Bengal and China.

Raw Silk.

	s d.	s d		s d	s d
Baulcah	10 0 a 13 0		Radnagore ord.	10 3 a 13 0	
Comeercolly	13 0 a 19 0		Do. sup.	16 0 a 18 0	
Do. sup.	00 0 a 20 0		Surdah ord.	11 3 a 15 0	
Cossimbazar ord.	11 0 a 14 0		Do. sup.	17 0 a 19 0	
Do. sup.	16 0 a 18 0		China.		
Fridpore ord	12 0 a 15 0				
Do. sup.	17 0 a 19 0		Teatlee - -	18 6 a 23 0	
Gonatea ord.	11 8 a 14 0		Yaan-fa - -	18 0 a 23 0	
Do. sup.	16 0 a 18 0		Taysaan - -	16 0 a 19 0	
Hurripaul	11 6 a 19 0		Yellow China	11 0 a 14 0	
Jungapore	12 0 a 18 0		canton - -	8 6 a 16 0	
Nakin	11 0 a 17 0		Chin Chew - -	10 0 a 14 0	

Calcutta.

To the editor of the Friend of India.

Sir,—With reference to the letter which I addressed to you from Constantinople in July last, I have now the pleasure to announce for the information of the commercial interest and others concerned in India, that I have just succeeded in effecting on behalf of the Peninsular Oriental steam navigation company a convention with the pasha of Egypt in virtue of which the company will be able to effect the conveyance of goods between India and Europe by the route of the red sea, Egypt and the mediterranean on terms which will be found to render that route much more advantageous to trade than the present one via the Cape of Good Hope.

The privilege accorded by the pasha will commence on the 1st January 1842.

The rate of freight and other particulars of the arrangement will be advertised in due time in India.

As one of the first measures connected with it, the pasha is about to improve the routes between Suez and Cairo and between Cossir and Kenneh, so as to render them perfectly practicable for wheel carriages.

The benefits of a channel of conveyance which will enable India and Britain to exchange their most valuable articles of produce and manufacture to about six many weeks as it now requires months to do, can scarcely fail to be duly appreciated by the communities of both countries. To the enlightened policy of Mehemet Ali we are indebted for the removal of local impediments which would have operated as a complete bar to the contemplated result, and by the prompt and very liberal manner in which he has come forward to remove these, and otherwise to facilitate the general intercourse, I consider he has established to the extent and support of both the eastern and western world, between whom his country is about to become the chief thoroughfare and connecting link.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Arthur Andrades.

The originator, and one of the managing directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Friend of India, October 28th, 1841.

Change of the pilot station.—An important notification has just appeared from the marine board, intimating that during the S. W. Monsoon, viz from March to September, pilot vessels would cease to be stationed off point Palmyras but would be placed in a new station in the South Channel between the tails of the Eastern and Western Reefs.—Ibid.

Death.—Europe, July 26.—At bath Margaret Gordon Gilbert, widow of the late Lieut. E. P. Gilbert, h. m.'s 49th, 26th of foot, having survived her husband only a few months. Lieut Gilbert died on a voice with the expedition to China.—Ibid.

Cape of Good Hope.

Destruction of the emigrant ship "India" by fire.

Extract from the declaration made before the French consul at Rio de Janeiro by captain Olivier Leozannet of the French whaler, Roland, from Havre, bound to the coast of New Holland, accounting for the reason of his putting into the port of Rio with 198 persons, crew and passengers saved from the English ship, India, captain Campbell, which on her voyage from Greenock bound to Port Philip had caught fire and been totally destroyed.—

"On the 19th July last 10 a. m. being in lat. 16 46. S. long. 35 30. W. a barque in sight, but carrying more sail than we did, had at 1 p. m. passed a good way to leeward ahead of us. In the next half hour, observed the stranger shortening sail, letting fly his tacks and sheets and to hoist English colors. Not being able to comprehend his motive, the stranger still keeping on his course, and apprehending him to be a pirate, who by hoisting false colors intended to betray us, we cautiously and contrary to our inclination approached him, but were soon undeceived for in the following 10 minutes, the look-out men on the mast heads having discovered a great smoke to issue from the vessel, we then regretted not having approached much quicker for the purpose of saving the lives of those on board as she appeared to be on fire, and being at a distance of eight miles, our anxiety was very great. At 4 p. m. under a press of sail we at length came up with the burning ship, and at once placed our vessel in the midst of two of her boats crowded with people, immediately dispatching our whaling boats to the assistance of those remaining on board the ship, and having taken on board our vessel all the persons, the long boat and jolly boat contained, manned them with our own people, and with these two, jointly with our whaling boats going to and fro, by great exertion the sea being rather rough we succeeded to save, picking up also a part from the floating wreck,* and to collect on board the Roland alive 198 men, women and children. To assure ourselves that none remained behind, kept close to the ship till she had burned down to the water's edge. The fire originated by the mate, drawing off some spirits with a naked candle and captain Campbell when the fire progressed, had the presence of mind to throw overboard all the gunpowder, he could get at, and the explosion of the remainder had but little effect; most of the people saved, on coming on board our vessel were in a most wretched situation, nearly naked and many wounded; gave them all the clothing we had, still many remained wanting clothes, our surgeon rendering all the assistance in his power, the crew being constantly occupied in preparing victuals, preserving order, and attending to the working of the vessel &c."

On arrival of the French whaler at Rio on the 24th July, with the whole of her passengers consisting with the crew and the men, women and children saved from the India of 198 living souls, the British residents immediately subscribed for the relief of the sufferers a sum

* Captain Leozannet from the horrible scene presented to his view.—fire, water and the wind increasing in violence, and as it were combining together for the speedy destruction of the sufferers—relates the following touching fact:—On the floating wreck, and for preservation from the devouring and rapidly advancing flames, a woman had taken refuge, with a child under each arm and the third fastened to her back, disappearing many times, the rising waves, owing to the heavy rolling of the ship completely breaking over her, but the mother did not let go her hold until rescued by one of the boats; the husband cheerfully remaining behind, surrendering himself to the flames rather than endanger the safety of his wife and children by adding his weight to the already overladen boat. "This excellent man, captain L. adds, was subsequently also saved."

of upwards of £1,000—over and above the government allowance afforded by the English consul, and who also chartered the barque Grindley, commanded by captain Grindley, to take them on to their destination. The British residents also presented to captain Lecozannet a gold pocket chronometer value 50 guineas, to which the captains of the British merchantmen at Rio added a handsome gold snuff box, value 20 guineas with suitable inscriptions expressive of their sense of the humane and noble conduct of the French captain to whom the chronometer was delivered at the British consulate, and the snuff box at a great entertainment given by the English captains in honor of the occasion.—Cape of Good Hope Shipping List, September 21.

THE ARDASEER.

(From the Sing. Free Press, of 19th Dec.)

On Tuesday afternoon the clipper *Ardaseer*, which left this port for China on the 2nd ult., returned into the roads under jury masts, having on the 16th Nov., experienced a severe typhoon in the China seas in lat. 14° 36' north, and longitude 114° 49' east; during which she was compelled as a last resort to cut away all her masts. At 2 in the morning the barometer gave indications of the approaching tempest by falling from 30 to 29 inches, when, thus forewarned, the hatches were battened down and every preparation made to meet the gale. In a few hours more it was blowing a perfect hurricane, with the sea rising in pyramids in every direction and making a clean breach over the vessel; which was now nearly on her beam-ends, with both of her quarter boats carried away. They now attempted to heave the guns, but could only succeed in getting one of them overboard, while they had to beat out the lee port to give a passage to the heavy body of water on the decks, and tried to put the vessel before the wind, but she refused to answer her helm. At about half past 8 a. m. an awful gust accompanied by a tremendous sea threw the ship on her beam-ends, the sea coming up to the coats of the masts, and the lee bulwarks and part of the forecastle being under water. The deck lights were beaten in partly by the violence of the sea, so that the deck and cabins were covered with water, and she seemed to be going bodily down. With the utmost difficulty, owing to the fury of the blast, and the frightful sea that was breaking over her, the masts were at last cut away, and it appeared that nothing but their fortunately all going nearly at the same time could in so critical a moment have saved the vessel. Being now clear of her mast she gradually righted, & fortunately for all on board, kept quite tight during the strength of the gale. Captain McIntyre having rigged jury masts, now endeavoured to make Manila as the nearest port, continuing in that direction until the 23rd Nov. when finding it impracticable to make head against the monsoon in the state to which the ship's rigging had been reduced, he bore up for this port.

ART. V. *The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th 1841.*

From the Chinese Repository, Oct. 1841.

(Continued from the No. 4. page 16.)

Mr. Brown responded to the resolution in the following terms.

I am not one, mr. president, who undervalues the good opinion of others, especially when it is expressed by those whose it is my great desire to please, in the discharge of duties they have seen fit to assign to me, but still permit me to say that of thanks I deserve none. If I have done what I could to promote the interests of this society, it was no more than I ought to do. Less could not have been expected, for "to him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin." I on the other hand feel greatly obliged to the members of the society for the liberal means they have furnished me to carry out their plan of operations.

In the reports that I have sent in to the committee of trustees, and from which extracts have been read in our hearing to day, perhaps all that is necessary has been said respecting my labors in behal of the society. You there see what studies have principally engaged my attention, what course has been pursued in the school, and so far as results can be spoken of, what has been effected, how much gained, and how much lost. The last of these reports has likewise given me an opportunity to express my thanks to the trustees for leave of absence during the last summer. While the cause of the necessity to leave home was distressing, an opportunity was thereby afforded me, to make observations upon schools similar to ours in other places, which I should ever have wished to enjoy, as a means of furthering the ends of the Morrison Education Society; and I trust it will be found not only that the health of my family has been benefited, but that the facilities for prosecuting the business of educating here have been increased. For both these I am directly indebted to the gentlemen in whose hands the management of the concerns of the society is placed.

The state of the Chinese schools at Singapore and Malacca, has already been concisely laid before you. I will, therefore, only take this opportunity to express my conviction in regard to one matter but slightly touched upon before, and no longer interrupt the deliberations of the meeting.

It is not because it is new that I introduce the subject now, for it was one of the persuasions that led to the formation of this society. It is this sir, that the founders of the Morrison Education Society selected the best spot for the sphere of their operations, and that if we would hope to effect any great change in the system of education prevalent in China, it must mainly be done, by efforts made in China itself. I am far from wishing to discourage those benevolent persons who have undertaken to educate the Chinese in their colonies abroad. I have seen too many happy fruits of their labors, to indulge such a thought even if any *a priori* reasoning of my own had ever suggested it. The schools among the Chinese colonists are of great value to those for whom they were intended; they are exerting a silent steady influence upon those communities, slowly but surely elevating them in the scale of society, and lending their aid to the cause of Christianity. But as means of affecting this country, they ought not in my present judgment, much to be relied on. Many things concur to strengthen this opinion. The very relation of a colony to the mother-country is one of them. Who would think of bringing about any great revolution in England, by measures set on foot in new South Wales or the Canadas? It were opposing one's self to a current of influence that always sets in the opposite direction. The colonies on the other hand, would soon feel the effect of changes wrought at home. The argument is still more applicable to the case in hand. The Chinese who go abroad, by that very act outlaw themselves. The communities they form in other lands are not reckoned as belonging to the empire, and have has little to do with the Chinese government as if they did not exist. Now, what, humanly speaking, can be expected of them, so perfectly isolated from the mass of their countrymen? Not certainly, that they will do much to improve the condition of China.

But perhaps it may be said, that many of the colonists will return to their own country, and so renew their connection with this people, with all the advantages derived from a residence, and, it may be, an education in more enlightened parts of the world. Could this be expected, it would very much enhance the value of schools among them, as means of indirect benefit to China. But according to the best information I have been able to obtain on the subject, not more than three or four in a hundred of those who emigrate from this country ever return again, and some say even less. Is it not evident then that the major part of what is done for the education of the Chinese in foreign lands must be confined in its effects to the places where they sojourn, when so few of those whom these efforts can reach, find their way back again to the 'central land?'

But allowing that more were to return, and with the best intentions to do good among their own people, they are marked at once as the men who have been among 'barbarians' to learn wisdom, and who now, most arrogantly and presumptuously in the estimation of the Chinese, would teach them the ethics and philosophy of 'outside' dwellers in darkness. Such, you are well aware, sir, is the regard of this people for those of other lands, and such would be the reception that any innovations from such a source would meet with.

It may perhaps be thought, that the same difficulty lies in the way of our exertions here. In kind, it is true, but not in degree. In the first place those whom this society educates, come directly from the country and from the people of China, under our influence, and are not estranged by doing so. They come with the consent and approbation of their nearest friends, who are the movers a part of the nation, and in some measure pledged by this assent, to receive their children kindly when they return. There is therefore much more reason and hope that boys who have been trained in the society's schools will be less affected by the prejudices that have been alluded to, than those who have resided abroad, during the period of their education. The pupils taught here will also be less divested of their national character, feelings, and tastes, than others who have long intermingled with people of other nations. A careful observer of the Chinese in the Straits is not long in discovering the traces of this effect of mingling with foreigners, which must of course become more distinct in course of time, and may operate as a tie to detain them where they are, or to diminish their influence with their countrymen, should they return home. We however, are sure that all those whom we educate, will return to their own people and be associated with them in after life, and while they will be improved (we hope) in many respects, they will still be Chinese.

[To be concluded next week.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 1st 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Oct.	Singapore	25th Dec.
U. States	15th Sept.	Java	24th Nov.
Calcutta	28th Nov	Manila	14th Jany.
Bombay	17th Nov.	Austral-Asia	25th Nov.
Chusan	14th Jany	Ningpo	
Chinchae		Amoy	22nd Jany.

Jany.	ARRIVED	From
23.	SYLPH, *Guy*, Singapore and Calcutta.	[Amoy.
23.	H. M. S. CRUIZER. — *Pearce*, esq. commdr.	
27.	ORIOLE WH. (U. S.) *Meacon*, Manila.	[Islands.
29.	SOVEREIGN, *Coard*, Marathan & Sandwich	

Jany.	SAILED	For
25.	FOAM, *Greig*, London.	
27.	PARKFIELD, *Whiteside*, London.	
29.	GEO. WASHINGTON, (Hmbg.) *Jessen*, Manila.	
30.	SOPHIA, *Johns*, London.	[Bombay.
31.	MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, (Port.) *Nossa Sing.* &	

PASSENGERS.—Per Parkfield, mrs. Whiteside, and the three misses Ullman.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Sydney.—Orwell.
For Madras.—Senostris.
For Singapore.—Mary Ann, 2nd inst.

LOADING.

For London.—Earl Grey, John Bibby, Louisa Baillie.
For Liverpool.—Condelim.
For Bombay.—Main, Wm. Metcalfe, Lady Grant.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Mercury, Lady Leith.
From Liverpool.—Orixa, Prima Donna, Robert Whiteway.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birrison.
From Calcutta.—Moulmain, Viscount Melbourne.
From Bombay.—Ardaseer, Palatine, Hannah Kerr.
From Singapore.—Westmoreland, Amizade, Snipe.
From Java.—Ann Augustine.
From Lisbon.—Active, (Port.) Uniam, (Port.)
From Manila.—Tremelga.

Arrivals in England from China.

SEPT. 8.—Scottland, Clyde. 9. Dartmouth, Portsmouth. 9. Mellish.—Do. 11. Premier, Downs. 13. Favorite, Manila, Havre. 20. Duchess of Clarence, Cork. 21 Monarch, Falmouth. 21. Java, Wight. 24. St. George. 27. Westbrook, Cork.

Departures from England for China.

SEPT. 9. Robt. Whiteway, Bartlet. 10. Orixa, Ager. Manila and do. 17. Prima Donna, Kell. Oct. 1. Lady Leith, Lewis. 3. Mercury, Carr.

The *Ann Gales*, from China bound to Sydney with tea had put into *Port Louis*, damaged. *Englishman*, Nov. 1.

The Scaleby Castle was signalized on the 12th Sept. off Cape St. Francis all well, by the Margarte Hardie, arrived at the Cape.

Anne Laing, off Algoa Bay, intended to call at the Cape.

Ivanhoe, off Cape Agulhas.

Arrived at Table Bay.—17th Sept. Mary Catherine; captain Galloway died at sea May 19 18th George Amstrong, 20th Amity.

Arrived—Previous to 31st August at New York. Konohasset, Horatio, Leonidas, Oneida.

Arrivals at Singapore from China.

November 2, *Sed Queen*, Smith. 25. *Red Rover*, Wright; *Poppy*, Cole; *Clarinda*, Godby. 26. *Ariel*, Burt; H. M. S. *Larne*, P. J. Blake, esq. captain; *Rob Roy*, Ade; *Caledonia* Born; *Cowasjee Family*, Durham; *Forfarshire*, McCarthy. December 1, *Tweed*, Lawson. 2. *Paradise*, Zybrana. 4. *Defiance*, Evatt. 5. H. M. S. *Sulphur*, E. Belcher, esq. captain. 11. *Earl of Harkwicke*, Voss; *Carnatic*, Hyne. 15, *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn. 16. *Charlotte*, Leibach, wager; *Cleveland*, Marley. 17. *Mauritius*, Howlett; *Allalevie*, Clark; *Margarida*, Aquino. 20. *Ann*, Spain.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1841-42.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*Earl Grey	571	Mollison	J. Coolidge& Co.
*Rajah	352	Ferguson	J. Ryan.
*Mary Ann Webb	339	Macdowall	"
*H. Hormuzjee	880	Page	" P. C.
Isabella Anna	226	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson
Hero	410	Farmer	" &Co
Persian	347	Millman	"
Sovereign		Chard	"
Cadet	500	Curling	" P. L.
Tartar	500	Luce	" P. C.
Argo	343	Kellock	Dent & Co.
Orwell		Hewe	" P. C.
Staine Castle	504	Petrie	"
Austral-Asian	205	Hill [ham	" P. C.
Chelydra [Packet	322	Whitting-	"
Isabella		Hardie	"
John Renwick	403	Morgan	"

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1842.

Nimrod	469	Manning	Macvicar & Co.
Louisa Baillie	913	Scanlan	P. L.
Wm. Metcalfe		Philipson	[co.s.n.
Maia	315	Sproule	n & s.s. nastonjee &
Pestonjee Bo-	595	West	Lindsay & Co. r.c.
Seesotria[manjee	488	Row	"
Pearl	394	Burrows	Fox, R. & Co.
John Bibby	649	Snipe	Gibb, L. & Co. r.t.
Cordelia [te	378	Cawkett	" s.p.
Princess Charlot	515	Nash	Bell & Co.
Indus	351	Clarke	"
Hygeia	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
Bellhaven	350	Crawford	L., Fletcher & Co.
British Isle	374	Graham	"
Geimachan	441	Every	Dirom & Co.
Autumnus	323	White	Turner & Co. r.c.
Regulus [son.	389	Budd	"
Gilbert Hender-	427	Tweedie	"
Abberton		Catt	"
Canton		Crouch	"
Salopian	490	Bell	C. Fearon.
Cacique	171	Jones	"
Potentate	302	Rahang	W. & T. Gemmell & co
Arethusa	214	Christian	"
Euphrates	617	Wilson [ton	Jamieson, H. & Co.
Canopus	365	Tithering-	Alex. Calder. r.s.
Sappho	368	Dunlop	Gribble, H. & Co. r.c
Algerine	150	Buckton	Capt. Buckton s.c.
Forth		Pratt	R. Webster.
John Campbell	823	Whyte	Capt. Whyte.
Mary Anne		Holton	F., Leighton & Co.
		AMERICAN.	
Lema		Kent	Russell & Co.
Coromando		Scudder	"
Linda		Endicott	"
Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co.
Luconia		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga		Bissell	"
Cynthia		Johnson	Olyphant and Co.
Claiedon		Stoddard	"
Olof Wyk		Meacom	Wetmore & Co.
		DUTCH.	
Dudo			Macvicar & Co.
		PERUVIAN.	
Ada		Riestra	Russell & Co.

s. s. s. c. f. c. f. l. p. l. p. s. Up for Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool, for Sydney.

At Whampoa.

On the 28th—we received Calcutta papers to the 27th Nov: the overland mail of Oct. 4; the Bombay Times to Nov. 13th; and the Singapore Free Press of Oct. 28th, and from Nov. 25th to Decr. 23rd.

In the S. F. P. of Decr. 2nd, the trial of captain Godby, of the Clarinda, for an alleged embezzlement of goods cast on shore from the wreck of the *James Laing*, is noticed at length. We heard of the trial and sentence at the time of those occurences; but neither then nor now do we, from want of official information and of a report of the legal evidence given in court, feel ourselves competent to offer an opinion on the proceedings.

Instead of quoting the length articles from the overland mail, we prefer, and we trust our reader will not disapprove of our method, of quoting here and there, the most interesting items of news.

The United Kingdom.

The intelligence brought by the October mail is not of any exciting interest. The month of Sept. was redolent of some horrid murders, suicides, and rape, the accounts of which we will not intrude on our local readers. The following are the names of the ships ordered for commission, and teh others are shortly expected to be added to the list; *Malabar*, capt. sir I. Sartorius; *Belvidera*, 38, capt. the hon. G. Grey; *Illustrious*, 72, capt. T. E. Erskine; *Styx*; sloop *Syren*; brig *Heroine*; *Thalia*, 42; *Pique*; *Aigle*, 24; sir C. Paget; *Harlequin*; cutter *Speedy*; steam frigate *Driver*; *Formidable*, 84, sir T. Troubridge, bart. g. c. b. *Isis*, 44; and *Warspite*, 52, lord John Hay.

On Sept. 8,—sir R. Peel, in reply to lord J. Russel, asked whether it was fair and reasonable, that in the face of a deficiency of seven millions and a half accumulated by the whigs, which he found on entering office, he should be asked at once to produce his financial scheme? lord Sydenham had told them that it was not safe to make the proposed alteration in the timber duties, so that the £600,000, which they reckoned upon from that source was gone; the price of British sugar was so much reduced, that there was no prospect of realizing £700,000 from the reduced duty on foreign sugar; and to the £400,000 on which, mr. Baring reckoned from the new corn duty, 1,100,000*l* was to be added for the duty on corn included in the receipts of 1840, on which his estimate for 1841 was founded; so that to make good the deficiency £1,500,000 would have been required under that head. Then the expenditure had been *under estimated*: in CHINA ALONE, the real expense for the year WOULD PROBABLY BE 4,000,000*l* INSTEAD OF THE 625000*l* IN THE ESTIMATE, 900000*l* (90,000*l*.) WAS ESTIMATED AS THE EXPENDITURE FOR HONGKONG this year, including the construction of a main road, &c.

Lord Palmerston and other members replied to sir R. Peel, and mr. Fielden moved as an amendment on the order of the day to go into a committee of supply, —"That the distress of the working classes throughout the country was so great that it demanded the instant inquiry of parliament, and that no supplies be voted until such requiry be made."

Dr. Bowring seconded the amendment, and on a division there appeared for the amendment, 41; against it, 149.

The *Press* of the September news is filled up with the election returns; and from the 20th to the end of the month, the house was almost exclusively occupied discussing the estimates, voting supplies, and the passing of an act to continue, for six months, the poor law and other acts about to expire. As all the business ministers intend to enter upon will be finished on the 7th, it is expected parliament will be prorogued on the 8th of October.

Meetings continued to be held in all parts of the U. K. for the adoption of petitions praying H. M. not to prorogue parliament till som thing was done for the relief of the country.

The long established and highly respectable west India firm of W. R. and S. Mitchell and Co. of Lime street, have stopped payment, as also have messrs. Hobhouse and Co., the Bath bankers.

In the list of the new ministry we observe that the ladies of the queen's household are gazetted.

Affghanistan.

There has been some severe fighting in the Khoord Cabul pass.

The late disturbances arose out of the measure of Shah Soojah in diminishing the customary allowances to the eastern Ghilgies; this threw them into a state of insurrection, and on the 12th of October troops under sir R. Sale were despatched to force the Khoord Cabul pass.

A letter from Goudamuck of Nov. 1st, states as follows:—

"From the 26th to 31st October was a busy time for us all; we had rear guard affairs with the rebels in a most difficult country, on the 26th at Lei Baba, on the 27th at Kuta Sung, and on the 28th in our march to Jugdulak. The force lost on the 28th and 29th 130 killed and wounded. The total loss since leaving Cabul has been 280."

Names of officers killed.—Captain Wyndham 35th N. I. Lieut. Jenkins ditto Lieut. King h. m's. 13th.

Names of officers wounded.—Major Genl. Sale, commanding. Captain Youngshusband 35th N. I. Lieutenants Jennings, Holcombe, Rattray, Frere, Meiniken h. m's. 13th. Lieut. Coombs 35th N. I. Ensign Oakes h. m. 13th L. I. Lieut. Orr Shah Shooja's service.

France.

On Sept. 13, an unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot the duke d'Aumale, the 4th son of the king of the French, as he was riding through the streets of Paris at the head of his regiment, the 17th light infanty, lately returned from Algiers. The attempt was made by firing a pistol shot when the duke was near the hospice de St. Antoine: this nefarious attempt at assassinating a gallant and royal youth, just returned to his native country from hard military service under the scorching sun of Africa, seems to have been considered as a proof of the ominous feeling of the French people not only against the reigning dynasty, but against an hereditary monarchy, however limited. But a good cause does not, to gain its ends, set at nought the laws of God, and of human nature—not to commit murder,—and a bad cause is betrayed by its course of action. A portion of the press of Paris appears to feel a pleasure in shedding ink, provided the consequence be that blood be shed—far away from its own hearths: but the common sense of the French people and the harsh tasks and lessons they have gone through and learnt, must convince them that *Paris only* is not *France*, nor the Parisian press the true organ of French sentiment and conviction.

The fiscal measures of M. Humann continue to create excitement in the departments. The national guard of Ville Nouvelle is dissolved by royal ordinance, for having expressed a decided opinion against the measure. M. Humann seems resolved to carry his plans with a strong hand.

The king of the French has conferred the order of the legion of honour on the celebrated surgeon Dieffenbach the discoverer of the operation for the cure of strabismus.

Spain.

The anniversary of the revolution of Sept. was celebrated with much éclat but perfect tranquility at Madrid.—Espartero reviewed the national guards, by whom he was cordially received. In the evening the city was illuminated.—Don Pedro Chacon, captain-general of new Castile, had been appointed commander-general of the exterior royal guard, and general Miguel de la Torre had succeeded him as captain-general of new castile.—General M'Donald, who was commander-in-chief of Don Miguel's army, and some time since a prisoner at Oporto, has been arrested, and is in confinement in the castle of St. George.—The guerrillas continue augmenting their numbers, and making payments every fifteen days to their followers, who are now formed into regular and well-equipped bodies. The self-styled colonel Casmiro, one of the most daring of these marauders, was on the 18th shot by his own party, from suspicion of his fidelity to their cause.—The Madrid papers mention the appearance on the Spanish frontier of a Miguelite and Carlist band, commanded by a Carlist officer, and tacitly sanctioned by the Portuguese troops.

America.

Accounts from New York to Sept. 15.

The president has given his veto against the bank bill.

The extra Session of Congress was adjourned on the 18th. The veto of the President had caused a great sensation in the cabinet, and, except mr. Webster, all the

members had resigned, and the following nominations were confirmed.

Walter Forward, secretary of the treasury; John McLean, secretary of the navy; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, postmaster general; Hugh S. Legare, attorney-general; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, minister to the Court of St. James; William Hunter (now chargé d'Affaires) to be minister plenipotentiary to Rio de Janeiro; Robert W. Walsh, secretary of legation to the same; William Boulware, of Virginia, chargé d'affaires to Naples; James D. Doty, governor of Wisconsin; major S. Churchill, to be inspector general of the army, in the place of general Wool, promoted.

McLeod was to be tried at Utica on the 27th September. Chief Justice Nelson would preside.

We forbear all remarks on this most singular proceeding until we are in possession of all the facts of the case; which we hope to receive by the Nov. mail in a few days.

Some days ago the foreign factories in Canton were shaken by an explosion of gunpowder in the city: the particulars have not transpired.

Messrs. F. d'Assis Fernandes and C. V. Rocha were severely beaten and robbed last evening about 6 o'clock, at Casilha bay, by fourteen Chinese.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS.

The editor of the Canton Register has the pleasure to hereby inform the captains of ships of all nations arriving in the Chinese waters from any part of the world, that he will be happy to supply them with a copy of the *Canton Register*, *gratis*, with all *supplements* and *extras*, on the condition that they do, immediately on their arrival, forward to him the latest papers, either *English* or *Foreign*, and communicate to him the dates of their sailing from their ports of departure and arriving in China; as well as with all notable occurrences on their voyage, ships spoken with or signalized, rocks or shoals, or new natural productions discovered, remarkable states of and changes in weather, names of captain and officers, health of crews, accidents, casualties, quantity and description of cargo, &c. &c. &c.

The editor trust it will be evident that communications of intelligence, such as is detailed above, is of great moment to the shipping and commercial interests of the British empire; and that, consequently, when complying with the editors earnest request to communicate it, on the terms proposed, as speedily as possible, captains of vessels will then, by a more particular discharge of their professional duty, forward the interests of their owners, employers and consignees, in which their own interests are so intimately involved, while at the same time they will confer a great benefit on the whole civilized world.

N. B. The captain's copies of the C. R. will be forwarded, under cover, to their respective consignees or agents.

We request the attention of our readers to an advertisement in the 3rd column of our 2nd page, which informs them that *Chinese Chrestomathy*, designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese, is on sale at our office at $8. per copy.

We intend laying before the public a more detailed notice of this laborious and useful work, in future numbers.

There are various reports from Canton and Hongkong, those hot-beds of rumours, but of none any real or lasting interest to the public, except the fact, as we believe, that some few Chinese boats have lately imported tea into Hongkong, and have been surprised and delighted at the facilities afforded by a *free port*, to them hitherto a *terra incognita*, within pistol shot of the hills of *Tung*.

From the Singapore Free Press we learn that mr. A. L. Johnston has returned to England:—we owe it to the universal estimation of this gentleman's character to promise a more extended notice of the circumstances attending his departure from Singapore, in our next number.

The official report from the general commanding in the province of *Chekeang*, on the capture of *Chinhae* and *Ningpo*, is not undeserving of an attentive consideration. Disaffection, and loss of confidence on all sides, the governors on the governed, the governed on the governors, is apparent throughout, in what we may not inapply call the despairing document. All the hope the trust, the dependence of the superior officers of the maritime provinces is professed to be upon the holy, the heavenly appointed, the *by-the grace of teen*,—emperor of China, which sublime personage they, his chosen officers, are daily in the habit of grossly deceiving: can any fact point more strongly to the conclusion long since arrived at, that the dragon throne must be ascended & the dragon himself be muzzled—and force to give good bail, if allowed to remain on his imperial seat, for his future good and honest behaviour to the rest of the assembled communities of men—to nations wholly or partially civilised: in short, to become a convert to the doctrine,—applicable to nations amongst themselves, but wholly inapplicable to the individuals of any nation—of the doctrine of *liberty and equality*—long since preached, and found wanting where it was first enthusiastically preached: but China, as an independent nation, must now adopt the doctrine, and that gladly and speedily too, or she will forfeit both the rights of liberty and equality, and be justly treated as a conquered nation by those whom she professes to despise—and opposes:—from this awful fate may she be delivered by the wisdom and moderation of her rulers.

TRANSLATION

Report from the *tetuh*, or general of the province of *Chekeang*, on the loss of *Chinhae* and *Ningpo*.

Your slave, *Yu Pooyun*, kneeling reports (as follows).

On account of the district of *Ningpo* being unoccupied or deserted (by the Chinese troops), it is now necessary to establish regulations for its defence and safety, and looking up I pray for the imperial glance on the affair.

I, your slave, humbly state, that, on the 26th day of the 8th moon (Oct. 10, 1841), because of the loss of *Chinhae*, I retreated on *Ningpo*, to defend it; I then took a hasty view of matters, and forwarded a post-haste despatch at the rate of 600 *le* a day: this is on record. And I immediately headed and led on officers and troops, whom I distributed and appointed for the particular and stricter defence of the 6th gate of *Ningpo*; but it was of no avail, as the walls were broad, and 20 *le* in compass; and the regular garrison in the city before did not amount to 4000 men; and these, besides, were distributed to guard the different military stations and encampments; and there hardly remained 700 and odd men in the town, and although the troops who had been defeated at *Tinghae* and *Chinhae*, hastened to return with all speed, still out of every ten men not more than one or two returned, and these, moreover, were frightened, and had lost their nerve, and it was difficult by any influence to prevail on them to keep their ranks.

Yukeen, from the 20th day of the moon when he retreated from *Chinhae* and entered *Ningpo*, on the same day, during the next period—from 7 to 9 p. m.—and escorted by *Fung Shihtae* and others, with some hundreds of soldiers of the province of *Keangnan*, retreated night and day to *Yuyao* and *Chaouking*. The officers and troops who were in the neighbourhood merely pretended to accompany and guard him (*Yukeen*)—but it was the *name* only, not the *reality*—and generally they did not enter and keep the city (*Yuyao*); and as they (*Yukeen*, and his escort) pushed through the district, all the people were in a great fright, and ran away, hiding themselves, crowding on the roads, and trampling each other down; and the sound of weeping and wailing spread all over the country; and a starving, helpless class of vagabonds seized the opportunity of combining with banditti & to plunder, the people of their wealth & goods. I, your slave, met in consultation the *chefoo* of *Ningpo* district, *Tang Tingtsae*, and we directed the civil and military officers who were in the city to examine and seize, (the robbers) and immediately to repress and punish; but when the city had become in a slight degree tranquil, unexpectedly the steamers and barbarian ships came right in upon *Ningpo* on the north east side below the city, sounding the depth of waters. The guns belonging to the city had been sent in the 6th moon of last year to *Tinghae* and *Chinhae*; so we were at the time unprovided with any guns to fire off; and men's hearts were excessively agitated. Connecting all these matters, and considering that I, your slave, have been to this time the general of the province of *Chekeang*, and constantly living in camps, there are very many of the gentry of the city district whom I have not seen, I depended wholly on the district magistrate, *Tang*, who possessed the people's entire confidence, to issue official orders to fill the ranks and and guard and defend (the country); and as to the former orders (to defend the city), only the third & sixth gates of the city overlooked the river, but as there was no artillery, and also the fire from the barbarian ships and their *fire-arrows*—rockets,—being murderously destructive, I became fearful that we had nothing to rely on (for opposition or defence). Every place in the whole province of *Chekeang* is of the last importance; and at present there are no troops to be distributed (for its defence). I, your slave, alone have utterly exhausted my mind & strength, in heading and leading on the civil and military officers, and in devising and establishing means of maintaining fast hold (of the province); at the same time I have summoned the defeated troops to collect together with the stout and brave villagers & called them to the rescue; and also sent flying summonses to the officers & troops of each province to also hasten for the safety (of *Chekeang*). I look up for help and support from heaven's dread majesty (the emperor); altogether hoping that if the city is preserved, all the inhabitants will be preserved.

I have thus in a flying despatch respectfully stated the deserted and unoccupied state of the district of *Ningpo*, the power and authority of which is in the most imminent danger; and the circumstances of establishing means and regulations for its guard and safety, and prostrate I beg for the imperial glance of the great emperor and instructions how to act.

A respectful report.—21st year, 8th moon—26th day (Oct. 10, 1841.)

(By J. S. Ed. C. R.)

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Do. 3 months 5 do. do. do.
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Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c. ..... $ 5.
Advertisements, each insertion .....) 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
Do. Continued for 3 months ..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisements. ments.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise.

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications to be made in the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to annex attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 6. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1842. No. 582.

PAYABLE for the amount of Bills on demand and under dollars each, presented for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council at 30 days sight, at the Exchange of Rupees two hundred and twenty five (or 100 dollars (Mexican Dollars at par) will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Moira," at Hongkong, and at the office of Messrs. Gardiner, Matheson and Co. at Macao, until noon of the 10 proximo.

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Paymaster.
"Moira" Hongkong, Pay Office,
January 29th, 1842.

OFERTAS para supprimento do Paiz, ao commissariado deste mesmo dito até Patacas, para Letras sacadas sobre o mui Honrado Governador e General do India em Conselho a 30 dias de vista, ao cambio de Duzentos vinte e cinco Rupias por cento Patacas (Patacas Mexicanos aqui) se recebem na Secretaria abaixo assignada, a bordo do Transporte "MOIRA" em Hongkong até o dia 8 de Janeiro, Matheson & Co. em Macao até o mesmo dia, do dia 10 de Fevereiro proximo futuro.

W. W. DAVIDSON.
Ajudante do Paraiso.
Navio "Moira" em Hongkong, Escriptorio, dia
Pazzeiro, 29 de Janeiro 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship "PEARL," captain Bennows, now loading at Whampoa, for the above Port, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

FOX RAWSON & Co.
Macao, 7th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

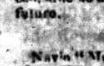
THE A. 1. Ship CADET, 500 Tons, captain Gerking. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 1st February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine A. 1. Ship WILLIAM METCALFE 448 Tons, Captain Phillipson, now ready to receive cargo and will be despatched in all next month. For freight or passage (having excellent accommodation) apply to

MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 25th January, 1842.



FOR LONDON, FROM WHAMPOA.

THE fine A. 1. Ship LOUISA BAILLIE 413 Tons, A. Scanlan, Commander, has 400 tons of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on or before the 10th Prox. For freight &c. Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.—Macao.
or RUSSELL & Co.—Canton.
Macao, 25th Jany., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Schooner LADY GRANT, will be despatched 1st of March. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 8th February, 1841.

FOR LISBON

THE Portuguese Brig "NOVO VIAJANTE," Captain A. B. Valente, will sail for the above Port on the 10th February. For freight apply to

J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 24th of January, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE new ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. 1. for twelve years Jones Fraser Commander, now loading at Whampoa. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To Great Britain, or any Port in India

THE A. 1. British Barque "SAPPHO" captain Dunbar, 368 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT.

TO CALCUTTA & MADRAS ROADS OR OTHER OUTER ANCHORAGES.

THE Ship JAMJEE HORMUSJEE of 800 tons, Captain PAGE, to have early dispatch. Apply to

J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN, Canton.
or HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine Ship EARL GREY, A. 1. 750 tons Captain Mallison, having a Surgeon and good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao,
or JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Esq.—Canton.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Clipper built Brig "ALGERINE," rebuilt of Teak only three years ago, well fastened, and found, and in every respect ready for sea. Burthen 150 Tons, this Brig has excellent accomodation for Passengers, and an inspection will prove that no expense has been spared to render her a most desirable vessel either for the opium trade or any other where despatch is required. For particulars apply to Captain RUTTON.
on board the "Algerine" at Hongkong.
Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL

THE CORDELIA, loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to
Macao, 13th Dec 1841. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A. 1. Ship "PESTONJEE BOMANJEE," H. P. Weer commander. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE fast sailing Barque ORWELL, Captain Hews, will have early despatch. For passage only apply to

DENT & Co.
Macao, 8th December, 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recopper-ed last December, 203 tons Measure, has good accomodations between decks and carries a large cargo, well found with gear. Apply to
Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "AUTUMNUS," Capt. W. White, British Built (in 1840) 418 tons Register, now lying in the Roads ready for any employment. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

THE British Barque LADY HAVEN, expects coming on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per ton, she can smoak and go for cheap freight or delivery.

THE GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no less than one month.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

A CARD.—J. R. BURD, late of Stonehouse, begs to inform the public of Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, that he has established himself as a Surgeon and Chemist in the Queen's Road, on the British Island of Hongkong, and respectfully solicits their patronage, which he hopes to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named line.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take Risks on account of the said office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manilla, to the extent of Sp. Dls. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.
Macao, 7th February, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China formerly under the firm of JAMIESON, How & Co., will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co., and that Mr. JOSEPH PRIOR SWAIN is admitted a partner from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.
Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKERN was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TURNER & Co.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE BASIL DURWELL is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 15th November, 1841.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE FOR CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue to grant Policies in this Office at the usual rates, £5 per cent returnable on the Premiums.
Macao, 10th Nov., 1841. BELL & Co.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-43.

THE and reigned are authorised to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.

MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 30th November, 1841.

MERCHANDIZE received on demurrage, on moderate terms, on board Brig "BETSY AND SARAH," lying in the Typa. Apply to

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yrureta-goyena. Apply to B. Barreiro, Esq.

AN Old English made Trunk has been sent by mistake to Mr. Matheson's residence.
The Owner is requested to apply for it.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

THE ALBION HOTEL.

(NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE ON THE PARVA GRADINE.)

Which in future to be conducted by ARRAND SAUNDERS who hopes that Families and others will continue, as heretofore to patronize the old Establishment, and by his attention and assiduity, he trusts to merit their support.
Macao, 26th November, 1841.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion in every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe Underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G. ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 3 o'Clock.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and OLIVE CLOTH.
Macao, 22th January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brickand Mat Godowns on lot No 56 Queen's Road Hoiwan Bay Hongkong; the brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to
FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.—Macao,
or, C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Macao, 10th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams and American Pine Spars suitable for Topmasts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.—46 Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Barque "AMERICA," at Hongkong, just arrived from the well-known house of D. Wilson & Co. Calcutta) per "Albatross" a fine assortment of goods, consisting of Pale Beer in Hhds and Bottle, Porter in Do., Fine old Brandy and Genuine, Old Tom and real Giraffe's, Champagne from Joset of Epernay, Carbon Oil in bottles, Port, and fine old Brown Sherry from Peter Rozario & Co., Knowsleys Cherry Brandy, Annisetti de Bordeaux, Real Imitation Havannah Cigars, Captains and Cabin Biscuits, Fancy Mixed Pickles, green nuts, Mrs. Beef and Pork, Kiln dried Oats Flour in Tins, all kinds of hermetically sealed provisions, Starches, Tapioca, Sago, Pearl Barley, patent Groats, and all kinds of grocery, Pickles, Jams and Jellies, Cheese, Sauces, Lance Oil and English Vinegar. Perfumery, China-ware, French Velvet Caps, Stationery of every sort, Shot, Powder, Fowling pieces, Table Beer, Dhal, various kinds of Cutlery, Warm Clothing of every description, Blue Cloth, Navy Buttons, Blacking &c. Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Tarred Cair Rope, Bunting, Canvas, Duck &c., Nails and Screws, besides many other things the numerous for insertion in an advertisement. Printed lists will be forwarded to all parties wishing to purchase on application to
"Captain BUCKTON
"Algerine" Hongkong.
Macao, 4th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Europe Letter paper, and Swedish Tar at very moderate terms, and Ice Lofts of different qualities. Apply to
P. DE LAS HERAS
Macao, 1st January, 1842.

FOR SALE.
At the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provisions in barrels, Tobacco, "Pascal" in boxes, "Wonnecks" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks 25 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvass, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Oval Coal in casks and in sack for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon, in casks of 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen. Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in glass and stone jugs, and in cases of five and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Florentine Silesia, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars, from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and topmasts, yards &c. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Madeira, Teneriffe and Rodrigo Canary, Russian and Manila Cordage, White Canvas, and everything Cordage & Naval. Apply to
Macao, 2th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.
A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate) @ 30 0
4 do. of Marsala 60 0
4 Quarter casks do. 30 0
few cases 3 doz each London Bottled Marsala 9 0
do. 3 do. do. Sherry 11 0
apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.
Macao, 26 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four Sloops of 71, 65, 64, 60 feet long, also Russian Canvas, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Clothes and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 15th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.
Also
Spars 60 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
and 50 to 60 " 11 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manilla. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.
General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, Chinese Chart-Country designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese. Sp. Drs. 8

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Phonetic system of the Chinese Language in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. Callaway.
This work contains 25,000 different characters and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal 8vo. Price 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1842 on a Single Sheet, price to Subscribers to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register, Years 1839, Nos. 14, 18, 45. 1840, No. 27. 1841, Nos. 2, 3 and Supp. 3, 6, 7 and Supp. 8 and Supp. 10 and Supp. 12 and Supp. 14, 15, 22 and Supp., 23 and Sup, 24 and Supp. 30 and Sup.

Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842.
In the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842. Price to Subscribers to the Canton Register Sp. Dr. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 6.

FOR SALE.—The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound @ $ 3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound @ $6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound @ $ 12 vol, and the U. S. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China &c. by J. Stang Esq. C. S. R. $1 2 Sp. Drs.
Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37 50 cents each & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100
Opium Orders ..... "
Circulars &c. ..... " } $ 2.
Comprador's Notes &c. ..... "
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts ..... "
Linguist's Reports, Resorts of Cargoes, &c. ..... " } $ 4
Navy Bills ..... "
Policies and Folio pages ..... " } $ 5.
Auction Bills ..... "
N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

CIRCULAR.

To her Britannic majesty's subjects in China.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary in China has the pleasure to announce to her majesty's subjects in China, that the district cities of Yuyao, Tsekee, and Fonghwa, distant respectively 40, 20, and 30 miles, from Ningpo, have been lately visited and temporarily occupied by detachments of her majesty's combined forces.

The Chinese government having thrown garrisons into the cities in question, and given out that the object in so doing was to encourage (or perhaps more correctly speaking, to intimidate) the inhabitants of Ningpo and the surrounding districts, to withhold obedience to the British authorities, and like fire to deter them, as far as possible, from furnishing provisions and supplies, it was resolved by their excellencies, the naval and military commanders-in-chief, to take an early opportunity of dislodging those garrisons; and, as the weather (which had been extremely wet in the early part of December) becoming frosty and favorable for operations, the necessary arrangements were completed for carrying that resolution into effect.

The *Sesostris*, *Nemesis*, and *Phlegethon*, steamers, carrying about 700 men of all arms, and towing a number of boats with troops, left their positions at Ningpo on the morning of the 27th Dec., and proceeded up the river. The former ship, owing to her greater draft of water, was obliged to bring up about two thirds of the way to Yuyao, off which place the two smaller vessels anchored late in the afternoon; when the troops landed immediately, under the personal directions of his excellency lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, k. c. b., and, having taken possession of a small battery mounting four guns (which the Chinese had thrown up to enfilade the approaching reach of the river but which they did not venture to defend), were lodged for the night in a large temple or joss house, situated on a hill which overlooked the town at the distance of less than half a mile. At daylight on the morning of the 28th, his excellency, the naval commander-in-chief, disembarked with the seamen and marines, and preparations were made for escalading, when some of the people came out and declared, that the garrison (stated to have consisted of 1200 regulars and an equal number of militia) had quitted the town during the night, and that the gates were open. Our troops in one division, and the seamen and marines in another, accordingly marched in, and separated at the southern gate, to go round the town along the ramparts. When the naval division had advanced part of the way, a fire of jingalls and matchlocks was opened on it by a considerable body of Chinese soldiers, which had taken post outside the walls, at a spot near the N. W. angle, where they were covered by a deep canal. It unavoidably occupied some little time for her majesty's forces to gain egress from the town by the northern gate, leading over the canal, and in the interim the enemy had decamped across the country. They were hotly pursued for 7 or 8 miles, during which numbers of them threw away their arms and heavy clothes. A military position on which they retreated, about 5 miles from Yuyao, was burned, and a very extensive barrack (temple), close to that town, containing a magazine of gunpowder, and great quantities of arms, clothing, and other munitions of war, was subsequently set fire to and utterly destroyed. Twenty-eight prisoners were taken amongst whom were several subordinate officers, and it is believed that from 75 to 100 of the enemy were killed and wounded during the affair. Had they only stood to allow her majesty's forces to close with them, not a man could have escaped: but their local knowledge of the roads, combined with the fact of the whole country being knee-deep with frozen snow (which covered up and concealed the paths) gave them a decided advantage over their pursuers in their flight.

On the 29th, the city was examined, and an immense public granary of rice discovered, and given to the inhabitants to carry away. On the 30th, the small steamers descended the river, and rejoined the *Sesostris*; the three vessels anchored that afternoon at the nearest point to the city of Tsekee, which lies between 4 and 5 miles from the left bank, and which was found on the following morning (the 31st) to be deserted by the Chinese troops, and all the civil authorities. The public buildings were here destroyed, as far as that could be done without endangering the town: the population allowed to take the grain from the government granary, which was very large and quite full of rice: and the combined forces having re-embarked, the steamers returned to Ningpo on the evening of the 31st of Dec.

It affords her majesty's plenipotentiary

extreme gratification to add, that not a single casualty occurred during these movements. Mr. Midshipman Lock, of h. m. ship *Blenheim*, was struck on the foot by a spent Tartar ball, but fortunately escaped with a slight contusion. The cold was so severe during the whole period, the thermometer ranging at night 10 and 12 degrees below the freezing point, that, notwithstanding this and the unavoidable exposure, the troops, seamen and marines all came back in the highest health and spirits.

An unfavorable turn in the weather prevented the intended movement on Pih-tuh-hwa being put into execution until the 10th instant. On that morning, the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis* started from Ningpo, and were brought up by a bridge of boats over the river about noon. The troops, with the Hon. general [illegible], were landed, whilst the seamen and marines, under his excellency the admiral, went some miles further up the river in boats. The two divisions arrived simultaneously at the city of Funghwa about night, and found it deserted by the Chinese authorities and troops. The same steps as were adopted at Tsekee with regard to the public buildings and granaries were next morning adopted here, and the combined forces returned to the steamers, on the afternoon of the 11th, and to Ningpo early on the 12th instant.

Although these operations are of no moment considered in a military point of view, yet their moral and political effect is highly important, and on that account her majesty's plenipotentiary deems it expedient to make the result of them public. They evince our irresistible power, as well as extraordinary forbearance so far as the people are concerned; and it has been ascertained, that such was the consternation, on the news of the descent on Tsayao reaching the provincial capital of Hang chow-foo (distant above 100 miles), that the imperial commissioners and other high Chinese officers fled from that city to Sz-chow, 90 miles further North.

The *Phlegethon* steamer, and *Bentinck* brig of war, have just proceeded to examine and reconnoitre the bar of Hang-chow-foo and the port of Chapoo.

God save the queen.

Dated on board h. m. s. *Blenheim*, at sea, on the 24th of January 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
h. m. plenipotentiary.

BENGAL.

Government notifications.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF AMOY.

Fort William, secret department, the 20th Nov., 1841.—The right honorable the governor general of India in council has the highest satisfaction in publishing for general information the annexed copies of dispatches from the military and naval commanders-in-chief of h. m. force in China, reporting the capture on the 26th August of the town and fortification of Amoy.

By order of the right honorable the governor general of India in council

T. H. MADDOCK,
secy. to the govt. of India.

Head quarters ship Marion, Amoy harbour, Sept. 5th, 1841.

To the right honorable the Earl of Auckland, g. c. b., governor general, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—I am happy to be enabled to report to your lordship the complete success of the operation against Amoy with very trifling loss—my anticipations in regard to the preparations the enemy have been fully realized, but I did not calculate on so feeble a resistance.

2. The expedition left Hongkong harbour on Saturday, the 14th inst., but in consequence of light winds the fleet did not clear the Lema passage until Monday the 23d, and on the evening of the 25th we arrived in the outer harbour of Amoy, a few shots only having been fired, as we were rounding through a chain of islands, which form the mouth of the anchorage and most of which the Chinese had fortified. As it was blowing very fresh, I could not get on board the flag ship until the following morning, when I accompanied their excellencies sir Henry Pottinger and admiral Sir William Parker, in the *Phlegethon* steamer, to reconnoitre the defences, with a view to the commencement of immediate operations. The enemy allowed us to do so without firing a shot, and the plan of attack was at once decided upon, a summons having been previously sent in requiring the surrender, of the town and island of Amoy to her majesty's forces.

3. The enemy's defences were evidently of great strength, and the country by nature difficult of access. Every island, every projecting headland from whence guns could bear upon the harbour, was occupied and strongly armed. Commencing from the point of entrance into the inner harbour on the Amoy side, the principal sea line of defence, after a succession of batteries and lines in front of the outer town, extended for upwards of a mile in one continuous battery of stone, with embrasures roofed by large slabs, thickly covered with clods of earth, and so formed a sort of casement, and afford perfect shelter to the men in working their guns. Between some of the embrasures were embankments to protect the masonry, and 96 guns were mounted in this work, which terminated in a castellated wall, connecting it with a range of precipitous rocky heights, that run nearly parallel to the beach at a distance varying from ¼ to ½ mile. Several smaller works were apparent at intervals amid the rocks.

4. The entrance to the inner harbour is by a channel about 600 yards across between Amoy and the island of Koo-lang-soo, upon which several strong batteries were visible, and some of those flanked the sea-line and stone battery. It appeared expedient therefore to make a simultaneous attack on these prominent lines of defence.

5. It was proposed that the two line of battle ships with the two large steamers, should attack the sea defences on the island of Amoy nearest the town, and that some of the smaller vessels of war should open their fire to protect the landing of the troops, which was to be effected below the angle formed by the junction of the castellated wall with the sea-line, while the remaining vessels should engage several flanking batteries that extended beyond these works.

6. At the same time, the two heavy frigates and the Modeste were to run in and open their fire upon the works of Koo-lang-soo, where I instructed major Johnstone, with a company of artillery and the 3 companies of the 26th regiment supported by 170 marines under captain Ellis, to land in a small bay to the left of the batteries which they were to take in reverse.

7. About ½ past one o'clock, the attack commenced, the enemy having previously fired occasional shot at the ships, as they proceeded to their station. Sir William Parker will no doubt communicate to your lordship, the very conspicuous part taken by her majesty's ships on this occasion. From the difficulty of getting the boats collected in tow of the steamers, the troops did not land quite so soon as I could have wished, owing to the judicious arrangements of captain Gifford, of h. m. sloop Cruizer, who conducted the disembarkation. The 18th and 49th regiments however landed about 3 o'clock, with very little opposition. The former regiment I directed to escalade the castellated wall, while the 49th were to move along the beach and get over the sea face or through the embrasures. These two operations were performed to my entire satisfaction, and the greater part of these corps were soon in position within the works and rapidly moved along the whole line of seadefences, the enemy flying before them. Upon reaching the outskirts of the outer town, they were joined by a party of marines and seamen, whom sir William Parker had most judiciously landed in support, and whom I directed to occupy a rocky hill in our front to the right hand of which firing was still heard. This duty was promptly and ably performed by capt Foote, of h. m. s. Wellesley, and capt. Whittingham of the royal marines.

8. While these operations were going on upon the Amoy side, the island of Koo-lang-soo was ably attacked by the frigates, and the troops landed. Major Ellis, with 200 of the Marines and Cameronians, who first landed, climbed up the rocks to the left of the Eastern-most battery, and gallantly driving the enemy from the works on the heights, which were defended with some spirit, continued his progress to the north side of the island, while major Johnstone, who closely followed up with the rest of the troops, proceeded across it and carried the remaining works, thus putting me in possession of this very important position. Major Johnstone reports that he captain Grigg had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in driving a large body of the enemy from a battery, upon which he came unexpectedly with a detachment of 50 men.

9. On Amoy, a chain of steep rocky hills running from the range already mentioned, transversely to the beach, still intercepted our view of the city, though the mass town lay beneath us, and nearest post. The guns having been landed by the exertions of the artillery and sappers, and brought as far enough for support, had a strong force opposed our advance. I decided upon forcing the position in my front, which appeared extremely strong and well calculated to be held during the night. Having made the necessary dispositions, I directed the 18th regt. to advance up a precipitous gorge, where the enemy had two small works, while the 49th were to pass through the outer town by the road to the same hills, extending their left, after gaining the pass, to the works above the beach, so as to open a communication with the shipping. This movement was also executed with spirit, the enemy merely firing off their guns and flying; and at dusk I found myself in position close above the city, and perfectly commanding it.

10. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, and the delay in the return of the steamers, the 55th regt. had not yet landed, but this was effected at daylight the following morning. I regret to say not without loss, a boat having been swamped and 5 men unfortunately drowned. Thus reinforced, I pushed strong parties of the 18th and 49th regiments down to the outskirts of the city, in the north eastern quarter of which, upon irregularly rising ground, and closely surrounded by a dense mass of buildings, appeared the walled town or citadel. Having carefully reconnoitred the place, I satisfied myself that, although there was a concourse of people passing and repassing at the northern gate, the walls were not manned—I therefore thought it advisable to take advantage of the prevailing panic, and having sent a small party with captain Cotton, the commanding engineer, to reconnoitre the approach to the eastern gate, which he promptly effected, I directed, upon his return, the 18th to advance, having the 49th in support, and the 55th in reserve. The advanced party of the 18th escaladed the wall by the aid of ladders found on the spot, and opened the east gate, which was barred and barricaded from within by sacks filled with earth and stones. The remainder of the regiment passed through it and manned the other gates, the enemy having previously abandoned the place, leaving it in possession of the mob, which had already begun to plunder the public establishments.

11. I occupied the citadel with the 18th and 2 companies, placing the 49th regiment in an extensive building without the public offices of the Intendant of Circuit, from whence they could give protection to the northern suburbs and command the communication to the interior by the only road on this side the island. The artillery I placed in a commanding position upon the top of the pass between the city and the outer town, with the 55th in support, occupying a range of public buildings, in which the sub-prefect of the holds his court.

[To be concluded next week.]

Parting address of the undersigned Chiaou members of Singapore, to A. L. Johnston, esqre., on his return to England.

Among the incidents in a spot like this, whether they be high or low in government, or have gained wealth by extensive commerce, [illegible] accidentally to be met with many whom you will gladly prize, many whom you will flatter, and many whom demeanor, by inspiring awe, may lead to a ready conformity to their wishes. Though some of these various classes make a specious show for a time, yet when they quit the plane of their temporary sojourn, their influence on those they leave behind is completely over, and new's thoughts seldom recur to them. What is the reason of this? Is it because there is the deep felt conviction of their worthlessness, or respect for their character. Most this

impression of excellence, and this may set what he was from a boy—as powerful as to enter deeply into man's heart, and excite their fervent gratitude, from a moral character unnoticed. As both leave of this stamp leaves man's heart to delight in him and sincerely submit themselves to his influence. While he resides among them, they respect them; when he returns to his native land they remember him. The respect felt may be temporary but the remembrance will be accompanied by a perpetual feeling of gratitude.

You have resided in Singapore, sir, upwards of 20 years. You are one whose own character is regulated by the laws of moral rectitude and whose conduct towards others is marked by mildness and gentleness. When you saw a man stumble to set virtuously you exert of yourself to do him service and remove his vices. When you saw a man going astray you set him on the right path and exhorted him to reform his conduct. To use the words of Confucius, which truly describe the disposition given to you by heaven, "you are one of those who love much, but regard the good as their near relatives."

We Chinese, in looking up to you both by example, and in the sincere delight with which we submit ourselves to your influence, are all of us as one man.—Can we avoid maintaining that that source of benevolence entering deeply man's heart, and exciting their fervent gratitude —that your general conduct is regulated by virtuous principle—that your moral character is uncorrupt. Most evident is it, indeed, that your are one who would be universally described as a man of high benevolence and lofty virtue. If any of the Chinese merchants of Singapore were involved in distress or was falsely accused by others, the affair, however difficult to arrange, was with the utmost consideration laid before you for consideration, in full dependence on your ability to make every thing plain and simple; and the result was, that a mighty matter was reduced in dimensions to a small affair, and a small affair became nothing. Thus deep was the hatred you created for us Chinese merchants. We do indeed upon you the privilege as upon the Thae mountain; and wishing that Singapore might long continue to flourish, we as heartily wished that you might as long continue to dwell in it.

But this day we have most unexpectedly heard that you are about to leave us; and the feelings of dependence we have been accustomed to realise towards you we cannot easily cast off. We feel as tenderly affectionate children do towards a loving-hearted father. Our affection no further, respect no deeper, than our towards you?

But you return to your native land is justified by the best feelings of human nature; nor would we desire to prevent you from going. Of this however we would assure you that in the fervency of our gratitude, you will not to one day a year from our thoughts. Why so? A virtuous man might perhaps go on in his course without the praise you were accustomed to bestow on such characters. But how and the consequence if a man in error were to be left to persevere in his fault, through want of your exhortations to reformation. When an ordinary man seeks to bring back to rectitude one on the brink of himself, he need not at all expect to succeed in his object. How different was the result of your efforts to reclaim those in error! It is on account of this, then, especially, that we shall often have to think of you. When involved in affairs of difficult explication, or harrassed by various distresses, if we lay our anxieties before another man the reply of some will perhaps be "I have a great deal to do, and cannot attend to your affairs." Of others "my influence is small & can do nothing to help you." Thus situated the grief we feel is deep and full, and are like those who would cry to heaven but there is no path to lead them thither. How, then, can our remembrances of you ever cease? Many, various, and extensive are the modes in which you existed; and every circumstance in life will excite recollections of you. We shall think of your person, and retain the impression of your character on our memories. Assuredly the gratitude we shall feel towards you will be perpetual.

It is on this account that we have all with one consent, and with the most perfect and sincere respect, subscribed a sum of money, which we shall entrust to Mr. Boustead, as our agent, to send after you to England, that a piece of silver plate may be made from it. This we would most respectfully present to you, and humbly hope you will preserve it, as a memorial of the sincerity of our attachment. What we must also more immediately express is the deep feelings of dependence upon you which we this day entertain, and have therefore drawn up this address to present to you on your departure.

Chow Tsung-ching & Co.	Low Ko-hap & Co.
Chow Toh & Co.	Tan Ah-ch & Co.
Foo-Kow-wee	Chee Kum-seen.
Chung Ah-keng	Chow Yun-hing.
Seah Ee-hin.	Chan Kong-poh.
Lee Tin-yuan & Co.	Koh Ah-ch & Co.
Ong Kwee-yan.	Lim Lan & Co.
Chan Chiow-seu.	Lam Lee.
Chop Kwee-hoon.	Tow Soo & Co.
Tan Kwong & Co.	Khoo Gan.
Cheah Poo-eng	Chan Cha-tin.
Kho Chan-quan	Foo Tu-seng.
Ong Bandut & Co.	Lim Seee-kay
Lim Leah & Co.	Tan Siew-yan & Co.
Ong Chin-seong & Co.	Chan Kong-seah & Co.
Chew Cheng-chan.	Tan Seu-seng & Co.
Chin Guan-ho & Co.	Tan Seow-cheang & Co.
Teh Ah-yam & Co.	Quee Ah-whee & Co.
Chan Ah-chee.	Khe Ah-kay & Co.

Singapore, 18th Dece., 1841.

(Reply:)

To Chee Tye-kway and other Chinese Merchants of Singapore &c. &c. &c.

Respected Friends,—I would return to my respected answer to you a just impression of the feelings with which I see you are parting with me; but I find how inadequate words are to express my sense of your kindness and esteem. I will only say that you have overrated my humble services, and that I should wish your great kindness if I had, indeed, that I have failed to your good wishes, because you have always appreciated my motives, but I was not prepared to receive any such flattering proof of your affection and esteem as you are now pleased to give me, and which, I trust you will believe, I would have thanked you for as warmly as I now do if your unexpected gift therewith testimonial of your regard with which you at the same time honor me, that I should carry abroad from nothing to you so striking a proof of your regard will be a source of pride and gratification to me as long as I live; and those feelings are to be heightened by the consideration, that I am the first of my countrymen, by your unsought, to whom you have offered so signal a tribute of your approbation.

That I believe, have been among you than any one I leave behind me—and I may indeed almost say, that I have witnessed the rise of this settlement from its being little better than an uninhabited jungle, to its imposing appearance—to the industry and enterprise of many of your leading and oldest of your countrymen. Singapore is now what it is, and will be remembered for the eminence to which it has attained. It will be impossible for me to forget it, or you—and distance, I can assure you, my kind and respected friends, will never diminish the interest I take in your welfare, nor weaken my exertions to promote the general prosperity of you all.

Let me now take leave of you and all of you with the assurance that I will never cease to value these proofs of your kindness and good feeling towards me, and that you will always find me, as you have found me,

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 8TH 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Oct.	Singapore	25th Dec.
U. States	17th Sept.	Java	24th Nov.
Calcutta	28th Nov.	Manila	14th Jany.
Bombay	17th Nov.	Austral-Asia	25th Nov.
Chusan	14th Jany	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy.	29th Jany.

Feby.	ARRIVED	From
	*I. H. M. S. Blenheim, 74, Sir *Thos. Herbert*, k.c.b. *captain*, Chusan.	
1.	Isabella II. (Sp.) ——,	Manila.
6.	John Cooper, *Salmon*,	Calcutta and Singapore.
7.	Snipe, *Horton*,	do. do
8.	H. M. S Wellesley, *captain Maitland*,	Chusan.

PASSENGER.—Per H. M. S. Blenheim, H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., H^is M.^s plenipotentiary and minister extraordinary in China.

Feby.	SAILED	For
1.	Salopian, *Bell*,	South America.
3.	Mary Ann, *Holton*,	Singapore.
4.	Sea Serpent, *Rose*,	Singapore and Madras.
4.	Cashmere, *Titherington*,	Singapore.
7.	Black John, *McFarlane*,	Singapore & Calcutta.
8.	Rambouillet, ——,	Manila.

*PASSENGER.—Per Romancito, A. Dyce, esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Louisa Baillie.
For Sydney.—Orwell.
For Singapore and Bombay.—Mair, Island Queen.
For Singapore and Calcutta.—Sylph.
For Lisbon.—Nova Virginia.

LOADING.

For London.—Earl Grey, John Bibby.
For Liverpool.—Cordelia.
For Bombay.—Wm. Metcalfe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Mercury, Lady Lait.
From Liverpool.—Orixa, Prince Doria, Robert Whiteway.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bindass.
From Calcutta.—Monmouth, Viscount Melbourne.
From Bombay.—Ardasseer, Palmira, Hannah Kerr.
From Singapore.—Westmoreland, Amazon.
From Java.—Ann Augustus.
From Luzon.—Active, (Port.) Union, (Port.)
From Manila.—Treweeks.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1841-42.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
*Earl Grey	371	Mollison	J. Coolidge & co.
*Bengal	352	Ferguson	J. Ryan.
*Mary Ann Wylie	333	Macdonald	"
W. Hargreaves	880	Page	" P. C.
Isabella Anne	220	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Hero	419	Farmer	"
Peruvian	347	Allison	"
Sovereign		Reid	"
Queen	500	Darling	" P. L.
Taylor	500	Lees	" P. C.
Ann	343	Kellock	Dent & Co.
Orwell		Hewa	" P. L.
Sirius Castle	379	Petrie	"
Amelia Ann	215	Tom	" P. P.
Children Packet	322	Whitting-Hardie	"
Le Belle			"
John Renwick	403	Morgan	"
*Nimrod	439	Manning	Macvicar & Co.
*Louisa Baillie	413	Scanlan	" P. L.
Wm. Metcalfe		Phillipson	P. & O. " P. & O.
Mair	315	Sproule	P. & O. Rustomjee & Co.
*Pestonjee Bo.	395	West	Lindsay & Co. P. C.
*Pearl of Canton	394	Burrows	Sax. R. & Co.
*John Bibby	549	Snipe	Gibb, L. & Co. P. L.
*Cordelia	378	Crockett	" P. L.
Princess Charlotte	515	Nash	Bell & Co.
*Indus	331	Clarke	"
*Hycies	477	Woolberry	C. Nye, Jr.
Believen	350	Crawford	L. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle	327	Graham	"
Geraschan	441	Peery	Dixon & Co.
*Autumnus	358	White	Turner & Co. P. C.
*Regular	358	Wise	"
Gilbert Henderson	427	Pringle	"
Abberton		Catt	"
Canton		Crouch	"
John Cooper		Salmon	"
Cacique	171	Jones	C. Pearon.
Potentate	302	Ramsay	W. & T. Gemmell & co
Excellent	314	Christian	"
Esplendor	617	Wilson	Jamieson, H. & Co.
Sappho	368	Dunlop	Gribble, H. & Co. & c
Algerine	180	Buckton	Capt. Buckton & c.
Forth		Pratt	R. Webster.
*John Campbell	422	Whyte	Capt. Whyte.
Prince George	482	Grant	H. Wise & co P. C.
AMERICAN.			
*Lema		Kent	Russell & Co.
Commando		Scudder	"
Lintin		Endicott	"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co.
*Luconia		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga		Bussell	"
*Cynthia		Johnson	Olyphant and Co.
*Clarendon		Stoddard	"
Olof Wyk		Meacom	Wetmore & Co
PERUVIAN.			
Ana		Ricatra	Russell & Co.

P. & O. R. C. P. C. P. L. P. LP. P^rs. Up Por Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool, for Sydney.

At Whampoa.

We have commenced the republication, from the papers brought by the late arrivals, of the despatches of their excellencies the military and naval commanders-in-chief on the capture of Amoy; and although these documents are long, and the substance of them has been months before our readers, yet it is important that all public documents, so far as they can be obtained or allowed, should be published in the C. R.

We have recorded, as we promised we would do in our last number, the address from the Chinese merchants of Singapore, to A. R. Johnston, esq., a gentleman who has long been at the head of one of the leading commercial firms in that flourishing settlement.

Mr. Johnston was for many years an officer in hon. E. I. company's maritime service, in what were technically called their China ships.

This gentleman has been so long and so well known in China, for every good and social quality, that it would be presumptuous in us to say more than to refer to the deep-feeling document of the Chinese merchants, which speaks eloquently both for him and themselves.

We have got a syllable of further Chinese news to communicate to our readers; the arrival of h. m.s plenipotentiary will, we trust, put us in possession of some information and also of the intended measures with reference to Hong-kong, for if is thought to be more prudent, in a commercial sense, to take the merchantmen to Amoy, Tinghae, and the Ningpo river, it will be useless to expend much money in buildings of any description on the first possession England holds in China.

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THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register Office, are respectfully requested, to exhibit attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 7. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1842. No. 683.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing A. 1. ship "HANNAH KERR," 594 tons, captain Horton, will be despatched on the 25th inst. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, first class Ship "PEARL," captain Burrows, now loading at Whampoa, for the above Port, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 7th, February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE A. 1. Ship CADET, 500 Tons, captain Curling. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 1st February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine A1 Ship WILLIAM METCALFE 448 Tons, Captain Phillipson, now ready to receive cargo, and will be despatched in all next month. For freight or passage (having excellent accommodation) apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 25th January, 1842.

FOR LONDON, FROM WHAMPOA.

THE fine A. 1. Ship LOUISA BAILLIE, 413 Tons, A. Scanlan, Commander, has 3/4ths of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on or before the 10th Prox. For freight &c. Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.—Macao,
or RUSSELL & Co.—Canton.

Macao, 25th Jany, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Schooner LADY GRANT, will be despatched 1st of March. For freight apply to

HEERJEERHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 8th February 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE new ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A 1. for twelve years, John Smith Commander, now loading at Whampoa. Apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To Great Britain or any Port in India

THE A. 1. British Barque "SAPPHO," captain Denlop, 368 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT,
TO CALCUTTA & MACAO ROADS OR OTHER OUTER ANCHORAGES.

THE Ship HOMANJEE HORMUSJEE of 600 tons, Captain Page, to have early dispatch. Apply to

J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN, Canton.
or HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE CORDELIA loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

Macao, 13th Dec 1841. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship SOUNDEAPORTY, built for India in 1839 also, coppered in 1841. Register 396 tons, carries, has good accommodation between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov. 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "AUTUMNUS," Capt. W. White, British Built (in 1840) 398 Tons Register, now lying in the Roads ready for cargo. Employment. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on debarkage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

A CARD.—J. R. BURD, late of Singapore,—begs to inform the public of Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, that he has established himself here as Ship Wright and Engineer in the Queen's Road, on the British Island of Hongkong; and respectfully solicits their patronage, which he hopes to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao 7th February, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of Jamieson & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of Jamieson, How & Co., and that Mr. Joseph Frost Edger is admitted a partner from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of Jamieson & Co., Calcutta, and of Jamieson, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. Thomas William Lockwood Macrae was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. George Basil Dixwell is a Partner in our House.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 15th November, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-43.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 30th November, 1841.

MERCHANDIZE received on demurrage, on moderate terms, on board Brig "BETSY AND SARAH," lying in the Typa. Apply to

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yrureta-goyena. Apply to B. Barretto, Esq.

AN Old English made Trunk has been sent by mistake to Mr. Matheson's residence.

The Owner is requested to apply for it.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion in every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject. Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans Charter, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to.

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine Black and Blue Cloth.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road Howqua Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.—Macao.
or C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Macao, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams and American Pine Spars suitable for Topmasts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.—46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing. Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.

29th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE.—120 New Water Butts of 180 Gal. each
40 do do Puncheons of 100 do
A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for 300 people. Apply to "Wm. LANE, British Hotel.
or to the Captain on board the Gilbert Henderson.
Macao Roads.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pages" in boxes, "Womacha" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks, 25 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvass, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Oael Coal in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon, in cases of 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in glass and stone jugs, and in cases of five and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Florentine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Maraschino, Vanilla and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manilla Cordage, Manila Cigars, and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply to

Macao, 2th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Meads of Reigate) $ 20.00
4 do. of Marsala 60.00
4 Quarter casks do. 30.00
few cases 3 dozen; London Bottled Marsala 9.00
do. 3 do. do. Sherry 11.00

apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.

Macao, 24 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-35-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Tetter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. W. JAMES.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.
Also
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
" 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN,
General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 26th August, 1841.

BENGAL.

Government notifications.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF AMOY.

(Concluded from No. 6, page 29.)

12. Amoy is a principal third-class city of China, and from its excellent harbour and situation appears to be well calculated for commerce. The outer town is divided from the city by the chain of rocks, I have mentioned, over which a paved road leads through a pass, that has a covered gateway at its summit. The outer harbour skirts the outer town, while the city is bounded in nearly its whole length by the inner harbour and an estuary, which deeply indent the island. Including the outer town and the north-eastern suburb, the city cannot be much less than 10 miles in circumference and that of the citadel, which entirely commands this suburb, and the inner town, though commanded itself by the hills within shot range, is nearly one mile. The walls are castellated and vary with the inequality of the ground from 20 to 30 feet in height; and there are 4 gates, having each of an outwork, a second or exterior gate, at right angles to the inner gate. The citadel contained five arsenals, in which we found a large quantity of powder, with store of material for making it; gingals, wall-pieces, match-locks, and a variety of fire-arms of singular construction; military clothing, swords, of all description, shields, bows and arrows, and spears, were also found in such quantity, as to lead to the conclusion, that these must have been the chief magazines of the province. Within the sea-defences first taken, there was a foundry, with moulds and material for casting heavy ordnance.

13. All these have been destroyed, and this so much occupied my time, considering too how much the troops were harassed by patrules to keep off Chinese plunderers, and by other duties incident to the peculiarity of our situation, that I abandoned my intention of visiting the interior of the island. These plunderers flocked into the city and suburbs, to the extent, as the Chinese themselves reported of many thousands, and I regret to say, that several gangs penetrated into the citadel and committed much devastation. Indeed, with the prospect of leaving Amoy so soon, I doubt that our marching through the island might rather have frightened away the peaceable householders, and led to further plunder by the mob, than have been of any advantage. Such indeed was the audacity of these miscreants, that I was in some cases obliged to fire, in order to disperse them; but I am glad to say but little loss of life occurred.

14. I am most happy to be enabled, to state that the conduct of the troops has been exemplary; some instances of misconduct have no doubt occurred; but when it is considered that they were in the midst of temptation, many of the houses being open with valuable property strewed about, and many shops in every street described, but full of Sham-shu—it is matter of great satisfaction that these instances were so few.

15. During our stay upon the island, I did all in my power to prevail upon the respectable merchants and householders, who had so much at stake, to aid me in protecting property, which they readily promised—but their apprehension of appearing to be on friendly terms with us was so great, that I could obtain no effectual assistance from them, and was unable even to get a Chinese to remain with the guards at the gates, and point out the real owners of houses within the citadel, for the purpose of granting them free egress and ingress.

16. Our departure being determined upon, I could take no measures for permanent occupation, and all the wind was strong against us, we were kept on shore four days in a state of constant watchfulness, until yesterday at 1 past 2 p. m., when the preconcerted signal for embarkation was given by the admiral. By 1 past 6 every soldier and every follower had been embarked (without a single instance of inebriety occurring) on board the steamer which transferred the troops on board their respective transports during the night.

17. The 4 companies of the 26th regiment have remained upon the island of Koo-lang-soo, which her majesty's plenipotentiary has determined to hold for the present—and I have strengthened major Johnstone, who is in command, with a wing of the 18th regiment and a small detachment of artillery. This little force, amounting to 550 men, will, I trust, together with the ships of war also left behind, be sufficient to hold this small but important possession.

18. To the commanding officers of corps and detachments, lieut. col. Craigie, 55th regiment; lieut. col. Morris, 49th regiment, and lieut. col. Adams, 18th regiment, major Johnstone, 26th regiment, major Ellis, royal marines, capt. Knowles, royal artillery, capt. Anstruther, Madras artillery, and capt. Cotton, commanding engineers, my best thanks are due; and I have received the most cordial and active support from the officers of the general and my personal staff, lieut. col. Mountain, deputy adjutant general, captain Gough, acting deputy quarter master general; major Hawkins, deputy commissary general; dr. French, superintending surgeon, and lieutenant Gabbett, my A. D. C.

19. I cannot too strongly express to your lordship, in conclusion, my sense of obligation to his excellency rear admiral sir William Parker, for his ready support and judicious arrangements upon every occasion, as well as for having given me, at the disembarkation and embarkation, and during the whole period of our stay at Amoy, the able assistance of captain Giffard, to whom my best thanks are due.

20. I have the honor to enclose a list of ordnance captured, and a return of the wounded on our side upon the 26th ultimo, and have no means of correctly estimating the killed and wounded of the enemy, but it must have been severe, and we know that several mandarins were amongst the former.

I have the honor to be,
my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) H. GOUGH, major general,
Commanding expeditionary force.

(We omit the *list* of ordnance, but give the total number of guns.—Ed. C. R.)

Return of ordnance mounted on the defences at Amoy, when stormed and captured on the 26th August 1841.

Island of Amoy	211
Island of Kolongsoo	76
Batteries on S. W. side of bay	41
Little Gouve	15
Total mounted	343
Guns not mounted	157
Grand Total	500

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, captain, Royal artillery
N. B. 50 pieces of ordnance of small calibre captured in the citadel, not included in the above.

(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut. Colonel, D. A. G.

Expeditionary Force.

Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of major general sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., &c., on the 26th of August 1841, at the capture of the batteries, heights, city, and citadel of Amoy.
Head quarters, Amoy castle. 1st Sept., 1841.

Rank and File.	
18th Royal Irish Regiment wounded	2
49th Regiment	7
Total wounded	9

(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lieut. Col., Dep. Adj. Genl.
Expeditionary Force.
Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.
Commander-in-chief, Expeditionary force China.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Wellesley in the Bay of Amoy,
31st August, 1841.

MY LORD,—It is with much gratification that I have the honor of announcing to your lordship, the capture of the city of Amoy, and the island of Kolongsoo, (which forms the west side of the harbour), together with their strong lines of batteries and sea defences, mounting above 223 guns, by the combined forces of her majesty after a short, but vigorous attack, on the 26th inst., with very trifling loss on our part.

The expedition, comprising the ships of war hereafter named, and 21 transports containing the land forces, military and victualling stores, &c. under the command of his excellency major general sir Hugh Gough, sailed from the anchorage of Hongkong on the 21st, and fortunately arrived off the islands at the entrance of Amoy bay, by sunset on the 25th, it was beginning to blow strong, but favored by a fair wind, and good moonlight, with the advantage of the local knowledge of captain Bourchier, of the Blonde, the fleet were pushed into the bay, and anchored in security for the night.

A few shots were discharged at her majesty's ships as they passed between the fortified islands, but no mischief was done.

It blew too hard during the night to admit of any boats leaving the ships to sound, or take observations; but no time was lost after daylight in reconnoitering the Chinese positions, in which the general, and sir Henry Pottinger did me the favor to accompany me, in the Phlegethon steam vessel.

We found the batteries and works of defence on the entire sea face, strengthened by every means that the art of these active people could devise: presenting a succession of batteries and outworks, from the extreme outward points of this extensive bay, until within about three quarters of a mile of the entrance of the harbour, where a high barrier wall was constructed from the foot of a steep and rocky mountain, to a sandy beach on the sea; and from this latter point, a strong casemated work of granite faced with soil, and occasional small bastions with parapets of stone, to afford flanking defences, was continued to the very suburbs and entrance of the harbour, from whence were masked batteries with sand bags, until opposite the north east point of Kolongsoo island, altogether 152 guns.

On the island of Kolongsoo, which is the key of Amoy, strong batteries, mounting in all 76 guns, were also placed in every commanding position for flanking the approach to the harbour (which is scarcely half a mile wide at the entrance) and protecting the accessible points of landing.

As it was of the utmost importance with a view to ulterior operations, and the advanced period of the present monsoon, that we should be delayed as short a time as possible at Amoy, it was determined that the batteries within the barrier wall, and on the island of Kolongsoo, should be immediately attacked by the squadron, and the troops landed within the barrier as soon as it might be practicable to take the batteries in the rear; for this object the Wellesley and Blenheim were ordered to anchor against the strongest batteries on Amoy and as near the entrance of the harbour as possible, leaving the Cruizer, Pylades, Columbine and Algerine to engage the extreme point of the line and cover the landing of the troops, flanked by the heavy guns of the Sesostris and Queen, steam vessels; the Phlegethon, and Nemesis being appointed to receive the troops, and tow in the boats for landing them.

The attack of the island of Kolongsoo, where we had reason to apprehend the water was shoaler, was assigned to captain Bourchier of the Blonde with the Druid and Modeste 150 marines under captain Ellis, and a detachment of the 26th regiment under major Johnstone.

Pending the necessary preparations for disembarking the troops, and moving the ships into their appointed positions, a communication was received from the shore, requesting to know the object of our visit, to which the answer No. 1, was returned.

About a quarter past one a steady and favourable breeze having set in, the squadron weighed and proceeded to their stations. The Sesostris being the most advanced received a heavy fire before any return was made, she was soon joined by the Queen, and both commenced action with good effect.

The Wellesley and Blenheim, after ranging along the line of works on Amoy, under a smart fire, were anchored by the stern about half-past 2 p. m. admirably placed by captains Maitland and Herbert in 40 fathoms water within 400 yards of the principal battery precisely in the position alloted them: and the Cruizer, Pylades, Columbine, and Algerine, took their stations with equal judgment.

The Blonde, Druid and Modeste reached their positions against the batteries on Kolongsoo, a few minutes earlier, but their captains found such difficulty from the shallowness of the water in placing them satisfactorily, that, to effect this object they very spiritedly carried their ships into almost their own draft.

The Bentinck had been appointed to sound the channel ahead of the Wellesley as we ran in, which lieutenant Collinson very skilfully performed, and then gallantly anchored the brig witnin the entrance of the harbour, where she was joined by the Sesostris, which was placed by captain Ormsby, in a very judicious situation for relieving her, and the other ships from a flanking fire.

The fire of the Chinese soon slackened under the excellent gun practice of the squadron. At half past 3, I had the satisfaction of seeing the marines and 26th regiment land on the island of Kolougsoo, and the British colors planted on the batteries. The Modeste and Blonde then weighed and stood into the inner harbour, and after silencing as they passed the town batteries, which were out of our reach, they anchored completely inside, and abreast of the city, taking possession of 26 war junks, with 128 guns on board, in a state of preparation for sea, but deserted by their crews.

About the same time, the first division of troops were landed under the able direction of commander Giffard of the Cruizer; and headed by their gallant general sir Hugh Gough, escaladed and took possession of the works at the barrier wall.

An out-work beyond this point (which had been previously silenced), was also entered, and the British colors hoisted by the crew of a boat from the Paleethon: and the batteries immediately opposite the Wellesley and Blenheim being nearly demolished, a party of seamen and marines were landed from those ships under the command of commander Fletcher, and the officers named in the margin; by whom the Chinese who had taken shelter in adjoining buildings were put to flight, after discharging their matchlocks, and possession taken of the works.

Wellesley.
Act. Lt. Carmichael.
Lt. White, R. M.
MATES.
Lord A. Beauclerk.
S. S. L. Crofton
L. G. Halsted.
MIDSHIPMAN.
W. F. R. Jackson.
Blenheim.
Capt. Whitcomb, R.M.
MATES.
R. C. Revern.
T. A. St. Leger.

The general having cleared the intermediate space of such of the Chinese as remained, pushed forward, and occupied the heigets immediately above the town for the night; every point being thus completely in our power.

In detailing this service to your lordship, I have the highest satisfaction in reporting the gallantry, zeal, and energy which has been manifested by every officer and man of her majesty's navy and royal marines, as well as those of the Indian navy under my command; they have vied with each other in the desire to anticipate and meet every object for the public service, and are fully entitled to my best acknowledgments; and the favorable consideration of the board of admiralty and Indian government. I have no less pleasure in witnessing the anxiety which pervades all ranks, to go hand-in-hand with our gallant companions of the army.

His excellency sir Henry Pottinger and suite were with me on board the Wellesley, during the operations of the 26th.

Enclosure, No. 2. Captain Bourchier's own report will best describe the proceedings of the little squadron placed under his orders for the attack of Kolongsoo, which was admirably executed, and I can only add my meed of praise on this additional instance of the gallantry of captain Ellis, and the officers and men of the royal marines under his command, as well as of major Johnston, and the detachment of the 26th acting with them.

Enclosures, Nos. 3 and 4. The accounts we have received of the force of the Chinese for the defence of Amoy vary from 5,000 to 10,000 troops; and it is with sincere pleasure I am enabled to transmit your lordship so small a list of casualties amongst the crews, and masts and rigging of the squadron. The resistance made by our opponents would have justified the apprehension of greater injury. Under the protection of their well constructed casemated works, they stood on some points firmly to their guns. We have no knowledge of their actual loss, more than 60 dead bodies were I believe found in the batteries; but nearly all the wounded, and many of the slain, were carried off by their countrymen.

His excellency the commander of the forces will probably give your lordship an account of the munitions of war and government stores which have fallen into our hands including a large quantity of gunpowder, and a foundry for cannon, where some guns of very large calibre, newly cast, have been discovered.

Enclosures, Nos. 5 and 6. We have been constantly employed in destroying the guns; and as far as it has been practicable the batteries taken on the 26th. The last two days commander Fletcher with a party of seamen and marines, has been also detached in the Nemesis, and with very commendable zeal, has completely disabled the guns on every battery on the north east and south west sides of the bay; and the fortified islands at the entrance, of which your lordship will find official returns enclosed.

The superiority of the bay, and inner harbour of Amoy has much exceeded our expectations. The anchorage in the former appears excellent; and the latter, as far as our hasty surveys have gone, affords perfect security for ships of any class, and to a great extent, with a reasonable prospect of proving a healthy situation; sir Hugh Gough and myself have therefore entirely concurred with his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, in the expediency of retaining possession of the island of Kolong-soo, which will at any time give us the command of Amoy, until your lordship's wishes, or the pleasure of her majesty's government is known. For this purpose a sufficient garrison will be placed on the island by the general, and I purpose to leave captain Smith, of the Druid, with the Pylades and Algerine, for their support.

The wind is unfortunately at present adverse, but your lordship may be assured that the expedition will proceed to the northward the moment it is practicable, in the further execution of our instructions.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
W. Parker, Rear Admiral.

For enclosures, vide No. 8.

ART. V. *The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th 1841.*

From the Chinese Repository, Oct. 1841.

(Concluded from the No. 5, page 24).

But what most dissociates the Chinese colonists from the great mass of the nation, is the fact that their children in those situations, having foreign mothers, know almost nothing of the language of their fathers. I have seen a group of 30 boys or more, from the age of ten to, thirteen or fourteen years, of whom only one could speak a word of Chinese beyond the names of a few of the most familiar objects. In general, this language is as foreign to them as it is to us, and if they ever learn it, they must do it in the same way that we do. It is essential to the success of this society, sir, that the pupils in its schools should be thoroughly versed in their own literature; otherwise they can never transfuse into it the knowledge which they derive from foreign sources, nor can they be respected among a people, where extensive literary attainments are the only way to eminence and distinction. It seems to me almost impossible, in *ordinary circumstances*, that a boy born and brought up in a colony, should rise to a station of commanding influence in China. If he makes tolerable attainments in the dialect of his neighborhood he will do well.

I am sure that the members of this society concur with me in the sentiment that the post for us is *here*; that our point of attack, all friendly as it is, should be in China itself and nowhere else.

The benevolent originators of this association were most judicious in determining to approach as near as possible to the Chinese with the blessing of education in their hands, to offer for their reception. Here in the name of the society would I stand; by all laudable means endeavoring to convince them of the value of these gifts, and in this service, I am ready to toil until I die.

Mr. Dent then rose and said:—I have now to submit the following proposition for the consideration of the meeting, and I should do so with much more confidence and satisfaction if we had a fuller attendance.

"*Resolved*—That the trustees be requested to take measures for the increase of the annual subscribing members, and the donations to the funds of the society, and to procure an additional teacher, with reference to the prospect and desirableness of an extension of pupils."

The points embraced in this proposition would appear to fall within the province of the trustees, and under ordinary circumstances they certainly would, nor does it arise from any difference of opinion amongst us as to their desirableness, that we have not acted in the matter. But the gentlemen of the meeting will recollect that the present trustees have retained office for the last two years from the necessity of the case;—during that period they have not hesitated to incur the responsibility of any arrangements and outlay that were necessary for carrying on the operations of the society; the time however, has now arrived for extending them, which will involve additional expense and new engagements, and they felt it their duty to defer any proceedings thereon until the sense of the members of the society was declared. I fully expect that you will affirm the proposition, which I bring forward solely in the capacity of a member of the society, but at the same time I wish you clearly to understand to what we shall all be pledged thereby. It is not merely a question of raising funds to meet our present or an increased expenditure, but the much more important one of inviting hither another teacher. Mr. Brown has permitted me to state that he is well acquainted with a gentleman, who he thinks, would be willing to accept our invitation; he was a fellow-teacher with him, and possesses every requisite qualification, (and we want no better testimony) and the expences would at first be moderate, since he would require to remain some time in connection with mr. Brown. This does not materially alter the case. With mr. Brown we are differently situated; he is already here, and we are mutually committed to each other, for weal or wo; but it is a grave consideration to increase our responsibility by calling away a person from his friends and home. The alternative would be, that now we have surmounted all preliminary difficulties, and made such satisfactory progress, and that new channels to our exertions are opening to us under much brighter prospects, we shall be compelled to halt in our course of usefulness, without even a person to supply mr. Brown's place should sickness unfortunately, or other circumstances cause his absence. But I have now, as I ever have had from the first establishment of the society, the most perfect confidence that this community and the friends of education abroad, will liberally respond to the appeal which we now at length feel justified in making to them. While then I have not attempted to disguise the consequences, I still strongly urge the adoption of my proposition.

Mr. Bridgman succeeded mr. Dent, and spoke to the following effect on the same resolution:

For the non-appearance, on our list of subscribers, of so many of the names of the foreign residents, some explanation ought to be made. Perhaps the trustees have done wrong in this matter; but the fact is, they have never presented the list to the community for signatures since the organization of the society. I know however, that there are many, now in China, who are ready to aid this society, for they have expressed their wish to contribute to its funds, and an opportunity will, doubtless, soon be afforded them for so doing.

One topic more I wish to advert to at this time. A point has now been gained, at which the annual expenditures may be fixed with a tolerable degree of exactness, since they will vary only according to the extent of operations. To cover a steady outlay, in salaries, rentals, &c., there ought to be an equally steady income. In addition to what is contemplated in the resolution, I wish to repeat a suggestion, which I have heard, suggesting

the establishment of *proscription* in aid of this society. In our own favored province there are schools, I believe, now already both established in India. And I trust the time is not far off when we shall see such in China: by a single act ensuring to an institution like this the means of supporting on this voucher its pupils is doing much on a public scale, and would as in excellent keeping with that generous spirit which so often been exhibited here in China. A recent instance of this liberality in our Resident's donation for museum. A professorship founded in this way, so as to ensure the constant services of a master of arts and sciences, for the native youth, to it's pupils of unsullied, which, while it will carry down the name of its founder in grateful remembrance to future generations, will bear along with it blessings the most permanent and valuable that man can bequeath to posterity.

The question being put it was carried unanimously.

The members present then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year; and the following gentlemen were elected:

TRUSTEES.

LANCELOT DENT, esq.	President.
WILLIAM DENT, esq.	Vice-president.
JAMES MATHESON, esq.	Treasurer.
Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN,	Corresponding secretary.
J. R. MORRISON, esq.	Recording secretary.

AUDITORS.

W. H. MORRIS, esq. ALEX. MATHESON, esq.

After the ballot, the business of the meeting being finished, it was dissolved.

LANCELOT DENT, President.

Oct. 29th.—Postscript.

Since the late meeting of the society, while the reports has been passing through the press, twelve more pupils have been received into the school, so that the whole number is now eighteen. Of three several have been waiting for a year past to be admitted, and all using enough, as soon as it was made known that there was a willingness on the part of the society to receive more. Were it expedient to take a larger number now, there would be no difficulty in obtaining as many as might be desired.

The parents of those lately added to the school, and of some of the more advanced class, have engaged, after a month's trial of the boy's character and capacity, to enter into a written agreement to allow those who are approved to remain a definite number of years under instruction, and in case of removal before the expiration of that period, to refund the money expended by the society on account of their sons.

Note. From the treasurer's report which we have not space for here, it appears that the total amounts of receipts is Sp Drs. 9690 75, and the expenditure Sp. Drs 1836 25, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of Sp Drs. 8186 50.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA

FEBRUARY 15TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Oct.	Singapore	25th Dec.
U. States	17th Sept.	Java	24th Nov.
Calcutta	28th Nov.	Manila	14th Jany.
Bombay	17th Nov.	Austral-Asia	25th Nov.
Chusan	3rd Feby.	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	29th Jany.

Feby.	ARRIVED	From
9.	IANTHE, (U. S.) ———,	Philadelphia.
10.	HANNAH KERR, *Potter*,	Sing. and Bombay.
11.	MANLY, *Hart*,	Manila.
11.	TEKOA, *Watkins*,	Sydney.
11.	HERO OF MALOWS, *Jackson*,	Sydney.
11.	ANN, *Macalpine*,	Singapore & Calcutta.
11.	JOHN MACKILLAN, ———,	do. and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per Blenheim (omitted last week) major Malcolm, J. Robt. Morrison, esq. Manly, R. Burgin, esq.

Feby.	SAILED	For
9.	MARY ANN WEMS, *Macdowal*,	Cork.
10.	MARY SOPHIA, *Sampson*,	Singapore and Bombay.
12.	RAZAR, *Ferguson*,	ork.
12.	CHELSEA, *Whittingham*,	Chusan.
12.	SYLPH, *Gray*,	Singapore & Calcutta.
13.	ORWELL, *Howe*,	Sydney.
14.	ISLAND QUEEN, *Bolls*,	Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per Mary Ann Wems, and L. Hebert, esqs. Per Island Queen, Sir Frederick Nicholson, bart.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Louisa Baillie.
For Lisbon.—Nove Viajante.
For Singapore and Calcutta.—Romanjee Hormanjee, Page, Mermaid, Gill.

LOADING.

For London.—Earl Grey, John Bibby.
For Liverpool.—Dundalk.
For Bombay.—Wm. Metcalfe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Panmanita, Mercury, Lady Leith.
From Liverpool.—Ocean, Prima Donna, Robert Whiteway.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bindon.
From Calcutta.—Montmain, Viscount Melbourne, John Brightman, Rob Roy, Ariel, Peggy, Cowasjee Family.
From Sydney.—Andromeda, Palestine, Annapurna, Mor. Wild Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Sinclaire.
From Singapore.—Westmoreland, Amanda.
From Java.—Ann Augustine.
From Manila.—Astrea, (Port.) Udine, (Port.)
From Mauritius.—Thomas.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1841-42.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*Earl Grey	571	Mollison	J. Coolidge & P.L.
*B. Hornidge	350	Page	J. Ryan, " C.
Isabella Anne	338	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Hero	410	Farmer	"
Parsian	347	Millman	"
Sovereign		Chard	"
Cadet	500	Carling	" P. L.
Tartar	500	Lace	" M. C.
Tenot	257	———	"
Arun	343	Kelloch	Dent & Co. "
Sierra Castle	594	Petrie	"
Austral-Asian	205	Hill	" P.S.S.
Isabella [Packet		Hardie	"
John Renwick	403	Morgan	"
*Nimrod	483	Manning	Macvicar & Co.
*Louisa Baillie	413	Scanlan	" P. L.
Wm. Metcalfe		Philipson	P.S.S.
*Pestonjee Bo-	595	West	Lindsay & Co P.C.
*Pearl [manjee	394	Barrows	Fox, C. & Co.
*John Bibby	549	Snipe	Gibb, L. & Co. P.L.
*Condelia [to	378	Cawbett	" P. L.
Princess Charlot	515	Nash	Bell & Co.
*Indus	351	Clarke	"
*Hygeia	327	Woodberry	T. Nye, Jr.,
Belhaven	350	Crawford	L. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle	274	Graham	"
Guimaban	441	Every	Dirom & Co.
Hero of Malown	482	Jackson	"
*Autumna	323	White	Turner & Co. P.C.
*Regular [ans.	389	Budd	"
Gilbert Hender-	427	Tweedie	"
Abberton		Catt	"
Canton		Crouch	"
John Cooper		Salmon	"
Cosique	171	Jones	C. Pearon.
Potentate	302	Ramsay	A. T. Gemmell & co
Arethusa	214	Christian	"
Euphrates	617	Wilson	Jamieson, H. & Co.
Sappho	368	Dunlop	Gribble, H. & Co. P.C
Hannah Kerr	695	Porter	" P. C.
Ann	271	Macalpine	"
Forth		Pratt	R. Webster.
John Campbell	622	Whyte	Capt. Whyte.
Prince George	482	Grant	H., Wise & co P.C.
John Mackellan		———	———
		AMERICAN.	
*Lema		Kent	Russell & Co.
Coromando		Scudder	"
Lintin		Endicott	"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	J.D. Sword & Co.
*Luconia		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga		Bissell	"
*Cynthia		Johnson	Olyphant and Co.
*Clarendon		Stoddard	"
Olof Wyk		Meacom	Wetmore & Co
		PERUVIAN.	
Ana		Riestra	Russell & Co.

P. S. S. C. P. C. P. L. P. LP. * P. S. Up For Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool, for Sydney.

At Whampoa.

The arrivals of the week have been numerous, but we have not learnt that they have brought any intelligence of particular importance.

The defences of the Canton river, so far as regards the passage for boats from Whampoa to Canton, are, as we have been informed by a late visitant, most complete; the rush of water through the narrowed channel being very great, but from the description which we have heard of the new forts above Whampoa, we hold but a low opinion of them.

HONGKONG.

Fires are frequently happening in the bazaar; two occurred last week; the first close under captain Caine's house, the second in the east bazaar near mr. Fearon's house. About fifteen mat houses were destroyed.

It is reported from the northward that the emperor still continues to issue violent chops, to cut off all the heads of the English officials, &c.

We have received a letter, signed *Inspector*, relative to Hongkong, which, with our correspondent's leave, we would rather extract from than publish entire.

It is therein stated that the arrival of h. e. h. m.'s plenipotentiary has put a stop to the *piratical* cruisings against junks *entered* to our settlement; and that even the plenipotentiary was staggered by the statements made and proved by the Chinese who had suffered from capture.

The Herald has been ordered to proceed to the northward.

The transports are to be paid off, h. e. pithily remarking—"of what use is Hongkong if the troops are to be kept on board ship."

The building of barracks is prosecuted with vigour: genl. Burrell and the whole of the force will land, without further loss of time.

It is said that adequate erections for the troops would not have cost half so much as has been paid to the transport service, on this account for the last few months; and that h. e. was startled to find that upwards of £20,000 *per ann.* was charged to the China expedition for the charter of two ships alone.

It is confidently thought that Hongkong will become a lasting possession of the British crown; and it is not improbable that Hongkong, Amoy and Chusan may be, by public proclamation, forthwith declared British possessions.

If report speaks true there has been much difference of opinion amongst the authorities on Hongkong, which has been happily reconciled by the arrival of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

His excellency, since his arrival, has issued a notice that in future no grants of land are to be made without his express sanction.

It is said that considerable discontent exists, at present, amongst the landholders of Hongkong: how just we know not; but it would appear to us to be a clear and just measure of the government to encourage the outlay of capital on the land, and to give every possible protection to real property.

We have received a paper of verses,—called *Ningpo poetics*—but we must defer any notice of it until another opportunity.

A TIFF WITH THE CELESTIALS.

As *war when serious* is "*no joke*,"
It can one to the kennel
That we, with the *celestial folks*,
Should have a row *infernal!*
We've vex'd the "brother of the sun,"
Who—while in wrath he cries
That we ourselves have quite undone—
D—*n* our ("*barbarian*") *eyes!*
To China's lord if we must bow,
While palsied Britain's nerve is;
No *tea-service* that we have now
Can prove a *t-able service!*
He glares on us with *saucy eyes*,
Whose glance is unpropitious;
And when a *tea-pot* he espies,
He'swears that he will dish us!
He strikes his *gong*, and sh'l a doom
Upon the scared brown swells,
Which tells us that he'll keep the "*bloom*"
From all our British *bells*.
"Twankay" and "Hyson," ever more,
He vows, in thunder louder,
He'll hoard upon the China shore,
Nor let of his "gunpowder."
We shan't "*imperial*" taste again,
Excepting "edicts" cruel;
For "*Congou*," too, with nine or ten,
The substitute is—*gruel*.
King Pun, or Wimm, is very wrong,
And, opium-drugg'd, is drunk,
To grudge one sip of his "Soothong."
Yet curfsh, or with "*funk!*"
The totallers who clamorous bell,
To mock each wife and daughter,
Can merely hope (while lasts this veil)
To keep them in hot *water!*.
Though Bottles on *Sir Isaac's* may ring,
Alas! to hear not *pro'em*,
Can thought of *tedium* only bring,
Instead of a *Te Deum!*
No more can dames themselves amuse
With tea-boys sounded keen:
Coffee's tonight—and one "*Blues*"
Grow dull without their "*greens*."
Of "Ladies' Clubs" farewell the glee—
Alas! their game is up:
Of misery, instead of *tea*,
Now full is British Pup.
What's left us, then, but "heavy sup"
And tears? since the Chinese,
Although they seem to love and look,
Will never love to fight!

Tea, and Coffee.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, *at the Canton Register Office.*

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
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In the Canton Register.
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Advertisement, each insertion 1.50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months ..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 8. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1842. No. 584.

FOR LONDON

THE fine 1300 ton ship RELIANCE, captain GREEN, has half her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

J. COOLIDGE.—Canton.
or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR BOMBAY, WITH ALL DESPATCH.

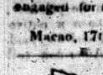
THE Ship BOMBAY CASTLE, captain BAXTER. For freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE RED ROVER, will be despatched for the above Port on the 5th March. For freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British Barque ARETHUSA, captain CHRISTIAN, 214 tons per Register, is ready to receive cargo, and can be engaged for any port in Great Britain or the Continent.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
Macao, 17th February, 1842

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing A. 1. ship "HANNAH KERR," 594 tons, captain POTTER, will be despatched on the 25th inst. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, first class Ship "PEARL", captain BUCHANAN, now loading at Whampoa, for the above Port, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Macao, 7th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

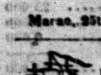
THE A. 1. Ship CADET, 500 Tons, captain CURLING. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 1st February, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine A. 1. Ship WILLIAM METCALFE 448 Tons, Captain PHILIPSON, now ready to receive cargo and will be despatched in all next month. For freight or passage (having excellent accommodation) apply to

MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 25th January, 1842.



FOR LONDON, FROM WHAMPOA.

THE fine A. 1. Ship LOUISA BAILLIE, 413 Tons, A. SCANLAN, Commander, has 3/4ths of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on or before the 10th Prox. For freight &c., Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.—Macao,
or RUSSELL & Co.—Canton.
Macao, 25th Janv., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Schooner LADY GRANT, will be despatched 1st of March. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 9th February, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE new ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. 1., 5 years, JOHN SQUIRE Commander, now loading at Whampoa. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE CORDELIA, loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

Macao, 25th Dec. 1841. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To Great Britain, or any Port in India

THE A. 1. British Barque "SAPPHO," captain DUNLOP, 365 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE British Reg SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recoppered last December, 205 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo; well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE "AUTUMNUS," Capt. W. WHITE, British Built (in 1840) 323 Tons Register, now lying in the Roads ready for any employment. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH has the pleasure to give notice, that he will sell on an early day of the ensuing March, (of which due notice will be given) that fine and *fast sailing* three-masted British schooner the "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," of 157 tons or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails rigging, boats anchors and cables, ammunition, and a *large quantity* of stores; she now lies at anchor in the Typa, and may be inspected any time prior to the day of sale.

An inventory of her stores may be seen on application to the auctioneer.

The "GOVERNOR DOHERTY" is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, and therefore offers an excellent opportunity to any person in want of a vessel of her description

Further particulars will be published in Handbills hereafter. Macao, 22nd February, 1842.

A CARD.—J. R. BURD, late of SINGAPORE,—begs to inform the public of HONGKONG, MACAO, and CANTON, that he has established himself as a SHIP-WRIGHT and ENGINEER in the QUEEN'S ROAD, on the BRITISH ISLAND of HONGKONG; and respectfully solicits their patronage, which he hopes to merit by diligence and attention to all Orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.
Macao, 7th February, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & HOW, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, HOW & Co., and that Mr. JOSEPH FORT LOCKE is admitted a partner from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, HOW & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.
Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKRAS was this day admitted a partner in our firm. TURNER & Co.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-42.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.

MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 30th November, 1841.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yrureta-goyena. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Esq.

AN Old English made Trunk has been sent by mistake to Mr Matheson's residence
The Owner is requested to apply for it.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road, Howqua Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.—Macao.
or C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Macao, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams and American Pine Spars suitable for Topmasts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.—46 Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provisions Warm Clothing Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery in large or small quantities at moderate prices Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.
29th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE.—120 New Water Butts of 180 Gal. each
40 do do Puncheons of 100 do
A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for 300 people. Apply to Wm. LANE, British Hotel-or to the captain on board the Gilbert Henderson-Macao Roads.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pages" in boxes, "Womachs" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks 25 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvass, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Ouel Coal in *casks* and in *bulk* for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon, in cases at 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Holland's Gin in glass and stone jars, and in cases of five and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Florentine Stripes, Blue Drillings, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne, Maraschino, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply to
Macao, 2th Nov. 1841. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate)		$ 30.00
4	do. of Marsala	60.00
4	Quarter casks do.	36.00
few cases 3 doz. each London Bottled Marsala		9.00
do. 3 do. do. Sherry		11.00

apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.
Macao, 24 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.
Also
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "
Daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.
General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

BENGAL

Government notifications.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF AMOY.

(Concluded from No. 7 page 33)

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

On board h. m.'s s. Wellesley.
Off Amoy, 26th August, 1841.

THE undersigned, sir Henry Pottinger, bart. her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, sir William Parker, commanding in chief the naval forces, and sir Hugh Gough, commanding in chief the land forces of the British nation in these parts,

To his excellency the admiral commanding in chief of the naval forces of the Province of Fukien.

There being certain differences subsisting between the two nations of great Britain and China, which have not been cleared up, the undersigned plenipotentiary, and the commanders-in-chief, have received the instructions of their sovereign, that unless these be completely removed, and secure arrangements made, by accession to the demands last year presented at Tientsin, they shall regard it as their duty to resort to hostile measures for the enforcement of those demands.

But the undersigned plenipotentiary and commanders-in-chief moved by compassionate feelings, are averse to causing the death of so many officers and soldiers as must perish, and urgently request the admiral commanding in chief in this province forthwith to deliver the town and all the fortifications of Amoy into the hands of the British forces, to be held for the present by them. Upon his so doing, all the officers and troops therein will be allowed to retire with their personal arms and baggage, and the people shall receive no hurt; and whenever these difficulties shall be settled and the demands of great Britain fully granted, the whole shall be restored to the hands of the Chinese.

If these terms be acceded to, let a white flag be displayed from the fortifications.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
her majesty's plenipotentiary.
WILLIAM PARKER,—rear admiral.
HUGH GOUGH,—major general.

ENCLOSURE N°. 2

His excellency rear admiral sir William Parker, k. c. b., commander in chief, &c. &c. &c.

East Indian Station.
Her majesty's ship Blonde, inner harbour of Amoy, 27th August, 1841.

SIR,—The operations of the force you did me the honor to place under my command for the attack of the island of Kolong-soo, were so immediately under your observation, that little remains to me beyond the agreeable duty of bringing to your excellency's notice the admirable conduct of every officer and man I had the honor to command.

The squadron was led into action by captain Eyres, commanding her majesty's sloop Modeste, with the most perfect skill and gallantry: the Blonde & Druid followed, & were placed as near as the shoalness of the water would admit to the three principal batteries, which they succeeded in silencing after a fire of one hour and twenty minutes, when the marines under the gallant captain Ellis were landed, and carried the heights with their accustomed bravery.

The distance of the transports prevented the 26th Cameronian regiment from being on shore at the same moment with the marines, but they were promptly after them; and the detachment of that distinguished corps, under major Johnston, assisted in clearing the remaining batteries, and dispersing the enemy.

From captain Smith of h. m. s. Druid, I received the most able support, that ship was placed with excellent judgment, and her conduct such as was to be expected from her high state of discipline. This island being now completely in our possession, I left the Druid to protect it; and pushed the Modeste and Blonde into the inner harbour, silencing their war junks and batteries on the opposite shore as we passed; and I have herewith the honour to enclose a return of the vessels captured and ordnance destroyed. The officers and crew of this ship merit my highest praise, as well as the party of royal artillery serving on board under the command of lieutenant the honorable R. E. Spencer. I should be wanting in justice were I to close this letter without bringing to your notice the merits of lieutenant sir Frederick Nicolson, first of the ship, to whose valuable assistance I am much indebted, and I must also beg to to name to your excellency the senior mates of this ship, messrs. Walker, Rolland and Anderson, young officers of much promise.

I have great pleasure in adding that this service was performed without loss of life on our part, although the ships have suffered considerable in their masts, sails and rigging.

The captains of the Druid and Modeste speak in the highest terms of their officers and ship's companies. I enclose the report of captain Ellis of the royal marines.

(Signed) T. BOURCHIER,—captain.

ENCLOSURE IN CAPT. BOURCHIER'S LETTER.

To captain Bourchier, r. n. &c. &c. &c.
H. m. s. Blonde,

Military quarters, royal marines, island of Kolonsoo, near Amoy, 27th August, 1841.

SIR,—Having yesterday received your directions to land from her majesty's ships Blonde and Druid, under your orders, the detachments of royal marines, of the ships named in the margin, and drive the enemy from the strong battery of Kolongsoo you had previously engaged, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of rear admiral sir William Parker, k. c. b., commander in chief, that, in furtherance of that object, I landed with them on a sandy beach to the right of the battery; and after some difficulty in climbing rocks and other impediments, succeeded in gaining the ridge, and the flank of the Chinese position.

Wellesley.
Blenheim.
Blonde.
Druid.
Modeste.

The enemy, before we had gained the level, opposed us courageously, attacking us with matchlocks, spears, and stones, but we soon drove them before us, cleared the battery, and dispersed them: the garrison retreating to the rear, many of whom effected their escape by boats on the beach to Amoy opposite; several men were killed in and about the battery; in following the retreating party (some of whom also were wounded) I made a detour of this large and populous island, and discovered at its western extremity a round bag battery of 9 guns, and a few gingals, they were all loaded, but did not appear to have been recently discharged: no other armed party of the enemy was fallen in with. I am happy to add that in these operations no casualty happened to the detachment I have the honor to command; moreover, I have great pride in reporting to you, that all the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, throughout the day conducted themselves individually, as well as collectively, with a courage, zeal, and perseverance far beyond my power to express.

(Signed) J. B. ELLIS,
captain, royal marines.

FRANCE.

(From the London Mail Nov. 4.)

announced.—Her Majesty has contributed 100*l.* to the Paisley destitution fund.

Oct. 28.—The queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the united kingdom, appointing the right hon. William Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey her majesty's commissioner for the affairs of India.

It is understood in the city that suspicion has at length been directed to a particular individual relative to the fraudulent issues of exchequer bills, and that the party connected with it has been taken into custody. The amount of the fraudulent issue is said to be as high as 150,000*l.* or 200,000*l.* The bills do not appear to have been strictly speaking a forgery, if we may trust the general report according to which the signature of lord Monteagle has been obtained in a surreptitious manner.

Although the bequest of the fine collection of pictures of the late mr. Standish to the king of the French may, in a certain sense, be considered as a loss to this country, yet the purpose to which his majesty has applied the legacy amply compensates for the change of owners. The reputation of this collection will henceforth be European, as a separate gallery has been devoted to its exhibition in the palace of the Louvre, which will very shortly be thrown open to the travelled world, in the same manner as the celebrated museums which have for so great a length of time formed one of the chief attractions of Paris. His majesty the king of the French has given mr. Standish's collection the name of the 'English gallery,' under which designation there is little doubt of its being better known to our countrymen than if it had remained in that gentleman's family. This gallery will occupy the *étage* above the *Musée de la Marine*, extending along that front of the palace which faces the Rue St. Honoré. The pictures are already classified and hung up, and will very soon be thrown open to the public.

The inquiry into the issue of fraudulent exchequer bills has resulted in the arrest of mr. E. B. Smith, a clerk in the exchequer.

Mc M'LEOD.

(From the *New York American* of Oct. 15 per steamer *Acadia*, from Boston.)—The acquittal of M'Leod, whose case has so long held public opinion and the fears of two great nations in suspense, is an event that cannot but exercise a fortunate influence over all our relations, political, commercial, and financial, with great Britain. The trial was conducted with great dignity and entire impartiality, and the full benefit of every doubt was as freely and with as little hesitation given to the prisoner, by the court and jury, as though he had been a native instead of a foreigner, and as though no American blood had been spilled, and no pollution of the American soil had been committed.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—TEA.—The market continues firm. Company's Congous 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d. per lb. cash.

HEMP, MANILA.—25*l.* 10s. and Sun. 20*l.* to 21*l.* per ton—sales.

MOTHER O'PEARL SHELLS.—In Manila little alteration to be noticed.

CHINA SILK.—2400 Bales Bengal and 784, have been offered, a part of which only found buyers, at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per lb.—London Mail, Nov. 4.

THE TEA TRADE, Nov. 1.—The deliveries of tea last week were rather considerable, ammounting to 521 642 pounds. The trade seems steadier, the fluctuations so far as private business is concerned having been recently of no particular moment, but at the public sales there has been not much briskness, and prices for all qualities have been rather lower. Although there is far less excitement in the market than there was a few months back, the advices by the next overland mail are looked for with interest.

LATEST LONDON COMMERCIAL REPORT.

(From the Morning Herald, November 4.)

The Tea market is firmer to-day. Company's Congou 1s 10½d to 1s 11 per lb. cash. The overland mail is expected this week.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND AMERICA.

(From the Naval and Military Gazette, Oct. 30)

GREAT BRITAIN.	
Seamen in the Royal Navy	23,000
Boys	2,000
Marines	9,000
Total Royal Navy	34,000
Merchant Seamen	167,000
Total Sailors	201,000
Fishermen, &c.	150,000
FRANCE.	
Seamen of the Inscription	18,000
Equipages de Ligne	7,000
Total Royal Navy	25,000
Seamen of the Inscription employed in commerce	27,000
Total Sailors	52,000
Inscription men ages above 50 years	8,000
Fishermen, &c.	23,000
AMERICA	
Navy Sailors	6,000
Merchant Sailors	61,000
Naval population	67,000
Fishermen, &c.	Not known.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18.—The failure of the very respectable house of Boyd and co., after having been rumoured for several days, was announced yesterday. It is said to have arisen from some misunderstanding with the house in London messrs Small, Chiquboun and co who deputed mr. Beeby formerly a partner in Boyd and co's. to come out to India and examine into the state of affairs. The consequence has been that Boyd and co. have been folded up, and a new house started by mr. Beeby, under the style and title of Boyd, Beeby and co. to whom the London connection of the defunct firm is transferred.

Friend of India, December 23.

THE DESTROYED OPIUM

By private letters received from London per last overland mail, we learn that the parties, interested in the opium surrendered at the requisition of her majesty's late superintendent of trade in China, had applied to sir Robert Peel with the view of ascertaining the intentions of government as to the disposal of the Canton ransom money. The premier informed the applicants that he had decided that the crown would grant a portion of the ransom as booty to the naval and military forces employed in China, but appeared at the same time inclined to give the most favourable consideration to the claims of the holders of opium scrip on the remainder of the six millions of dollars paid to captain Elliot by the Chinese provincial authorities. Sir Robert at the same time intimated that it did not lie within his peculiar province to give a definite reply on the subject; which more especially concerned the secretary for foreign affairs. A deputation from the mercantile community accordingly had an interview with the earl of Aberdeen. That nobleman stated that the whole sum obtained for the ransom of Canton came under the denomination of "droits of the crown," and was therefore, legally, at the entire disposal of the sovereign. His lordship further stated that according to all former precedents, a portion would doubtless be bestowed on the captors. His lordship however held out hopes that in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, her majesty's government would acquiesce in the justice of some portion, of the funds in question being appropriated to the liquidation of the opium scrip, and that in all probability an arrangement to that effect would shortly be completed.

This cannot but be highly satisfactory to the owners of the opium scrip, since if her majesty's government once commenced the liquidation of captain Elliot's bonds, they commit themselves to the extent of an acknowledgement of the crown being responsible for the surrendered opium: in which case the full value of the drug must ultimately be paid from the royal treasury. At the same time that we thus advocate the claims of the mercantile community for compensation on account of property surrendered under the guarantee of their sovereign's representative we have much pleasure in congratulating our naval and military readers, attached to the Chinese expedition on the prospect of their shortly benefiting by a liberal distribution of prize money.—Bombay Courier.—Ibid, January 6.

SPECIAL PROMOTIONS FOR THE LATE OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint major-general sir Hugh Gough knight commander of the most honourable military order order of the bath, to be a knight grand cross of the same order; and colonel G. Burrell of her majesty's 18th foot; lieut.-col. Morris 49th foot; lieut-col. Adams 18th foot; lieut.-col. Mountain, and lieut.-col. Pratt, 26th foot, to be companions of the said order.

Her majesty has been pleased to appoint captain Thomas Herbert, of the royal navy, companion of the most hon. military order of the bath, to be a knight commander. Lieut. W W Chambers, H M S Wellesley, to be commander. Lieut. H. Coryton, H.M.S Conway, to be commander. Lieut. J. M. Hayes, H. M. sloop Cruizer, to be commander. Lieut. P W Hamilton, H. M's. sloop Columbine, to be commander. Lieut. William Cotterell Wood, H. M's. surveying vessel Sulphur, to be commander. Lieut Charles Colyear Dunkins, H.M.S. Blenheim, to be commander. Lieut. William Charles Metcalfe, H. M. S. Blonde, to be commander. Richard Lawrance Bryant mate H. M. sloop Cruizer, to be lieut. Isaac Newton Thomas Saulez, mate H.M's. sloop Pylades, to be lieut. Henry Need, mate H.M.S. Druid, to be lieut. William Stewart Millar, mate H. M's. sloop Columbine, to be lieut. George Skene Taylor, mate H.M.S. Calliope, to be lieut. Thomas White Parver, mate, H. M's. sloop Nimrod, to be lieut. William Thornton Bate, mate H.M.S Blenheim to be lieut Lord Charles Wentworth Beauclerk, mate H.M.S. Blenheim, to be lieut. George Walker, mate H.M.S. Blonde, to be lieut. William Rae Rolland, mate H.M.S. Blonde, to be lieut. Anthony Cuthbert Collingwood Denny mate H.M.S. Blenheim, to be lieut. William Henry Symons, mate H.M.S. Blenheim, to be lieut.

Her majesty's ships Isis, 44, capt. sir J. Marshall, Sirius, 46, capt. W. Smith, with other vessels now fitting, are about to proceed to China direct.

MILITARY.—The death of brig W. Gordon of the Bengal Army took place on the 28th of October.

The 98th regt. is ordered from Dublin to China direct, and will most probably proceed in the Belleisle 72, which has been converted into a troop ship. A 9-pound battery, complete with stores and howitzers, is ordered to be fitted out for China immediately, and will probably proceed by the same conveyance.

The Boyne and Java are fitting at Deptford for troops and stores for China. Other vessels equal to many month's commission for ten thousand men will be immediately forwarded. The strong drafts about to embark will proceed to China direct.

The following is a list of ships at present fitting and in commission at Sheerness and Chatham:—Camperdown, 104, capt. sir H. L. Baker, bart., C. B.; Formidable, 84, capt. sir E. T. Troubridge, bart., C. B.; Poictiers, 72, capt. W. H. Shirreff; Isis, 44, capt. sir J. Marshall, C. B K. C. H.; Ocean, 80, capt. sir J. Hill; Thalia, 42, capt. C. Hope; Volage, 26, capt sir W. Dickson, bart.; Aigle, 14, capt. lord C. Paget; Dido, 18, capt. the hon. H. Keppel; Serpent, 16. com. C. H. Seale; Snake, 16. com. the hon. W. B. Devereux; Harlequin, 16. com. the hon. G. F. Hastings; Speedy, 4, lieut G. Beausoy; At Portsmouth, the Queen, 110; the Illustrious, 72; Madagascar, 44; Fox, St. Vincent, Belvidere, Warspite, North Star, Viper, Vindictive, Excellent.—At Plymouth, Ferret, 10; Cambrian, 36.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

FEBRUARY 22ND 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Nov.	Singapore	27th Jany.
U. States	15th Oct.	Java	
Calcutta	8th Jany	Manila	14th Jany.
Bombay	8th Dec.	Austral-Asia	25th Nov.
Chusan	3rd Feby	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	29th Jany.

Feby.	ARRIVED	From
17.	THEMALGA, (Port.) *Marques*,	Manila.
17.	ORIXA, *Ager*,	Liverpool.
18.	GANGES, ——,	Sourabaya.
18.	AMIZADE, (Port.) *Pina*,	Singapore.
18.	BOMBAY CASTLE, *Baxter*,	Bombay & Singapore.
18.	ANNA AUGUSTINA, (Dut.) *Smith*,	Batavia.
18.	RED ROVER, *Wright*, Sing. and	Calcutta.
19.	RELIANCE, *Green*,	Singapore and Bombay.
21.	H. M. S. NIMROD, 20, *Glasse*, esq. capt.	Manila.

Feby.	SAILED	For
15.	H. M. S. WELLESLEY, 74. *T. Maitland*, esq.	captain, Singapore and England.
15.	SLAINS CASTLE, *Petgie*,	London.
15.	ERSCOMB, (Fr. Frigate) 44, capt. *Cecille*,	Manila.
15.	CLARENDON, (U. S.) *Stoddart*,	New York.
16.	HASHEEM, *Buckle*,	Singapore and Calcutta.
17.	ISABELLA, *Hardie*,	Singapore and Bombay.
17.	BELHAVEN, *Crawford*,	Manilla.
17.	H. M. Tr. SIR ALLEXANDER, *J. Wood*, esq. master	commdg. Ceylon and Bombay.
18.	INDUS, *Clark*,	London.
18.	PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, *Hall*,	London.
19.	H. M. S. CLIO, 16, — *Troubridge*, esq. capt.	Chusan.
20.	NOVO VIAJANTE, (Port.) *Valente*,	Lisbon.
20.	PRINCE GEORGE, *Grant*,	Singapore.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Louisa Baillie.
For Singapore and Calcutta.—Bomanjee Hormusjee Page, Mermaid, Gill.

LOADING.

For London.—Earl Grey, John Bibby.
For Liverpool.—Cordelia.
For Bombay.—Wm. Metcalfe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Paramatta, Mercury, Lady Leith.
From Liverpool.—Prima Donna, Robert Whiteway.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.
From Calcutta.—Moulmein, John Brightman, Rob Roy, Ariel, Poppy, Cowasjee Family.
From Bombay.—Ardaseer, Palatine, Anonyma, Mor, Wild Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Strabane.
From Singapore.—Westmoreland.

Ships from China arrived in England.

Oct. 9, Orleana, Downs; Clifford, Downs; 11th, Eliza, Downs, Charlotte, do; Aden, Lpool; 25th, Julius Cæsar, Downs; Laidmans, Lpool; Minerva, Greenock.

Ships for China sailed from England.

Oct. 28, Queen Mab, Ainley, Lpool; 30th, John Horton, Cunningham, Lpool.

Ships loading at London, and probable time of sailing.

Nov. 6. Dovecot, 12th, Borussia do & Manila; 20, Anna Elisa.

At Liverpool.

Abbots Reading, Nov. 5 John Christian, 15

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees,

1841-42.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*B Hormusjee	880	Page	J. Coolidge & s.c.
*Reliance	1515	Green	J. Ryan. F. L.
Isabella Anna	236	Thompson	"
Hero	410	Farmer	"
*Persian	347	Milliman	"
Sovereign		Chard	"
Cadet	500	Curling	" F. L.
Tartar	500	Luce	" F. C.
Terror	257	——	"
Ganges		——	"
Bombay Castle	601	Baxter	" F. B.
Arun [Packet	343	Kellock	Dent & Co.
Austral-Asian	205	Hill	" F. S.
John Renwick	403	Morgan	"
*Nimrod	469	Manning	Macvicar & Co.
*Louisa Baillie	413	Scanlan	" F. L.
Wm. Metcalfe		Philipson	" F. B.
*Pearl	394	Barrows	Fox, R. & Co.
*John Bibby	549	Snipe	Gibb, L. & Co. F. L.
*Cordelia [te	378	Cawkett	" F. LP.
PrincessCharlot-	515	Nash	B-ll & Co.
*Hygeia	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
British Isle	274	Graham	L. Fletcher & Co.
Gunsachan	441	Every	Dirom & Co.
Hero of Malown	482	Jackson	"
*Autumnus	323	White	Turner & Co. F. C.
*Regular [son	389	Budd	"
Gilbert Hender-	427	Tweedie	"
Abberton		Catt	"
Canton		Crouch	"
John Cooper		Salmon	"
Cacique	171	Jones	C. Fearon.
Potentate	302	Ramsay	W & T Gemmell & co.
Arethusa	214	Christian	" F. C.
Euphrates	617	Wilson	Jamieson, H &Co.
Sappho	368	Dunlop	Gribble, H&Co. F. C
Hannah Reir	695	Porter	" F. C.
Ann	271	Macalpine	"
Forth		Pratt	R. Webster.
John Campbell	622	Whyte	Capt. Whyte.
John Macfellan		——	——
Orixa	363	Ager	——
		AMERICAN.	
*Lema		Kent	Russell & Co.
Coromando		Scudder	"
Lintin		Endicott	"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co.
*Loconia		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga		Bussell	"
*Cynthia		Johnson	Olyphant and Co.
Old Wyk		Meacom	Wetmore & Co.
Ianthe			
		DUTCH.	
Anna Augustina		Smith	Reynvaan & Co.
		PERUVIAN.	
Ann		Riestra	Russell & Co.

F. B. S. C. F. C. F. L. F. LP. F. S. Up For Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool, for Sydney.

At Whampoa.

The *Red Rover* brought highly interesting intelligence from the western side of India; but as the accounts are scattered through many Calcutta and Bombay papers, and also, as, latterly, doubts are thrown more or less on the last details, we deem it more advisable, under all circumstances, to refer our local readers to their Indian papers rather than to quote any of the various accounts in our paper.

The remainder of the London mail was brought on by the *Bombay Castle*, captain Baxter.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.—DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.

It would seem that the English nation is doomed to be unfortunate in the fate which attends her ancient public edifices. It would be a mournful task to enumerate how many of her old towers have been toppled down into the dust by fire. Castles, cathedrals, churches, commercial marts, and donjon keeps, have all alike had their turn in this fatal ending.

Westminster abbey has had many narrow escapes, so has Windsor castle. It was but a few years since Gog and Magog, fearing for their own Guildhall, mourned the fate of the Royal Exchange:

Where men most did congregate.

then came the disastrous destruction of

York Minster; and now, passing by the private fires throughout the country, however respectable, here we have to weep for the ancient

Tower of Julius, London's lasting shame.

To be brief, we can only record in few words that on Nov. 1, 1841, the grand storehouse and small armoury in the tower of London were totally destroyed by fire, containing, in addition to almost an innumerable quantity of trophies, and other evidences of British glory, no less a number than 200,000 stands of arms &c.

THE REVEREND E. C. BRIDGMAN, D. D.

The community in China, both foreign and native, amongst whom he has so long, perseveringly and usefully laboured, will learn, with unfeigned satisfaction, of the honours which the university of New York, in its first sitting, have conferred upon their neighbour, the reverend E. C. Bridgman, by correcting him a D. D. We trust that the public will join us in our humble congratulations on this unexpected event and honour: but which has been so well-earned, and is so highly deserved by so many years of devoted missionary efforts in this country.

LITERARY HONOURS CONFERRED ON MISSIONARIES.—On the 14th of July, at its first sitting, the council of the university of New York conferred, by unanimous vote, the degree of D. D., on the reverend James Legge, M. A. President of the Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca; and also on the reverend R. C. Bridgman, the highly honoured American missionary.

The parliamentary proceedings are of little interest; we therefore do not quote any part of them except the following speech from the throne; neither does the *precis* of news for the month of Oct. contain much to interest our local readers; a part of it, however, will be found in a foregoing column;—the most important news is—the despatch of large naval and military reinforcements, both from England and India, to this country: and judging from past events, the millions of China will cower into insignificance before them.

On the 7th Oct. parliament was prorogued by commission, with the following speech from the throne:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her majesty to acquaint you that it appears advisable to her majesty to bring to a close the present session of parliament.

"In conformity with the advice of her parliament, and in pursuance of the declared intentions of her majesty, her majesty has taken the requisite measures for the formation of a new administration, and the arrangements for that purpose have been completed by her majesty.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"We have it in command from her majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to her majesty for those branches of the public service for which complete provision had not been made by the late parliament.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The measures which it will be expedient to adopt for the purpose of equalizing the public income and the annual expenditure, and other important objects connected with the trade and commerce of the country, will necessarily occupy your attention at an early period after the recess.

"Her majesty has commanded us to repeat the expression of her deep concern at the distress which has prevailed for a considerable period in some of the principal manufacturing districts, and to assure you that she may rely upon the cordial concurrence of her majesty in all such measures as shall appear, after mature consideration, best calculated to prevent the recurrence of that distress, and to promote in the great object of all her majesty's wishes—the happiness and contentment of her people."

The noble and learned lord laid particular emphasis on the words "after mature consideration."

The commission for the prorogation of parliament was then read, after which

The lord chancellor declared it was her majesty's command that the parliament should be prorogued to Thursday, the 11th of November next, to be then and there holden, and that parliament was accordingly prorogued to the 11th day of November next.

Their lordships then separated.

The London Mail, November 4.

From a paragraph, quoted from the N. Y. American the acquittal of mr. McLeod has been communicated to the public: the trial is too long to republish; and de fer bear, at present, any remarks on it.

We will do ourselves the satisfaction to close with the view we had at first & at once took of the ransom of Canton, is the same as that which is entertained by h. m.'s ministers; namely: that the $6,000 000 are *droits* of the crown: and as such, to be appropriated according to the pleasure of the crown: and the usual custom for the appropriation of such *droits* is to apportion a part of them as prize money to the captors: but we beg to offer our congratulations to the surrenderers of opium on the prospect now held to them by h. m.'s ministers.

It appears that it is was one of the acknowledged objects of the instructions of captain Elliot, *to obtain compensation for the opium. Lord Aberdeen calls the ransom only a first instalment.*

Lord Ellenborough succeeds lord Auckland.

Lord Sydenham, governor general of British North America, expired at his residence at Kingston, on the 19th of Sept., the government was assumed by sir R. Jackson till the arrival of the new governor, sir Charles Bagot, who sailed from England in the steamer *Styx*.

In this number we have concluded the republication of the despatches of their excellencies, the military and naval commanders in chief, on the capture of Amoy.

We do not admire the tone of many parts *Gauntlet's* letter, still we publish it, as we think the destruction of the property of private individuals at the barrier altogether indefensible; it should be remembered, also, that if the *Race-course* on this side the barrier is really neutral ground, still it leads from the Portuguese settlement; but if it is, indeed, Portuguese territory, the attack is still more indefensible: we think with *Gauntlet*, that the actors on the scene on the race course on the 3rd inst., have long ere now regretted their hasty proceedings.

SECOND BATTLE OF THE BARRIER
AND GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE BRITISH ARMS.

"In God's name see the lists and all things fit
There let them end it, God defend the right."
Xenry V.

My dear mr. Editor,—On Thursday the 3rd inst., as some bold equestrians approached the barrier wall they discovered that the eastern extremity of it had been rebuilt, thereby effectually preventing egress at that point, except to whose who were disposed for a "flying leap;" and we reckon there are not many in the "holy city" disposed for such hazardous attempts on horseback.

Seized with indignation at such a circumstance the bold equestrians held a conclave and unanimously resolved to clear the way. A sharpsighted individual was therefore entrusted with the gallant steeds and to work the gallant knights went right cheerily, flinging stone over stone, in a charm of chaos.

After the obnoxious part of the wall being nearly levelled with the sand, the valiant knights "like good men and true" simultaneously rushed to the barrier gate, armed with poles—entered the shrine of sanctity and commenced the grand work of destruction. Bang flew the tables—smash went the lanterns—crash rattled the porcelain—& topsy-turvy, ingnominiously were hurled on the floor the sacred inscriptions of the sage Confucius and his pupil, Mencius. Tall and erect, one brainless individual stood enthroned, like the ghost of Scroggins," with his quarterstaff in hand after the grand *melee*—whilst another stood in bold relief, steadily surveying with eagle eye inext the ruin of the stye. Another, with glowing cheek and flashing eye, was perceived to be dribbling one his blows in most admired disorder, stalking about, as times for all the world, like a goose in search of corn.

Two satellites were busy with heartless glee in wringing the necks of some half dozen unoffending cocks and hens—pitching them headlong on the last flames of an unwilling fire that had been kindled underneath the entrance passage of the barrier.

One of the valiant knights of the second battle, with bended frame on his warlike charger, was seen applauding their devoirs, and, verily, had the power within him lain, we think he would have laid his trusty pole across their shoulders and knighted them on the spot. As it was he proclaimed they were "brave boys."

What could have possessed the teeming brains of these gallant knights to demolish such a stye it does not bear to tell.

Suddenly they thought they gallantly performed their devoirs to god and their lady. After circumstances, not, mirror, have proved that they were "not disposed to go the whole hog," for those champions "were not content to be 'prancing over the plain'" next evening in direct view of the barrier. Perchance, they had been on the score of repentance over night, and had awaked after frightful visions of exasperated Chinese and savage infidels, panting for vengeance on their devoted heads.

It is ever the mark of a craven spirit to commit a wanton outrage on an unoffending, unopposing, party, and displays a petty feeling of malignancy, which ill becomes an English heart. Had the deeds of the gallant knights ended with the levelling of the stones with the sand, then some shew of reason would have marked their proceedings; but to crown their achievements with an attack on unoffending and, in all probability, unconcerned parties, was as base as it was wanton. We would recommend the adventurous equestrians to assault and endeavor to carry by storm the Casa Branca fort. Surely after the successful completion of their first exploits they will not tarry on the road to renown and deathless fame.

The mandarins at Casa Branca, we conjecture, are the parties who deserve and should experience the exuberance of their wrathful valor.

Pray what have they done? what have they achieved?—They have occasioned discomfort to, by driving from their homes, some few poor sons of clay; and raised themselves to demigods—to monsters "monstrum digite" as the lords of the second barrier conflict—the princes of tom-foolery.—A medal, it is to be hoped, will be struck to commemorate the event, and the "valiant knights" recommended by general circular to the patronage and favorable consideration of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

In sober earnestness I conjure the heroes of the 2nd battle to ruminate on their deeds of arms, and I trust that they will pronounce the verdict on their sins, which all sensible people do, that they were striking prototypes of thoughtless boys let loose from school. The effect of the second grand battle of the barrier is to endanger the safety of any rash pedestrian who may now ramble beyond its line in search of an appetite: and whilst I caution and deeply deplore the ravages committed by the bold knights of christendom on their pagan enemies, I am in duty bound to congratulate them on their valorous achievements, which it is sincerely to be hoped may never undergo repetition, or again call for public reprehension.

I am, dear mr. editor,
Yours truly,
GAUNTLET.

THE SURRENDERED OPIUM.

In addition to a foregoing paragraph from the *Friend of India*, we insert the following as its basis.

The following paragraph from the Bombay Times gives a fuller account then we printed the other day of the interview between the opium deputation and lord Aberdeen.

THE OPIUM CLAIMS.—We understand that a deputation consisting of mr Lyall M. P. for the city of London, the chairman of the east India company, sir George Larpent, mr. J. A. Smith, and mr. Horsley Palmer, had an interview with the foreign secretary relative to the opium claims. The object, we believe, was the endeavour to get the government to apportion a part of the six millions of dollars taken from the Chinese towards the opium sufferers, who were represented by the deputation—and truly so—as chiefly natives of Bombay and Calcutta. The deputation was well received by lord Aberdeen, who stated, that one of the acknowledged objects of the instructions of captain Elliot was to obtain compensation for the opium; but that from an ambiguity in his (captain Elliot's) despatches, it was not clear the money was for that object or as a ransom for Canton. He further observed, that the government considered part at least as droits of the crown, and to be applied, as usual, to the captors'—'naval and military'—that it was, however, only 'a first instalment,' it being the object of an armament to obtain more from the Chinese; and that it would be within the discretion of the government to appropriate the money (beyond what might be appropriated to the captors) between the opium sufferers, and the government for the purpose of defraying part of the expenses of the expedition—captain Elliot's bills be the purchased opium having been paid.

The deputation then pressed his lordship to get a 'portion' of the six millions awarded to the opium sufferers; he admitted the reasonableness of the request and promised to consult the treasury, but no reply had been received up to the departure of the last mail, although it was daily expected.

Private letters from parties who had conversed with his lordship on the subject, subsequent to the date of the interview state that he assured them that part of the money would certainly be applied to the liquidation of the opium claims.—Calcutta Englishman, January 2.

MACAO.—BIRTH.—Feb 21st.—At his residence, the lady of Wm. Mc Lennan, esq., of a daughter.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, at the Canton Register Office.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [months.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise.

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 9. TUESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1842. No. 585.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE JOHN BRIGHTMAN, Vessel, is a few days. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON.

Macao, 21th February, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine 1200 ton ship RELIANCE, captain GREER, has half her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

J. COOLIDGE.—Canton.
or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR BOMBAY WITH ALL DESPATCH.

THE Ship BOMBAY CASTLE, captain BAXTER. For freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE RED ROVER, will be despatched for the above Port on the 5th March. For freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. British Barque ARETHUSA, captain CHRISTIAN, 214 tons per Register, is ready to receive cargo, and can be engaged for any port in Great Britain or the Continent.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 17th February, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing A. I. ship "HANNAH KERR," 594 tons, captain POTTER, will be despatched on the 25th inst. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, first class Ship "PEARL", captain BURROWS, now loading at Whampoa for the above Port, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE A. I. Ship CADET, 500 Tons, captain CHATING. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 1st February, 1842.

FOR LONDON, FROM WHAMPOA.

THE fine A. I. Ship LOUISA BAILLIE 413 Tons, A. SCARTAN, Commander, has 3/4ths of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on or before the 10th Prox. For freight &c. Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.—Macao.
or RUSSELL & Co.—Canton.

Macao, 25th Janv., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Schooner LADY GRANT, will be despatched 1st of March. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 8th February, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE new ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. 1. for twelve years, JOHN SEARS Commander, now loading at Whampoa. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To Great Britain or any Port in India.

THE A. I. British Barque "SAPPHO," captain DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE CORDELIA, loading at Whampoa and will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

Macao, Dec 1841. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recopper-ed last December, 205 tons register, has good accommodations between decks and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Some time early in this week, (of which notice will be given), JOHN SMITH will put up for sale in his Auction Room, on account of A. A. DE MELLO, esq., positively to the highest bidder:

50 six dozen cases of Calcutta bottled Pale Ale,
25 one do. do. Sparkling Champagne,
25 one do. do. Pale French Brandy,
25 four do. do. English do.
20 cases Pale and Brown Sherry.
200 do. Gin.
50 kegs of white and Black Paints.

The above are to be put up for sale to close consignments, and will therefore be sold off without reserve, offering at the same time a chance to those who may required to secure a lot of good and cheap Wines and Liquors.

☞ Any *quantity* (not under one case) *may be applied for prior to the day of sale, and the average auction price will be charged for the same.*

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO: SMITH has the pleasure to give notice, that he will sell on an early day of the ensuing March, (of which due notice will be given) that fine and *fast sailing* three-masted British schooner the "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," of 157 tons or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, rigging, boats anchors and cables, ammunition, and a *large quantity* of stores; she now lies at anchor in the Typa, and may be inspected any time prior to the day of sale.

An inventory of her stores may be seen on application to the auctioneer.

The "GOVERNOR DOHERTY" is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, and therefore offers an excellent opportunity to any person in want of a vessel of her description.

Further particulars will be published in Hand-bills hereafter. Macao, 22nd February, 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Rev. THE DOAE JOSET, Preparador of the Missions of the Propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic Mission at Hongkong, takes the liberty of making an appeal to the friends of Humanity and Religion.

Observing the rapid formation of their settlement at Hongkong, and anticipating that a portion of its garrison will consist of Catholic soldiers, he proposes to erect a Church for their accomodation as well as for the great number of persons, who may be expected to resort to the island from every part of the world.

He desires also to establish a school for the instruction of Youths, proposing not only to teach them the English and Chinese languages, but particularly to imbue their minds with the principles of Integrity and Justice, that they may become useful and faithful assistants to Commercial houses; and he confidently solicits the aid of the benevolent to enable him to effect this desirable object.

Macao, 26th February, 1842.

CARD.—J. R. BURD, late of SINGAPORE,—begs to inform the public of HONGKONG, MACAO, and CANTON, that he has established himself as a SHIP-WRIGHT and ENGINEER in the QUEEN'S ROAD, on the BRITISH ISLAND of HONGKONG; and respectfully solicits the patronage, which he hopes to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao 7th February, 1842.

CIRCULAR.—We beg to intimate that our establishment in China, formerly under the firm of JAMIESON & How, will henceforward be carried on under that of JAMIESON, How & Co., and that Mr. JOSEPH FREDERICK EDGAR is admitted a partner from the 1st July last, in our respective houses of JAMIESON & Co., Calcutta, and of JAMIESON, How & Co., China.

JAMIESON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY 1841-43.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant policies in this society on the usual terms.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 30th November, 1841.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yrureta Goyena. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Esq.

AN Old English made Trunk has been sent by mistake to Mr. Matheson's residence.

The Owner is requested to apply for it.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G. ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road Hongkong Bay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered into a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.—Macao.
or C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams and American Pine Spars suitable for Topmasts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.—46 Queen's Road, Hongkong, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provisions Warm Clothing, Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices.

Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.

20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE.—120 New Water Butts of 120 Gals each
40 do do Puncheons of 100 do.
A Winchester Patent Cooking Apparatus for cooking for 300 people. Apply to WM. LANE, British Hotel.
or to the captain on board the Gilbert Henderson.
Macao Roads.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.—Mess and Prime Beef, Pork in barrels and casks, Codfish, dried, in drums, Pickled Salmon in barrels, Tobacco "Pogue" in boxes, "Womachs" in kegs, fine Vinegar in casks, 25 cents per gallon, Sheathing Copper and Nails, Paints, white, green and black, Canvass, Raven's Duck, Manila and Coir Rope, Java Coffee, for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

COALS.—Liverpool Oasel Coal in casks and in bulk for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Florentine Silesia, Blue Drilling, and Turkey Red Cloth, suitable for Lascar's clothing. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter casks at 90 cents per gallon, in cases at 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen, Champagne in baskets 10 dollars per dozen, Highland's 10th in 4th and 8th jars, and in cases of five and six dozen, New England Rum. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th Novr., 1841. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Several good Spars from 40 to 75 feet long, for lower and top masts, yards &c.a. also an Invoice of very superior Champagne; Marseschino, English and Russian Canvas, Russian and Manila Cordage, Manila Cigars, and sheathing Copper & Nails. Apply to

Macao, 2th Nov. 1841. A. A. da MELLO, & Co.

FOR SALE.

A few Hogsheads of Pale Ale (Neale of Reigate)	@	30.00
4 do. of Marsala		68.00
4 Quarter casks do.		39.00
few cases 3 doz ea: London Bottled Marsala		9.00
do. 3 do. do. Sherry		11.00

apply to JOHN B. COMPTON.

Macao, 24 November, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also

Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

or to Captain MORGAN.

General Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY designed to assist beginners in learning *Chinese*, 8p. Drs. 8.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: *in Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes. Royal otavo. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—*The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842—on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet.—Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839 Nos. 14. 18. 45. 1840. No. 27. 1841. Nos. 9 Sand Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup. 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842*. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36 37, 38, bound @ $ 3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1833, 36, 37, 38, bound a $ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound a $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ 6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.

Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—*The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office. Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalenders for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1. Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton *Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	}	6d.
Opium Orders	"		
Circulars &c.?	"		
Compradore's Notes &c.	"		
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	}	9 d.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"		
Navy Bills	"		
Policies, and Folio pages	"	}	9 5.
Auction Bills	"		

N.B. The Press cannot locate for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

From the Hongkong Gazette, Feby. 26.

The following proclamation issued on the 14th day of December, last, by her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary &c., &c., in China, is now published for general information.

Proclamation.

The undersigned, plenipotentiary, &c., of her Britannic majesty, publicly notified by a proclamation, dated on the sixth day of October last, that the city of Tinghai, and the island of Chusan, and its dependencies, would not be restored to the emperor's authority until the demands of England against China should not only be acceded to, but carried into complete execution; and the inhabitants were therefore invited to resume their usual occupations and trades, under the assurance of being protected and kindly treated, so long as they should conduct themselves as peaceable and obedient subjects to the existing government.

It has been lately brought to the notice of the undersigned, plenipotentiary, &c., that some of the inhabitants of the above named city of Tinghai, as well of other places, are laboring under a feeling of apprehension, that they will hereafter be punished by the imperial government and the mandarins, for having returned to reside under the authority of the British government, and also for having held intercourse, and dealt with its officers and its subjects. It therefore seems to be expedient and necessary, to adopt measures to allay and remove the above described feeling of apprehension; and with that view, the undersigned, plenipotentiary, &c., hereby further announces, that (if they ever are restored) one of the stipulations on which the restoration of the said city and island, and its dependencies, is to depend, will be, that the emperor shall, under his imperial sign manual, confirm & promulgate an edict of amnesty and indemnity to all and every one of the subjects of China, on account of his or their residing under, or holding intercourse and dealings with, the British government, its officers and subjects.

This proclamation is now issued for general information, and the special assurance of all persons whom it may concern.

God save the queen of England.

Dated at Ningpo on the 14th day of December, 1841.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.
her majesty's plenipotentiary.

By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese secretary and interpreter.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1842.

Proclamation.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, minister extraordinary, and chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects, in China, deems it advisable to notify, that pending the receipt of the queen's gracious and royal pleasure, the harbours of Hongkong and Tinghai (Chusan) and their dependencies, shall be considered "free ports," and that no manner of customs, port duties, or any other charges, shall be levied on the said ports, on any ships or vessels of whatever nation, or sailing under whatever flag, that may enter those ports, or on their cargoes.

Her Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary, &c., further notifies, that every facility for landing and disposing of merchandize, as well as ample protection under all ordinary circumstances, will be afforded to all ships and vessels, of whatever flag or nation, that may visit the anchorage of Koolangsoo in the harbour of Amoy, and likewise that, in the improbable event of her majesty's forces being withdrawn from the island in question, a sufficient period will be allowed for all merchants and others to remove their goods, as well as to adjust their accounts.

God save the queen of England.

Dated at Hongkong, on the 16th day of February, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
her majesty's plenipotentiary.

February 15th, 1842.

Mr G. H. Skead, master in the royal navy, has been nominated harbour-master and marine magistrate at Chusan.

The following commission granted to mr. Skead, on the 1st of December 1841, is now published for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern.

To Mr G. H. Skead, Master, R. N.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as her Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, and chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, I do hereby constitute and appoint you to be harbour-master and marine magistrate of the port and harbours of the island of Chusan and its dependencies, and to perform all such duties as may appertain to the said offices, in conformity with the regulations laid down for the port of Hongkong, and published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 31st of July, 1841, and for so doing, this shall be to you, and to all concerned, sufficient warrant and authority.

Given under my hand and seal, at Ningpo, on the 1st day of December, in the fifth year of the reign of her majesty queen Victoria, and in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

(True copy.) J. Robt. Morrison.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

February 15th, 1842

With reference to the appointment of Mr G. H Skead as harbour-master and marine magistrate at Chusan, the following additional regulation, framed for the guidance of that officer, is now published for general information, and the said regulation is further hereby declared to be applicable in its full force to the harbour of Hongkong.

By his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., h. m.'s plenipotentiary, &c.

Regulation for the guidance of the marine magistrate at Chusan, in addition to those laid down in the Hongkong Gazette, No. 6, of the 31st of July, 1841.

Upon complaint on oath, or solemn declaration, made by the master, or other person in charge, of any merchant ship or vessel, in any port or harbour of Chusan or its dependencies, against any seaman or schmen, mariner or mariners, for insubordination or refusal to work, or inciting, or attempting to incite, any other person or persons on board any ship or vessel as aforesaid to the commission of any such offences, it shall be lawful for the marine magistrate of the port of Chusan to summon the party or parties so charged before him, or, should he think it necessary, to have them apprehended and brought before him; and the said marine magistrate shall then inquire into the matter of such complaint, and upon full proof thereof, by sufficient evidence, or on the voluntary confession or admission of the party or parties so charged, it shall be lawful for the said marine magistrate to commit the offender or offenders to any jail or prison in the island of Chusan, for a period not exceeding fourteen days, with or without hard labor, or to fine such offender or offenders (according to the degree of his or their guilt) in any sum not exceeding five pounds sterling (£5), or both, should the gravity of the case call for the punishment.

Dated on board h. m.'s ship Blenheim, in Chusan harbour, this 22d day of June, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M's Plenipotentiary, &c.

(True copy) J. Robt. Morrison.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Notification.

Various applications having been made for sailing letters for the protection of British-own-

ed vessels not entitled to the privileges of British registry: notice is hereby given that such sailing letters will be furnished to any vessels bona fide British property, but not entitled to registry, on application and proof of property, at the office of the superintendents of British trade in China. A fee of five dollars will be charged on every sailing letter furnished to any vessel.

By order,

J. Robt. Morrison,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Notification.

Her Britannic majesty's chief superintendent of trade &c., &c., in China, being about to remove his establishments from Macao to Hongkong, it is hereby notified that John Rickett, esq. has been appointed government agent at the former place, with authority to open all mails that may come to the address of the postmaster or other British functionary, to make up packets of letters sent to him for dispatch on the departure of vessels, of which the government agent will in all ordinary cases give due notice, and to be the medium of transmitting references and communications which her Britannic majesty's subjects residing at or visiting Macao, or others, may wish to have sent to the chief superintendent or his deputy at Hongkong.

It is further hereby notified that it is the intention of the chief superintendent, &c., to address letters by the earliest opportunity to the governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Singapore, as well as to her majesty's post-master general in London, suggesting that letters intended for and specially addressed to Macao or Canton, shall as far as possible, be henceforward made up in seporate packets, whilst the great bulk of the correspondence will, as heretofore, be forwarded in the mails generally addressed, China, and which latter it is proposed, shall only be opened and assorted at the post office at Hongkong, so soon as the arrangements now contemplated have been carried into effect.

All merchants, and others interested in the above described arrangements, are requested to note the same, and recommended to instruct their agents and correspondents in Europe, India, and elsewhere, accordingly.

By order, J. Robt. Morrison,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

PRECIS.

(From the London Mail, November 4)

Oct 29.—From the results of the census which has just been concluded, it appears that the population of Great Britain and Ireland in the present year, amounts to upwards of 27,000,000 souls. The return for the three kingdoms, the channel islands, and the Isle of Man, is as follows:—

England and Wales	15 901,281
Scotland	2,624,586
Ireland	8,295,382
Guernsey, Jersey, and Isle of Man	124,078
Total	26 856,028

This is exclusive of the army and navy of merchant seamen afloat, and of all persons travelling abroad, or not under roof on the night of the 5th of June. Including these classes the population may safely be taken at 27,000,000; which is an increase of about 2 000,000 since 1831. If to this is added the population of the colonies dependent on the country, it will be found that the subjects of the British crown are more numerous than that of any other civilized monarchy or republic on the face of the globe. An official communication has been made from the treasury to the bank, that of 60 000l Exchequer bills best up yesterday, the result of the funding operation, the whole are spurious and have been impounded. It is now established clearly that there are fictitious bills in circulation to a very large amount. 350, 000l, but the full extent it is as yet impossible to estimate, and which are forgeries. This remark applies, however, to the signature only: the paper on which they are printed and the type used, which are both peculiar in their kind, are the same as those issued by the government. This is a circumstance which may prove fortunate to the holders in fixing a liability upon the treasury; in fact the opinion rapidly gains ground to day, that if resisted, the parties, if shown to be innocent holders, will have their legal remedy against the government.—The greatest activity prevails in the dockyard at Chatham, in preparing the ships for sea which are already in commission, and getting ready others. Nearly all the men are withdrawn from the ships in work in the docks which contain at present the Trafalgar, 42 guns; the Castor, 36; the Wolverine, 16; and the Eagle, 80; this last, a very fine ship, is spoken of as the next for commission. The Lyra and the Harlequin are ready for action, and only detained by the contrary wind. The Isis frigate is to sail for Liverpool, there to complete her manning: her ultimate destination is said to be China, unless a declaration of war with America should render a naval armament necessary in that quarter.

The families of the troops in China.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN MILITARY CHRONICLE

(January 4 1841)

Dear sir, editor,—Assuredly amongst all the arrivals from China during the past month the regimental returns must have been received, and yet I am credibly informed that the family payments for the month of August have not yet been made; that the brigade major has applied on behalf of the sufferers without obtaining a reply and that he is overwhelmed with enquiries as to how money may be procured. To the wives of the soldiers it is a cruel privation, and it appears a case of hardship needing redress, and really making trouble where none ought to exist. Not being a military man, or in any way acquainted with the regulations of the service, I am unable to say what arrangements are entered into at home on the deportation of a regt. on active service, but to plain common sense it would seem that whenever the dispatches from the general commanding are received, in which all casualties are mentioned, there cannot be the shadow of a reason why the families of officers and soldiers should have their sole means of subsistence withheld.

Perhaps you will be able to throw a little light on the subject and to suggest a remedy for what, as the business now stands, appears to occasion great inconvenience, annoyance and difficulties, whilst to the government it can be neither a gain nor a loss. The regts. serving in China being dispersed, some of each being left at Hongkong, some at Amoy, some at Cowloo, some at Chusan, and some at Ningpo, it may not be practicable to make out the one particular form or rate required in the usual routine of business at the auditor general's office, but the families to be paid in absolute, must for the sake of a form, whilst the government can run no risk of loss having it certified by the general commanding what casualties have occurred. At the present moment letters have been received up to the 31st October from the various husbands and fathers, and their families have yet no payments for August.

I remain truly your's and

A FRIEND TO ALL IN TROUBLE.

APPOINTMENT OF BRIGADE MAJOR AT MADRAS.

(From the Madras Spectator, Dec. 25.)

It is stated by the home military journals that the appointment of brigade major at Madras, rendered vacant by the death of captain Kerr, has actually been given to brevet major Grattan of the 18th Royal Irish. This officer, it will be remembered, brought to Calcutta the despatches containing the account of the fall of Canton. Lord Hill has therefore taken this appointment into his own hands, as in the case of captain Kerr.—(Ibid.)

CAPE.

Slave trade.

We draw with much pleasure the attention of the public to the subjoined account of active service on the west coast of Africa:

'Simon's Bay.—H. M. S. 'Fantome' has returned to this Port, after 16 months' cruize on the coast of Angola, for the suppression of the slave trade, having had the Brisk and Water-Witch under her orders during which period they have captured 33 slave vessels, and liberated 3,427 negroes, viz:—

Fantome	16 vessels.	1,340 negroes,
Brisk	10 do.	1,136 do.
Water-Witch	7 do.	951 do.

Fantome, Monday Noon.—South African Commercial Advertiser, October 30.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

March 1st 1842.

Latest Dates.

England	4th Nov.	Singapore	29th Jany.
U. States	15th Oct.	Java	5th Jany.
Calcutta	8th Jany	Manila	14th Jany.
Bombay	28th Dec.	Austral-Asia	25th Nov.
Chusan	3rd Feby	Ningpo	
Chinkiang		Amoy	29th Jany.

ARRIVED.

Feby.		From
20.	H. C. steamer Ariadne, *Roberts, esq. commander*,	Manila.
22.	John Brightman, *Viall*,	Sing. and Calcutta.
23.	Pylodes, *Triggs*,	Singapore.
24.	Palatine, *Gardner*,	do. and Bombay.

SAILED

For

Feby.

19. John Campbell, *White*, Manila.
22. Mermaid, *Gill*, Singapore.
23. Earl Grey, *Mollison*, Cape and London.
25. Bombaret Hornbeeke, *Page*, Calcutta.
25. British Isle, *Graham*, Magatlan.
25. Isabella Anna, *Thompson*, Sydney, N. S. W.
25. Persian, *Skillman*, do.
25. Hero of Malown, *Jackson*, Singapore.
26. Wm. Metcalfe, *Phillipson*, Singapore.
28. Gunnachan, *Byers*, Singapore.
28. John Cooper, *Stetson*, Chusan.

PASSENGERS.—Per Earl Grey, ups. John A. Metcer; Henry Wright, esq.; Henry Constable, esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Louisa Baillie, Reliance.
For Bombay.—Lady Grant, McGregor, Abberton Catt.
For Singapore and Calcutta.—John Brightman, Viall; Red Rover, Wright.

LOADING.

For London.—John Bibby, Pearl.
For Liverpool.—Cordelia.
For Bombay.—Bombay Castle, Hannah Kerr.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Mercury, Lady Leith, Dovecot, Angaria.
From Liverpool.—Prima Donna, Robert Whiteway, John Horton, Abboth Reading, Queen Mab, John Christian.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdseye.
From do. via Manila.—Bamesin.
From Calcutta.—Rob Roy, Arr.—, Happy, Cowasjee Family, Rusty Morin.
From Bombay.—Ardasheer, Anonyma, Mor, Wild Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Strabane, Chusan, Moulmein.
From Singapore.—Westmoreland.

Line of H. B. M. Ships in China, 25th of February.

Her Majesty's Squadron to the Northward.

At Amoy.

Druid,	44,	captain H. Smith, c. b.
Pylades,	18,	commander J. S. Tindal.
Chameleon,	10,	lieutenant Hunter.
Starling,	6,	commander R. Kellett.

At Chusan.

Cornwallis,	72,	captain Richards, bearing the flag of rear-admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander-in-chief.
Clio,	16,	commander T. Troubridge.

At Ningpo and Chinkiang.

Blonde,	44,	captain Thomas Bourchier, c. b.
Modeste,	18,	commander Watson.
Hyacinth,	18,	commander G. Goldsmith.
Pelican,	18,	commander Napier.
Columbine,	18,	commander W. H. A. Morshead.
Lady Bernick,		surveying vessel, commdr. R. Collinson.
H. C. Armed steamer Nemesis,		lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
" " "		Queen, master-commanding W. Warden.
" " "		Phlegethon, lieutenant McCleverty, R. N.
" " "		Sesostris, commander Ormsby, R. N.

Squadron off the Canton River.

Blenheim,	72,	captain sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B.
Herald,	26,	captain Joseph Nias.
Nimrod,	18,	commander Glasse.
Cruizer,	18,	commander J. Pearse.
Royalist,	10,	lieutenant Chetwood.
Young Hebe, schooner,		Wood.
H. C. Armed steamer Hoogly,		Ross.
" " "		Algerine, Roberts, R. N.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1841-42.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*Reliance	1515	Green	J. Coolidge F.L.
*Bombay Castle	601	Baxter	& J. Ryan. F.D.
*Sovereign		Shand	"
Cadet	500	Curling	Jardine, Matheson
Tartar	500	Luce	and Co.
Terror	267	——	" F. L.
Ganges		——	" F. C.
Arun	343	Kullock	Dent & Co.
John Renwick	403	Morgan	"
*Nimrod	469	Manning	Macvicar & Co.
*Louisa Pallie	413	Scanlan	" F. L.
*Pearl	394	Burrows	Fox, R. & Co.
Oriza	363	Ager	" "
Palatine		Gardner	" "
*John Bibby	549	Snipe	Gibb, L. & Co. F. L.
*Cordelia	378	Cawkett	" F. C.
Princess Charlotte	515	Nash	Bell & Co. "
*Hygeia	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
*Autumnus	323	White	Turner & Co.
*Regular [ten.	369	Budd	"
Gilbert Henderson	427	Tweedie	"
Abberton		Catt	"
Canton		Crouch	"
Cacique	171	Jones	C. Fearon.
Potentate	302	Ramsay	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Arethusa	214	Christian	" F. C.
Euphrates	617	Wilson	Jamieson, H. & Co.
Sappho	368	Dunlop	Gribble, H. & Co. F. C.
Hannah Kerr	693	Porter	" F. C.
Ann	271	Mackenzie	
Perth		Baxter	R. Webster.
John Macfellan			H. Rustomjee.
John Brightman		Viall	W. H. Harbo.
Pelorus [Packet	375	Triggs	A. A. de Mello.
Austral-Asia	225	Hill	Capt. Hill.
		AMERICAN.	
*Lama		Kent	Russell & Co.
Cocomado		Scudder	"
Lizzie		Endicott	"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co.
*Lincoln		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga		Bunell	"
*Cynthia		Johnson	Olyphant and Co.
Old Wyk		Messon	Wetmore & Co.
Ianthe			

	DUTCH.	
Anna Augustina	Smith	Reynvaan & Co.
	PERUVIAN.	
Ana	Riestra	Russell & Co.

s. s. s. c. p. c. s. l. t. lp. r. a. Up For Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool.

* At Whampoa.

By the *John Brightman* we received the Calcutta papers of december.

John Rickett. esq. has been appointed government agent (of what government? that of Hongkong or of England) in Macao. at a salary of £200 *per ann*., out of which he is to defray all incidental expenses.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary's proclamation to the Chinese is of some importance: and we shall indeed be victorious if in the end we can enforce the observance of its engagements on the emperor of China.

We did not receive *Perdu's* letter until 7 p. m. yesterday evening; which time was long after our own remarks on the *Ghost's* letter had been in type.

We cannot say anything more about the affair at the barrier on the 3d ulto. than what has been already said by *Gauntlet*, for we know nothing more about it; but we must remark that, from *Perdu's* letter, the *Ghost* has become obnoxious to the very serious charge which he has endeavoured to fix on *Gauntlet*, namely: that "it has said the thing which is not."

Letters from the northward convey the satisfactory intelligence that the forces of all arms are healthy; a movement on *Hang chowfoo* in the beginning of March was not considered unlikely, as it is said h. m.'s plenipotentiary had given full powers to the military and naval commanders in chief to act according to their own discretion.

The head quarters of the general staff are at *Ningpo*; lieut. col. Craigie, h. m.'s 55th regiment, is the commandant at *Chusan*; and lieut. col. Schoedde, of the same regt. at *Chinhae*.

The reverend Charles Gutzlaff is performing the duties of interpreter and magistrate at *Ningpo*; mr. Thom performs the same duties at *Chinhae*: but both towns are under military government; mr. Walter Medhurst is the interpreter at *Tinghae*.

Heavy and continual rains have flooded the province of *Hoonan*—south of the lakes—and many of the natives of that province, of both sexes, have journeyed to Canton, and are now begging for succour and food in the streets of Macao.

We think that we can assure our readers that no hostile movement in this province is at present contemplated, by h. m.'s plenipotentiary; the steamer *Ariadne* will, as we have heard, enter the river; but that that description of vessels should enter the river is an article of the agreement with the authorities of Canton.

Our readers will not be surprised that the emperor, through his officers, has ordered the inhabitants of the captured places to retire inland; this procedure is only a following up of *Keenlung's* policy, when the coasts of China were devastated by *Coxinga*; but neither then, did, or nor now, will the policy answer the desired end.

The superintendent's office having been removed from Macao to the island of Hongkong, the present seat of the British government in China, we suppose the British merchants will also remove their establishments to that island as soon as possible.

H. m.'s plenipotentiary left Macao for Hongkong in the *Ariadne* on sunday forenoon; during his visit to Macao many parties were given in honour of his excellency, of which one of the gayest was on last thursday night, when dancing was prolonged until four in the morning; h. e. is expected to re-visit Macao in about ten days.

The Bengal Volunteers have embarked, preparatory to sailing for Calcutta; the 37th M. N. I. will soon embark, on their return to Madras; the English troops will shortly all be landed, and housed in barracks on Hongkong.

We beg to invite the serious attention of the foreign protestant community in China, and more particularly of the British portion of that community, to the propositions of the reverend THEODORE JOSEPH, which will be found on our first page. That we shall have the pleasure of seeing a large part of the "fighting brigade" in China, is more than probable: we have now the *Royal Irish* with us: and while these *broths of boys* are fighting our battles, we should surely do our best to ensure the means to afford them those consolations which they so deeply prize and profoundly venerate: penance, absolution, and the mass in life; the last offices in death.

HENRY WRIGHT, ESQ.

By the *Earl Grey*, captain Mollison, mr. Henry Wright, of the firm of messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., is a passenger to England.

The retirement of a gentleman, so long and so estimably known to the commercial community in China, from the pursuits in which his life has been spent since boyhood,—and which period now numbers very many years pursuit of the honourable profession of a merchant,—will assuredly excuse us in devoting a few lines to *himself*.

It is not necessary for any one in China to be told that mr. Wright was for many years known, as one of the most clear-headed—and more particularly so with reference to the trade of Canton,—and of course with the branches of the London trade connected with it,—as one of the most clear-headed pursers in the service of the hon. E. I. company.

But it was after a long career had passed that mr Wright eventually settled himself down in Canton as the confidential assistant of messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.—the busines being carried on at that time under the firm of messrs. Magniac & Co.

It must have been somewhere about the year 1828-29 that mr. Wright first undertook his onerous and responsible duties; in a few years he was associated a partner in the firm.

Mr. Wright's indefatigable habits of business, his constant attendance, and his urbanity of manner, are traits of character too well,—too universally known for us to dwell upon them in our pages; yet mr. Wright should not leave these shores without a public expression of the respect and esteem in which he is generally regarded; and we feel confident that every member of the commercial community—foreign and native,—will unite with us in an expression of their feelings of respect and esteem for his character, in whatever light or point of view it can be looked at, and accompany him with one universal wish of future happiness to the shores of old England and to the hearths of his children.

The above short notice on the departure of a respected friend from China was in type last week; and we are highly gratified that our sentiments are so consonant with those of the very respectable body of Parsee gentlemen who addressed mr. Wright in the following feeling terms. We have been informed that the piece of plate, which is to be presented to mr. Wright, is valued at four hundred guineas, by subscription.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

To HENRY WRIGHT, Esq.

Dear Sir,—After a residence in China of upwards of 17 years, you are now on the eve of revisiting your native country, and we should be justly open to the imputation of *ingratitude*, were we to permit you to leave—these shores without conveying to you the expressions of the mingled emotions of pleasure and regret with which we contemplate a separation that as regards the great majority of us, may, from the nature of our social and political institutions, contain no terms of any renewal of our intercourse. That intercourse, we need hardly say, has, to this painful moment, been one of unalloyed satisfaction to us; and though we cannot but rejoice for your own sake, at the prospect now before you, of a happy reunion with the friends and associates of your earlier years and predilections, we find it impossible to refrain from telling you how sincerely we deplore the loss of one, whose sympathies have been so frequently awakened for our advantage. Your benevolence, in truth, has not been satisfied with merely speculative tendencies, but its characteristics have been invariably substantial & practical. In circumstances of difficulty, you have listened to us with the patience of a tried friend, and you have counselled and assisted us with equal sagacity and liberality, though the presence of superior claims upon your attention and resources might have supplied reasonable grounds for the avoidance of all consideration of the many appeals we have had occasion to address to the clear energies of your mind, or the warm impulses of your heart. It would ill become us, therefore, to allow you to pass from amongst us without declaring the sentiments of attachment with which we are animated towards you; & though those feelings may be concentrated in our hearts by a moral endurance, we desire to perpetuate them in your own remembrance by some testimonial illustrative of the scene and subjects of your philanthropy. With this view, we have concerted arrangements with Messrs. Magniac, Smiths and Co. for presenting a piece of plate to you in our names, on your arrival in England; and we intreat you to receive it, and preserve it in your family, as a sincere though inadequate memento of our affectionate esteem, and of our deep appreciation of your numerous good offices to us.

Cordially wishing you a prosperous voyage to England, and a joyous meeting with all dear to you, we respectfully bid you farewell, and remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient & humble servants,

Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.
Cursetjee Rustomjee Patel.
Dhunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee Camaa.
Framjee Heerajee.
Eduljee Furdoonjee.
Dadabhoy Byramjee.
Dadabhoy Burjorjee.
Manackjee Burjorjee.
Nasserwanjee Dorabjee.
Hormusjee Framjee.
Jamsetjee Rustomjee.
Pestonjee Merwanjee.
Cowasjee Sapurjee.
Pestonjee Rustomjee Shroff.
Manackjee Bomanjee.
Dinshaw Furdoonjee.
Cursetjee Dadabhoy.
Mahomethboy Alloobhoy.
Bhimjee Canjee and Dawood Jetha.
Merwanjee Eduljee.
Merwanjee Dadabhoy.
Gomajee Gordoon Mahwajee.
Ruttonjee Hormusjee Camaa.
Bomanjee Eduljee Shroff.
Sowjee Vigram.
Peerbhoy Jacoob.
Pallanjee Nasserwanjee.
Byramjee Rustomjee.
Jamsetjee Eduljee.
Pestonjee Cowasjee.
Cowasjee Framjee.
Pallanjee Dorabjee Ranjee.
Shreefkhan Canjee.
Valoobhoy Doorgarjee.

To Meerwanjee Jejeebhoy,
Cursetjee Rustomjee Patel,
Dhunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee Camajee,
Framjee Heerajee,
Eduljee Furdoonjee,
Dadabhoy Byramjee,
Dinshaw Furdoonjee,

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1842.

Manackjee Burjorjee,
Hormajee Framjee,
Cowasjee Sapurjee Tabac,
Dadabhoy Burjorjee, esqrs.
&c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

It is with feelings of much pride and satisfaction that I have received your address on the occasion of my leaving this country.

After a residence of many years, it is pleasing to retire with the approbation of my surrounding friends, and particularly to think that I enjoy the friendship and good-will of such a numerous respectable body of Parsee merchants, with whom I have had so long an intercourse.

Permit me to say that much of the merit you attach to my conduct, has been aided by the friendly feeling of those with whom I have had the good fortune of being associated, and who will, I am sure, ever feel the same consideration, so essential to mercantile success.

The token you have given me of your warm regard, has my esteem, and will call to my recollection many events of days gone past, and will cherish the hope, which I shall ever retain, that every prosperity may attend you commercial pursuits, and all happiness accompany you, on your withdrawal from active life, to join the society of your families and friends. I remain.

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
HENRY WRIGHT.

Macao, 23rd February, 1842.

In discharge of the engagement we made in the C. R. of the 1st inst.,—to lay before the public a more detailed notice of "*Chinese Chrestomathy, in the Canton-dialect*," by the reverend E. C. Bridgman, we, in the first place, beg to refer our readers to our former notice of this laborious and useful work in the supplement to the C. R. of July 6, 1841; and we now select as a specimen of the work, the first part of the 8th section of chap. 12., which forms the left-hand column; the centre column contains the same information in the Chinese character, and the right-hand column contains the pronunciation, in the Canton dialect, of those characters.

THE IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

1. Chili forms the capital province of the Chinese empire, and was anciently called Yu and Yen.

2. Shantung, i. e. east of the hills, was anciently called Tsi and Lu. Confucius, the sage, was born in this province.

3. Shansi, i. e. west of the hills, was anciently called Tsin and Chou.

4. Honan, forms the centre of the Chinese empire, south of the Yellow river, is designated the centre region, and was anciently called Yu and Yu.

5. Kiangnan is now divided into two provinces Kiang-su and Ankwei. The ancient Nanking, constituted the modern city Kiangning, otherwise designated Kinling.

6. Kiangsi, otherwise denominated Yuchang, is also called West.

7. Chehkiang was originally the country of Yue.

8. Fukien was anciently called Min. Formosa and the Pescadore islands both belong to it.

9. Hukwang was anciently called Souths, because it had many lakes, it was therefore called Hukwang; it is now divided into two provinces, called Hunan, and Hupe.

10. Shensi, otherwise designated Kingchau, was anciently called Kwanchung.

11. Kansu was separated from the province of Shensi.

12. Se'chuen was anciently called Shuhu.

13. Kwangtung is also called Yuetang.

14. Kwansi is also called Yuest.

15. Yunnan was anciently called Tien.

16. Kweichaw was anciently called the land of Kien.

17. Of Mantchuria, the provinces are three, namely-Shingking (or Moukden)-Kirin, and Tsitsihar, or Heilungkiang. These are called the three eastern provinces. On the north, Mantchuria is bounded by the Russian territory, from which the Hingan (the Daourian) mountains separate it; on the east it reaches to the sea; on the south it is bounded by Corea; on the west it is conterminous with the tribes of Mongolia, and on the south-west with the province of Chili.

18. The territory of Mongolia, on the east is conterminous with Mantchuria, on the south is bounded by the provinces Chili, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu; on the west, it is conterminous with Ili. It is divided into four parts; 1. The Inner Mongols, 24 tribes, situated on the north of the four provinces above named, and on the south of the Shamo or desert of Gobi; 2. The outer Mongols, the tribes of the four Kalka khans, on the north of Shamo, and conterminous with Russia; 3. Oaliasutai and its subject places, Gobdo, &c., on the west of the Outer Mongols; and 4. Koko-nor, or the Azure sea, on the south of Kansu and the west of Shensi.

19. Ili is divided into two provinces (or Roads). The northern Road is on the north of the Celestial mountains (Tien shan), conterminous with Russia, and is the original Soongaria; on its west are the pastoral tribes of the Hasaska, (or Cossacks). The southern Road lies on the south of the Celestial mountains, and the north of the Kwanlun mountains; it is the New territory called that of the 'eight Mohammedanities'. The minister charged with the general control of affairs in the Mohammedan territory resides at Yarkand. Westward are situated the several (independent) Mohammedan tribes.

We shall continue our extracts from the *Chrestomathy*, in future numbers.

KOLUNGSO.

An officer of one the regiments quartered at the British cantonment of Kolungso, writing to the editor of the Calcutta Courrier (C. C. Nov. 24), after describing the attack on and capture of the island and of the batteries on the island of Amoy, shortly describes the island of Kolungso as follows :—

The island of Kolungso is of an irregular oval form, stretching east and west, or nearly in such direction; it is about 2 miles long and twice that distance in circumference. It consists of a mass of granite which protrudes to a great height in several places in the form of immense rounded blocks. Among the rocks, under their shelter, were discovered a number of stone jars, with covers luted on. These jars contained perfect human skeletons, disarticulated, each bone carefully packed and smeared or marked with red paint. The island is naturally barren, but most excellent water abounds at a few feet from the surface, a circumstance which Chinese industry has taken advantage of in every situation at all suited for any kind of cultivation. The sweet potato and a sort of dhall are the principal products. In the villages, of which there are five, two of them large, trees are to be seen preserved apparently for the shade which they afford. The guava flourishes in the gardens, and the vine trained over trellis, is occasionally met with.

* * * *

In the maps, the city of Amoy is placed on a kind of blind passage creek, but the fact is very different: it occupies the whole breadth of the northern extremity of the island of the same name, round which there is apparently a passage, so that large vessels can anchor off both parts of the town near the water. The Blonde, Modeste, Pylades, and a Steamer anchored off the town on the night after the action, and are still lying there in 10 fams water—naval men consider the harbour of Amoy to be much superior to that of Hongkong.

The fact of enclosing, with such singular care, human bones in stone jars or urns is new to us.—query—perhaps the bones of buddhist priests, whose bodies had been previously burnt?—the red characters would most probably solve this question.

We beg to draw the attention of "*Gauntlet*" to that part of "*The Ghost of Scroggins's* letter, in the last Canton Press, where he is directly told that he "has said the thing which is not."

Au reste, we much doubt if any but the *Ghost itself* can discover any internal evidence in "*Gauntlet's*" letter which proves that it is the production of "an elderly female"—whether—parson-like "much bemused with beer," or not. But we may, without any breach of editorial confidence, assure the "*Ghost*," that "*Gauntlet*" is many years his junior; that he is, indeed, one of the "tender juveniles" of the English community:—and the ages of the "*Ghost*" & "*Gauntlet*" may bear the same relative proportions as those of mrs. Malaprop and Lydia Languish. It remains for "*Gauntlet*" to take any notice of the "*Ghost's*" letter; but if he intends to lay the "*Ghost*," he must address his exorcism to the haunted editor—he of the Canton Press.

The "*Ghost*" says—"the object of their great undertaking having been rather of the "utilitarian order:"—now the utility will, probably, be further manifested when some luckless, unconcerned & innocent individual walks or is carried home with a broken head; for the Chinese never forget or forgive: to revenge an injury or an insult is with them a sacred duty inculcated by their great moralist—Confucius.

We are inclined to think that the *Ghost itself* must have imbibed a *quantum sufficit* of a fermentation of the fat weed that grows on Lethe's banks; and so being

A goblin much bemused with beer:—

when, seeing double, it took *young Gauntlet* for an elderly female, and became so wroth at the youngster's badinage:

He, that a fool doth very wisely hit,
Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the bob: if not,
The wise man's folly is anatomiz'd
Even by the squandring glances of the fool.

and when *it* talks of the destruction of the barricades and *maintaining possession of the disputed territory*:" for *who* disputed *its* passage? and what possession does *it* hold? more proof that the "Ghost" must have been far gone, when *it* conjured up such vague hallucinations in its brain of mist.

Macao, 28th February, 1842.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

My dear sir. Editor,—Will you allow me to offer the following remarks on the two letters which have appeared in your's and your cotemporary's papers of the past week with reference to the "second Battle of the Barrier", as it is somewhat facetiously called, where the fighting was all on one side.

The "Ghost of Scroggins" asserts from "authority" that "all the noble knights engaged in that celebrated passage of arms did ride thro' the mess of their glory the following evening."—Now I can safely state that one who was conspicuous in the "burning and destroying" on the evening of the 3rd, did not ride out on the 4th, being far more satisfactorily and prudently employed in attendance on his better half, from whom he had doubtless received sundry weighty and convincing reasons why he should avoid the duels of his previous exploits.

THE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

Another Benedict, who had taken an active part in the directive of the siege was also absent the following night.

Much as I may dissent from the tone of many parts of Gauntlet's letter, these paragraphs I think may be retained with every confidence of their tenor being acquiesced in by the thinking portion of the Macao community. viz:

"It is ever the mark of a craven spirit to commit a "wanton outrage on an unoffending, unopposing party, "and displays a petty feeling of malignity that ill "becomes an English heart. Had the deeds of the "gallant knights ended with the levelling of the stones "with the sand, then some show of reason would have "marked their proceedings; but to crown their achieve-"ments with an attack on unoffending, and, in all pro-"bability, unconcerned parties, was as foolish as it was "wanton. They have occasioned discomfort to, by driv-"ing from their homes, some few poor sons of *Han*, and "raised themselves to demigods—to monsters "monstrari "digito"—as the lords of the second barrier conflict, the "princes of tom-foolery."

In conclusion, let me hope that you will yourself "a round unvarnished tale deliver" of the "second battle of the Barrier"; and I might not be amiss, if you added a history of the mischievous burning by the same heroes of a poor fisherman's boat some nights previous. The severe punishments lately inflicted for *Waterfordian* frolics in England, have considerably cooled the courage of the young aristocrats there. Perhaps our lot of *ChinaNabs* might not relish six months on a tread mill in the new jail at Hongkong, though most assuredly they deserve that one should be erected at that new settlement expressly for them.

I have already said that "Gauntlet's" style and tone are not exactly what could be wished, but these is an air of dogmatism and self-conceit about the "Ghost of Scrog-tius's" which mars all the effect of his (otherwise) well-written letter. Does he remember those lines penned by the *master hand*?

"These are a sort of men, whose visages
"Do cream and mantle like a standing pool;
"And do a willful stillness entertain,
"With purpose to be dressed in our opinion,
"Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit;
"As who should say, *I am sir Oracle*,
"*And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark.*"

You's, dear mr. Editor, very faithfully,

"*Perdu.*"

Hongkong.

(By the editor of the Canton Press.)

Why hop ye so, ye high hills.

Let the hills of Hongkong skip for joy, let the Hongkonians rejoice, for they have obtained a descriptive traveller, who holds the pen of a ready writer.

The editor of the Canton Press, who has been on his travels,—after apologizing for his absence, thus comforts and cheers his readers: "an *inconvenience* (i.e. his absence and the delay in the publication of the C.P.) *an inconvenience* which we hope will be compensated to our readers by our now being *personally* acquainted with the new settlement of Hongkong, and we shall no longer, comparatively, be liable to much error when in future offering our remarks."

From his *present* history of his *late* travels, let us see what we may hope for from his *future remarks*.

Istly, he modestly treats that "to those at a distance a slight outline of its (Hongkong) most striking points, as far as our observation of a few days enabled us to make, may not be unacceptable."

He then proceeds to describe the *projected* town of Hongkong (whither had it been blown away to?), in certainly not the most lucid or grammatical language: he considerately informs us that the use of granite piers, is for "the greater convenience of landing goods: then, "on one part of the road the space between it and the water is occupied by one of the Chinese banners! "that is,—said *space* is on the road; *credat*," the Chinese banner is on the road!—Then, "on *the other side away from the water*"—can a road have *three sides*? "the *depth* of the town lots *along* the road varies according to the *nature* of the ground, which *sometimes* rises abruptly, not affording building room, whilst *at other places* buildings may be erected a considerable distance *inland*."

Again—"*Beyond* the town lots are the *suburban* lots, and these, we imagine, *extend over the whole island*; their value is much less, *and will of course be governed by circumstances.*"

He then becomes a prophet, and prophesies that the success of (the *establishment*—meaning the town of Hongkong—*cannot fail in the end!* this is safe enough:—to the bay, "ships of *all* sizes and *(all)* numbers may find shelter:"—"it is in the *immediate* neighbourhood of Canton river"—nearer, of course, than *Kumsingmoon*, *as shown by his charts*—*vide* the congratulation with which he honoured our humble selves in one of his numbers of last year) "it is within a few days sail as the monsoon may be from the mercantile province of Fokien, several of *whose* junks have already gone *there*—(to Fokien?)

"It (the town of Hongkong) stretches along the bay from east to west with a *southern* aspect: it is *consequently* open to the piercing *north* winds in winter; whilst in summer the very high hills behind it, preclude the possibility of its being cooled by the *southerly* winds, *prevailing during the south west monsoon!*" "we have hardly yet obtained sufficient experience, to know whether this *formation* will be favorable to health or otherwise, the *latter* may be apprehended:"—but enough.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness.

TRANSLATION.

Proclamation.

The assistant great minister, *She*, and the awe-exciting general, *Yih*, proclaim to the inhabitants of *Lin* district in the department of *Ningpo*, and of the districts of *Tinghae* and *Chinhae*, for their full information.

Since the rebellious barbarians caused trouble and confusion and usurped possession of the cities (Tinghae, &c.,) the people have suffered great calamities: a fact deserving of the most indignant hatred.

Ye, people, that you should have been exposed to and suffered the calamities of war, and your families be separated and scattered, has excited the supreme ruler's commiseration; therefore he ordered his generals to lead forth his troops to rescue you from the midst of water and fire: his favour has reached the extreme degree.

In the first instance, the general *(Yih)* and the minister *(She)*, had proclamations engraved, that the intense anxiety of the supreme ruler might be universally known; and we suppose it is already fully known.

We have now heard that the rebellious barbarians dwell in each of the cities mixed with ye, people, in mutual repose, without disturbance; but do ye know why the barbarians for awhile forbear to slaughter and involve ye in calamities? let the righteous people of the provinces of *Fokien* and *Canton* be a warning to you! who have been troubled and attacked by the same enemy. We are apprehensive that you have followed them, because the few cannot oppose the many, and by a necessary consequence all of you have been thoroughly frightened; therefore their proclamations are little to be trusted, or their favours, seeking to knit you in adherence to them; but ye do not seek for safety beyond the present time; and certainly are ignorant that the grand army is now on its march to exterminate the rebellious foreigners; but they will either place you in the van of the battle, exposing your heads to the flight of arrows and stones; or will cause you to make false reports of the distresses and sufferings of the people, in order to delay our attack; but if the opportunity is lost, again will come great confusion and carrying away into captivity, and they will satiate themselves by spoiling you of your wealth; yet you carelessly, morning & evening, abandon yourselves to repose, and soon you will be involved in infinite troubles: but that you should be dragged by and tied to them, is a circumstance much to be pitied.

We, the general and minister, are oppressive, when the cities are destroyed that the precious gems will not be distinguished from the worthless pebbles, and that your lives will be sacrified. On this account we proceed to issue secret orders, directing that from all your villages and neighbourhoods they be secretly circulated.

And within the present month regulations will be established for you to secrete yourselves, either in distant villages and on the borders, or in the recesses of the hills and banks of rivers, where for a while you must mutually depend on your relations and friends; moreover, you certainly must not come in advance of or before the army, which will draw upon you the suspicion of being traitors, and when a clear discrimination is made, deep calamities will already have been suffered.

The time of the plans of the grand army for sweeping away the rebellious barbarians will not be long; then you can return to your dwellings, and all enjoy the happiness of supreme tranquility.

If when the grand army arrives and protection is sought at its camps—then if good and faithful subjects and traitors cannot be distinguished, but, through mistake, they chanced to be slaughtered, the anxious thoughts of the supreme ruler for the people's lives will meet with a most ungrateful return

As to our intentions of exterminating the barbarians, and tranquillizing the good, do ye all take them as a warning; and the established regulations by flight to save your lives, keeping the barbarians in ignorance, that your lives may not be dragged in their chains, when you will not be able to escape from them: it is on this account that these secret orders are issued.

21 year 10 moon 27 day (Dec. 9.)

(By *J. S. Ed. C. R.*)

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JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 10. TUESDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1842. No. 586.

TENDERS for the supply of Dollars in sums not under dollars one thousand for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council at (30) thirty days sight, at the Exchange of Rupees two hundred and twenty five per 100 dollars (Mexican Dollars at par), will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Moira," at Hongkong, and at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

Rs. 225

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Paymaster.

"Moira" Hongkong Pay Office
3rd March, 1842.

OFFERTAS para supprimento de Patacas em somma de nam menos de mil Patacas, para Letras saccadas sobre o muit Honoravel Governador da India em conselho a 30 dias de vista, ao cambio de duzentas sinte e cinco Rupias por cem Patacas (Patacas Mexicanas a part se recebem no escriptorio do abaixo assignado, a borda da transporte "Moira" em Hongkong, ou no dos Srs. Jardine Matheson & Ca., em Macao, athe ao meio dia, do dia 10 de Abril proximo futuro

W. W. DAVIDSON,
Ajudante do Pagador.

Sevio "Moira" em Hongkong Escriptoria, da Pagadoria, 3 de Margo de 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Clipper Barque TARTAR, 557 Tons, Captain Lees, formerly Captain W. O. Young, will sail on the 9th March, and will touch at Ceylon to send on letters or passengers by the Seaforth, steamer, so as to reach Bombay in time for the Suez mail of 1st May. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig SINGULAR, Capt. D. Boadenova, will leave for the above Port, on or before the 20th inst., and she can receive cargo in the Roads, or at Hongkong. For freight or passage apply to

BERNARDO R. CARNEIRO.

Macao, 7th March, 1841.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE JOHN BRIGHTMAN, Viall, in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON.

Macao, 25th February, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine 1200 ton ship RELIANCE, captain Green, has half her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

J. COOLIDGE,—Canton.
or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao

FOR BOMBAY, WITH ALL DESPATCH.

THE Ship BOMBAY CASTLE, captain Baxter. For freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE RED ROVER, will be despatched for the above Port early in March. For freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British Barque ARETHUSA, captain Christian, 214 tons per Register, is ready to receive cargo, and can be engaged for any port in Great Britain or the Continent.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 17th February, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, first class Ship "PEARL", captain Burrows, now loading at Whampoa, for the above Port, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE new ship JOHN BIBBY, 550 Tons A. 1. for twelve years, John Snipe Commander, now loading at Whampoa. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To Great Britain or any Port in India.

THE A. 1. British Barque "SAPPHO," captain Dunlop, 365 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recoppered last December, 205 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

AVIZO.—Felippe Jose de Freitas, pertende vender as suas propriedades de casas sitas na Praia Manduco, e na travessa do mato da Penha; quem as pertender, pode fazer proposta vocal, ou por escrito. Tambem tem para venda vinho tinto e branco em barris, cagnardente de uvas, vinho Xeres engarrafado, Gulha de Setubal, Moscatel, Malvazia, Carcavellos, e Genebra em botijas; huma porçam de madeiras de Madjia de differentes tamanhos, quatro mastros grandes, huma cadeia com ancora de ferro novo.

NOTICE.—Felippe Jose de Freitas, intends selling his property in the Houses situated in the Praya-Manduco in the street Mato de Penha. Intending purchasers may either make their proposals in person or by writing.

He has also for sale, Red and White Wines in barrels, Grape Brandy, bottled Sherry, Gulha of Setubal, Moscadel, Malvazia, Carcavellos, and Gin in bottles; lots of Manilla wood of different dimensions, four large masts, one new chain cable and anchor.

MRS. FLAHERTY, 18th Royal Irish, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.

Hongkong.

ADVERTISMENT.—The Rev. Theodore Josey, Procurador of the Missions of the Propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic Mission at Hongkong, takes the liberty of making an appeal to the friends of Humanity and Religion.

Observing the rapid formation of the settlement at Hongkong, and anticipating that a portion of its garrison will consist of Catholic soldiers, he proposes to erect a Church for their accommodation as well as for the great number of persons, who may be expected to resort to the island from every part of the world.

He desires also to establish a school for the instruction of Youth; proposing not only to teach them the English and Chinese languages, but particularly to imbue their minds with the principles of Integrity and Justice, that they may become useful and faithful assistants to Commercial houses; and he confidently solicits the aid of the benevolent to enable him to effect this desirable object.

Macao, 24th February, 1842.

A CARD.—J. R. BURD, late of Singapore,—begs to inform the public of Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, that he has established himself as a Shipwright and Engineer in the Queen's Road, on the British Island of Hongkong; and respectfully solicits their patronage, which he hope to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. Thomas William Lockwood Macnair was this day admitted a partner in our firm. TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yrurtagoyena. Apply to B. Barretto, Esq.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmens and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

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Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine Black and Blue Cloth.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No 36 Queen's Road Hoowae Hay Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.—Macao.
or C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Macao, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams and American Pine Spars suitable for Topmasts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.—46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1842

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing, Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescop s, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.

20th Dec, 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.

Also

Spars 20 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches
and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN
General Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 23th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY, designed to assist beginners in learning *Chinese*, 8p. Drs. 8.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in *Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register, Years 1839 Nos. 14, 18, 45. 1840. No 27. 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 13 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible dispatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842*. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* 8p. Dr. 1; to non-subscribers 8p. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38 bound a $ 3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound a $ 12 vol. and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ 6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China &c. by J. SLADE, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.

Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—THE *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1. Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	$2.
Opium Orders	"	
Circulars &c.	"	
Comprador's Notes &c.	"	$4.
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	
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Policies, and Folio pages	"	$5.
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N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

Errata in last week's Register and Supplement.

In the Parsee's address to Mr. Wright.

6th	line	for expressions	read expression.
10th	"	germs	" germ.
28th	"	presence	" pressure.
37th	"	concentrated	" consecrated.

Dele the word *on* in the last line but one, in the remark on the proclamation ordering the inhabitants of the department of *Ningpo &c.* to retire inland.

Supt.—In the quotation from *As you like it*—for *boy* read *lob*.

CHINA.

MARCH 8TH 1842.

	LATEST DATES.		
England	4th Nov.	Singapore	29th Jany.
U. States	15th Oct.	Java	5th Jany.
Calcutta	18th Jany.	Manila	
Bombay	28th Dec.	Austral-Asia	15th Dec.
Chusan	3rd Feby.	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	29th Jany.

March.	ARRIVED.	From
1.	LINGAYEN, (Sp.) ———	Manila.
4.	SINGULAR, (Sp.) *Bordenave*,	Manila.
4.	ELEANOR, *Holderness*,	Manila & New Zealand.
5.	POPPY, *Cole*,	Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGER.—Per Eleanor, John Wise, esq.

March.	SAILED.	For
1.	GILBERT HENDERSON, *Tweedie*,	Siam.
3.	ANNA ANTONINA, (Dut.) *Smith*,	Manila & Bat.
5.	FUTTAY SALAM, bqe. *Thomson*,	Calcutta.
5.	JOHN ADAMS, bqe. *Eales*,	Calcutta.
6.	LADY GRANT, *McGregor*, Sing. and	Bombay.
7.	LOUISA BAILLIE, *Scanlon*,	London.
7.	BETSY & SARAH, *Morton*, Sing. and	Calcutta.
8.	ABERTON, *Catt*, Singapore and	Bombay.
8.	CORDELIA, *Cawkett*,	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.—Per Abberton, messrs. Mohomedbhoy Alloobhoy, Sheriffdun Kanjee, Goolam Hoseen Chadoobhoy, Bhimjee Canjee. Dawood Jetha.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Reliance.
For Singapore Ceylon and Bombay.—Tartar, Lace.
For Singapore and Calcutta.—John Brightman, Viall; Red Rover, Wright, Cadet, Curling.
For Amoy and Chusan.—Masdeu, Dare, tomorrow.

LOADING.

For London.—John Bibby, Pearl.
For Bombay.—Bombay Castle.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Mercury, Lady Leith, Dovecot, Anna Eliza.
From Liverpool.—Prima Donna, Robert Whiteway, John Horton, Abbots Reading, Queen Mab, John Christian.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.
From do. via Manila.—Borvussin.
From Calcutta.—Rob Roy, Ariel, Cowasjee Family, Mary Imrie, Hero, Harlequin, Dido.
From Bombay.—Ardaseer, Anonyma, Mor, Wild Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Strabane, Chusan, Moulmein, James Boorman.
From Singapore.—Westmoreland.
From Port Nicholson, New Zealand. Amelia Thompson, Dawson.

We have not received a single *Calcutta* or *Singapore* paper by the *Poppy*; nor have we heard that she has brought any intelligence of importance from the seat of the Indian government. The *Poppy* left the Sandheads on Jany. 19th.

The *Bengal Volunteers* have sailed from this land of disasters to Calcutta, in the transports *Futtay Salam* and *John Adam*.

Russian officers in Canton.

It is reported with some confidence that about thirty Russian officers have lately arrived in Canton from Peking, one of whom holds military rank of the second or third degree. We are by no means surprised that the court of St. Petersburgh should befriend the court of Peking in the present war, of its own enkindling, with England; and we are inclined to believe that there is some truth in the report. We would, therefore, again—as we often done—recommend the British government to prepare for a desperate struggle with this empire—and it must be *for empire*; for China has been *disenchanted*, and never can return under the sway of the rod of witchery which has so long swayed her destinies, cramped her energies, and bowed her mind down under the incubus of materialism, idolatry, and immemorial and foolish custom.

Ningpo, Chinhae and Tinghae.

Great laxity has been allowed in *Ningpo*, and *Chinhae* by the English magistrates in granting passes to the inhabitants to carry away their goods: this permission has been, as might have been foreseen, much abused. The readiest way to have induced the natives to have remained in their houses, would have been to refuse permission for even a stick to pass out of the city gates: they would then have stayed where their treasure was; at *Tinghae*, where a different system has been pursued, the inhabitants are much encreased in numbers, and more goods are in their shops than were seen on its first capture in July 1840.

ST. HELENA.

The KINGSTON, captain *H. McLean*, sailed from St. Helena, Sept. 9 for Dublin.

The EMMA, *R. Mann*, sailed from St. Helena, Sept. 15 for London; the JAMES EWING, *D. Maitland*, from do. on the 16 for Cork; and the ANNE LAING, *H. Hudson*, on the 27th for London.

Captain Armstrong, of the Windermere, reported at St. Helena, that on the 28th of August, while off the Cape he experienced a severe gale, during which he saw a vessel apparently English, and from 4 to 500 tons, go down within a short distance of him, but without being able to render her any assistance, owing to the heavy sea then running.

We have been requested to furnish the following circular from the Port Phillip; but the date is rather old.

Circular.

PORT PHILIP, 1st October, 1841.

SIRS,—Since our advices of last month, we have not to inform you of any very great alteration in our markets. Trade during that period has been in its usual dull state in this colony before the commencement of the wool season. In the article of coffee we have to notice a brisk demand at a considerable advance. Sugars hardly maintain their price, and sales are with difficulty effected at last month's rates. Teas have fallen considerably in consequence of large arrivals of that article in Sydney, and hyson skin has been sold as low as £ 6 a chest. It having become known, however, that the Hope's cargo and other late arrivals are of inferior quality, a slight reaction has taken place in good qualities. We have large arrivals of foreign flour, in consequence of which that article has rather depreciated in value. Wines and spirits are rather higher, and more business has been done in the article of tobacco at higher rates. On the whole our prospects for the ensuing season are good, although money is very scarce at present.

We are, sirs,
Your most obedient servants,
THOS. M'CONNIE & Co.
Ship and commercial agents.

Captain Holderness, of the *Eleanor*, has kindly sent us a few numbers of the *New Zealand Gazette* and *Wellington Spectator*, the conduct of governor Hobson does not appear to have given very general satisfaction; and the *Gazette* complains much of the neglect by the authorities of government, of the fine harbour of Port Nicholson.

Hyson tea is quoted in the *Gazette price current*, of dec. 15, at £12, 12s. per chest.

CHINESE PIRATES.

In the shelter of *Lungheae*, the *'dragon's cave,'* not far from the Bogue, a number of Chinese pirate boats are lurking, each carrying seventy or eighty men, and well armed with great guns; they attack the fast and passage boats whenever they meet them; last year they captured three fast boats, and this year they have captured two fast and two passage boats.

On the 24th of the moon—5th inst., as a singing girl was walking in the streets of the Chinese quarter of Macao, she was attacked by a number of vagabonds, and robbed of her gold and silver hair pins.

The inhabitants of *Sankeae*, informed the keunminfoo, by petition, of the robbery. On the same day six vagabonds were seized in a boat near the mouth of the inner harbour, and immediately taken before the keunminfoo for punishment. On sunday a proclamation was issued to the inhabitants of *Sankeae*, telling them to keep watchmen patrolling night and day to guard the neighbourhood; and if any vagabonds and thieves were discovered thieving in the neighbourhood, either the military or people might seize and take them to the *Sankeae* public court, and petition the officer, who will confer on them a reward of ten dollars for every thief they succeed in capturing.

BREVET-LIEUT. COL. ELLIS, R. M. *and the* ROYAL MARINES.

WE publish the following letter with much pleasure; and that pleasure is enhanced by the consideration that the Canton Register should be the first channel of bringing

under the public admiration, the services of the Royal Marines in China, when the cold neglect by h. m's ministers, of both the great parties of conservatives and whigs, of the distinguished, gallant, ever foremost and ever faithful corps of Royal Marines, is so glaringly apparent. While promotions, distinctions and decorations have been showered on the naval part of the expedition to China, the only solitary notice taken of the services of the Royal Marines is the brevet rank of lieut. colonel conferred on major S. B. Ellis, after a service of nearly forty years, & which, rank, as a matter of course, he would have attained in the *lowest* on the birth of a prince of Wales.

The Royal Marines were actively employed at every scene of military operations since the commencement of the war; at *Chuenpe*, at the taking of the three strong batteries on the *Anunghoy* side of the Bogue—which was the task of h. m's ships Blenheim and Melville,—and a far heavier one than the reduction of north *Wangtung*:—at *Amoy*, *Chusan*, *Chinhae* and *Ningpo*, the services of this brave corps were equally conspicuous.

After the battle of the *Bogue*, sir H. le Fleming Senhouse, wrote a detailed despatch of the services of h. m's. ships Blenheim and Melville, to sir Gordon Bremer; but it is most strange that this despatch has never appeared, either in the *London Gazette* or any of the Calcutta papers: thus a manifest injustice has been done to the gallant crews and marines of those two ships.

We sincerely trust that when h. m's. ministers are fully informed of the arduous and gallant services of major Ellis and his brother officers and companions in arms, that they will hasten to atone for the cruel and undeserved neglect withwhich they have hitherto treated them; and that sir George Cockburn, who is so well acquainted with the corps of Royal Marines and their services, afloat and ashore, in all parts of the world, will interpose his interest and influence with her most gracious majesty, and in bringing to h. m's. notice the services of the Royal Marines in China, will successfully solicit that h. majesty should bestow on the officers and men such promotions & distinctions, which they have so gallantly served and fought for, and have so highly merited.

Ningpo city, January 31st, 1842.

My dear major Ellis,—I cannot allow you to leave the expedition without some assurance on my part, of my regret at losing you, and of my best wishes for your welfare.

As you have been repeatedly placed, by the naval commander in chief, at my disposal for active operations in the field, I have had occasion to notice the gallantry and steadiness of your little battalion, as well as the zeal, spirit, and judgment, with which you exercised the command. The subsequent period of your service in the garrisons of Ningpo and Tinghae, has only tended to increase the satisfaction I shall always feel at having had you, and a portion of the royal marines, under my orders, and I will beg you to convey this expression of my sentiments, to the officers non-commissioned officers and men under your command.

Believe me very faithfully yours,
H. Gough. Lieut. Gen.
Major S. B. Ellis, Royal Marines.

We have followed up our quotations from the *Chinese Chrestomathy*, by quoting the names of the departments and districts in the province of Canton; and the *notes* and *explanations* will inform our readers further of the plan and contents of this useful work.

Chinese Chrestomathy.

Province of Kwangtung.

1. The districts comprised in the department of Kwangchau are Nanhai, Puanyu, Shunte, Tungkwan' Hiangshan, Sinhwui, Sanshui, Tsunghwa, Lungmun, Tsengching, Sioning, Tsingyuen, Sin'an, and Hwa.

2. In the department of Shaochau, the districts are Kiuntang, Lochang, Jinhwa, Juyuen, Ungyuen, and Yingtu.

3. In the department of Hwuichau, they are Kwrisben, Polo, Changning, Yung'an, Haifung, Lufung, Lungchuen, Hoyuen, Hoping, and the superior district (chau) named Lienping.

4. In the department of Chauchau, the districts are, Haiyang, Fungshun, Chauyang, Kieyang, Jauping, Hwuilai, Tapo, Chinghai, and Puning.

5. Those in the department of Shanking are, Kanyau' Sz'hwui, Sinhing, Yangchun, Yangkiang, Kauming, 'Anping, Kwangning, Kaiping, Hoshan, Fungchuen, Kaukien, and the superior district named Taking.

6. In the department of, Kaochau, there are the districts Maoming, Tienpe, Sin'i, Uchuen, and Shiching, and the superior district Hwa.

7. These are the districts of the department Lienchau Hopu and Lingshan, and the superior district Kin.

8. In the department of Luichau, they are these, Haikang, Suiki, and Suwan.

9. The department of Kiungchau (or island of Hainan) comprises these districts, Kiungshan Chingmai, Tung'an, Wanchang, Hwuitung, Lohwui, Tsinkau, Chinghua, Lingshui, Ksu'an, and the superior districts, Yai, Wan, and Tan.

10. The divisions of the inferior department (chili chau) of Loting are the superior district Loting, and the districts Tung'an and Sming.

11. The divisions of the inferior department Lienchau are Lucchau and the district Yangshan.

12. The divisions of the inferior department Nanhiung are the superior district Nanhiung, and the district of Chihing.

13. The divisions of the inferior department Kiaying are, the superior district Kiaying, with the districts Hingning, Changlo, Pinyuen, and Chinping.

14. The inferior department (ting) Fakang is on the north of the department Kwangchau, and is governed by a sub-prefect.

15. The inferior department, Lienshan Soiyau, also called Liyau, is situated on the west of Lienchau.

16. The inferior department of Nanau (Namoh) pertains half to Kwangtung, and half to Fukien.

17. Macao is situated on the south of the district Hiangshan; it is under the government of a sub-prefect, and is the residence of an inferior magistrate of Hiangshan.

Notes and explanations.

This section affords a specimen of the territorial subdivisions of the eighteen provinces. The province of Kwongtung is estimated to contain 79,456 square miles; and, like the other provinces, is divided into *fu*, *chau*, *t'ing*, and *yun*. The fu, or department, is the largest of these subdivisions; there are nine of them in this province. Of the chau, there are two kinds; the one, independent of any other subdivision—its chief officers being directly answerable to the provincial authorities, like those of the fu—is called an inferior department, or chiktai chau, an independent chau. The other, whose chief officers are subordinate to the prefect of a department, like those of the yun, is called a superior district: of the first kind there are four, and of the second seven, in this province. The four chiktai chau are subdivided into districts, but as one of these districts always retains the name of the chau, it may also be regarded as a superior district: of these there are four. Thus the chiktai chau may be either an inferior department, or a superior district. The yun is a subdivision of both the fu and the superior (chiktai) chau, and is called a district. The t'ing, in extent of territory, resembles the yun, but being like the chiktai chau independent of any other subdivision, takes the same rank, and may also be called an inferior department; of these there are two, while there is one (Namo), which ranks with the yus. Thus there are in all 15 departments. And, including the 78 yun, the 7 chau of the rank of yun, with the 4 superior districts, and the 3 t'ing, gives a total of 92 districts. Besides these divisions, there are some others both larger and smaller than the yun, over which there are proper officers.

Canton General Price Current.

We trust we shall be able in the course of to day to re-establish the Canton (and Macao) General Price Current, which has been suspended since July 1839; the numuer of copies will be distributed according to our former list of subscribers; and we respectfully solicit their patronage and assistance in our trouble some and responsible undertaking.

Our list of shipping in the Chinese waters will be published, as was formerly our practice, in the *General Price Current*, and this arrangement will restore to us room for nearly a column of matter in the *Canton Register*.

The subscription to the *Canton Register and General Price Current* will continue the same as when first started under our management—the *Price Current* singly in December 1833, which was incorporated with the new series of the *Canton Register*, January 1st, 1834; namely: yearly subscription for one copy of the *Canton Register and General Price Current*, $16; for the *Price Current* only, $5; and for the *Register* alone, $12.

We have republished from the *Chinese Repository* for february the adventure of mr. C. A. Challaye, the French vice consul, as it is the fullest account we have seen of an accident which if is fortunate did not result in much more serious consequences.

Adventure of mr. Challaye.—As mr. C. A. Challaye, the French consul, and messrs. Meaze and Jeanneret, were going from Canton to Whampoa on the 13th instant, in a native boat, the boatmen turned out of the main channel to go through a small creek (commonly known as Lob creek), to avoid the tide, and as the boat passed near the Halfway pagoda, they improved the occasion to land and visit it, though against the advice of the boatmen. While engaged in inspecting the building, the people began to collect, and in such numbers that the party soon deemed it best to return; but by the time they reached the boat, the crowd was increased by many armed soldiers, who showed evident signs of a disposition to molest them, by laying hold of the boat, and becoming very clamorous. At this juncture, unable to make themselves understood, they were relieved by the arrival of two petty officers, who extricated the m b. and suffered them to embark; but scarcely had they began to move before the clamor revived, and shots were fired at the boat, but providentially without wounding any one. It was again seized by some of the soldiers, and the officers then requested the gentlemen to land and accompany them to their dwelling in order to escape from the enraged crowd; as soon as they left the boat it was pillaged of nearly all its contents. On arriving at the officers' dwelling, they repeatedly assured them that they were French, at the same time demanding to be sent to Canton, and requesting that no harm might befall the boatmen. Mr. Challaye, informed the officers, that he was agent of the French government, but the crowd without could hardly be made to believe they were not English. At last, other officers arriving, they all left on foot for Canton, under a guard of five officers, and upwards of a hundred and fifty armed soldiers, the boatmen carrying what was saved from the boat. On reaching Canton, the company entered the city about 2 o'clock P. M., and were kept standing in the streets until the authorities, apprised of their arrival, made their appearance with two of the hong merchants and linguists to identify them. Other officers came to the place, and at last the tartar general and Yihshan, with a crowd of attendants all in full dress also arrived, to whom apologies were made for the trouble caused them, which they returned by shaking hands *a l'Europenne* all round, when the two parties separated, and the gentlemen were conducted to the linguists' houses and then to their factories, where they arrived about 2 o'clock A.M. The guard of soldiers who had accompanied them to Canton in hopes of a reward took their disappointment very quietly, but it would seem that the officers did not possess much control over their troops.—Chinese Repository, for February.

We have heard that the French and American flags have been again hoisted in Canton.

Hongkong.

Besides wharves, jetties, warehouses, barracks and jails, many family residences are being built.

Every thing is quiet in Canton; the new forts are, it is said, filled with newly cast cannon of large calibre.

Three of the brass guns captured at *Anunghoy*, were sent home in the Wellesley; one of them threw a shot weighing 98*lbs*.

Lancelot Wilkinson, Esq.

Hindoo Talent.

'Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson, the agent, died here on the 13th of November, and was followed to the tomb by thousands. Literally, thousands of lamenting natives, amongs whom were the nabob and minister of Bhopal.' *Agra Ukbar*, Dec. 9.

Upon this notice the *Eastern Star* observes—

"The above is from Sehore, and the testimony it bears to the high respect with which mr. Wilkinson was regarded by the natives of Bhopal, will, we are sure be read with satisfaction by the friends of that lamented gentleman. Mr. Wilkinson, himself an accomplished scholar, was one of the most zealous as well as most active labourers in the great cause of native education, and it is something to see his exertions appreciated by those who were the object of them."

The *Friend of India*, of Dec. 9th—also observes, on the death of mr. Wilkinson,—

"He died at Sehore on the 13th of last month. In him government has lost one of its most eminent servants, the service, one of its brightest ornaments and India one of its most indefatigable benefactors. He came out to India 20 and seventeen years ago, and could not therefore have been much beyond the age of thirty five at the time of his premature death. After having served in several minor appointments, he was nominated political agent at Sehore. The talents he there displayed in the management of public business brought him the frequent commendations of governm nt, and led to the offer of a secretary's bureau at Bombay, which he, however, declined, under an apprehension that his health would not stand the confinement of such an office. There can be little doubt that if his valuable life had been prolonged, he would have attained the highest distinctions which the service can bestow."

Mr. Wilkinson was a civilian on the Bombay establishment; he interested himself greatly in the cause of the marriage of Hindoo widows, and wrote a pamphlet on the subject; and we think it is *Dwarkanath Tagore*, who has offered rupees 10,000 to the first couple who shall break through the tyrannical, unnatural, and absurd restraint—imposed by immemorial custom—on the second marriages of Hindoo widows.

In one of his last letters to the editors of the *Friend of India*, he thus speaks of the wonderful talents of a Hindoo youth,—one of his pupils,—for mathematics.

You have been paying me some ill-merited compliments in some of your late issues. But still the zeal and success of my pundits has been very admirable. I have two or three youths who are extremely anxious to master English. One youth possesses a wonderful talent for mathematics. He is utterly ignorant of English, but he has lately learned our letters and numbers. I lent him a copy of Euler's Algebra, an i knowling our numbers and letters, he has been enabled to follow every calculation in the book—many of which are complete puzzles to me. He tells me what the question must be merely from reading the equations—even in the case of the most intricate of problems of the 2nd or 3rd degrees. I have taught him his own Astronomical system, in which he is complete. If he was sent to Benares or to the Sanscrit college at Calcutta, he would soon initiate som- of the most prejudiced of his fellow countrees, in the mysteries of English science, and have an opportunity of gratifying his own thirst after a knowledge of the English language, but as yet I can hardly afford to lose him. I had picked up a few gems before; and thought them, as they are, unequalled by other Sanscrit scholars elsewhere, but this youth is destined to be the centre jewel of the necklace. My pundits are all now admirers of English science, but they became so after years of discussion. He got all his doubts of the truths of the Pooranic system, &c. removed by the mas a boy, and in a few months, and is now all anxiety to make himself as ripe and thorough an English as he is a sanscrit scholar. He is a bit of a Chemist too; can extract sulphuric and nitric acids, &c. He is also a lithographic printer. Dr. O'Shaughnessy would make an Hippocrates of him in a short time, if dr. Duff would teach him English. Three or four lessons or so sufficed to make him *au fait* in spherical trigonometry; and to crown all the modest boy has never got or demanded more than 20 rupees from me.—I am too much noted as a friend of the vernaculars, and idly deemed, though no great Sanscrit scholar, a blind admirer of that language, to have any influence with the admirers of English who have now the dispensation of all the patronage in the educational departments. If you have any interest with any of them and there are vacancies in the Sanscrit and vernacular departments at Benares or Calcutta, you could not exercise it in behalf of a more worthy or able man." Mr. Macleod, who saw him lately, was enraptured by witnessing his varied attainments, high talent and zeal. His acquirements since mr Macleod saw him, have been almost doubled. It was through him that the Maratha essay on second marriages reached me, and I find him as keen to discern the defects of their moral and religious codes as of their scientific systems. Even dr Duff himself might exclaim that he and one or two others here *angeli foresti si angli essent*. He is now preparing a work on Algebra in Maratha; in this he gives all Bhascar Acharya's rules as given in his Beeja Gunita, and he also generally quotes the Sanscrit text to ensure the acceptance of his work by the learned and then he adds all that Bland, Bridge, and Euler have since made plain to us in Europe. He writes too with so much judgement that I cannot find a word even that I can displace to put in a better. Indeed he is more fit to be my gooroo (teacher) than my shishya (scholar) in all mathematical questions.—Friend of India, December 9.

The monument to the memory of the late gallant and lamented sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse, R. N., C. B. and K. C. H., has been erected in the English protestant burying ground, under the superintendence Peter Young, esq.

The tomb is a square erection of about three feet each way, on a raised platform of two steps, surmounted by an obelisk about six feet high. On the east face of the tomb is the following inscription:—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
CAPTAIN SIR HUMPHREY LE FLEMING SENHOUSE
R. N. C. B. AND K. C. H.
OF SEASCALE IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND,
SENIOR OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE BRITISH FLEET
IN THE CHINA SEAS,
WHO DIED ON BOARD H. M. S. BLENHEIM
AT HONGKONG
ON THE 13TH JUNE 1841,
AGED 63 YEARS.

From the effects of fever contracted during the zealous performance of his arduous duties at the capture of the heights of Canton in May 1841.

on the west face:—

THIS MONUMENT
WAS ERECTED IN TESTIMONY
OF
ESTEEM AND RESPECT
FOR THEIR DISTINGUISHED AND LAMENTED CHIEF
BY THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY
COMPOSING THE CHINA EXPEDITION IN 1841.

and on the south face, sir Le Fleming Senhouse's coat of arms:—Or, a Popinjay proper (otherwise per pale argent and gu. on the first a parrot vert); *crest*—A Popinjay as in the arms, with a label in its beak, inscribed—"Deo Gratias." *Motto.*—Væ victis.

In recording the foregoing we must again express the great public sorrow which was occasioned by the death of this distinguished officer, who died at a fatal hour for his country and at a time when his services were most peculiarly wanted and which would most surely have elevated him to still greater distinction.

To Captains of Ships of all Nations.

The editor of the Canton Register has the pleasure to hereby inform the captains of ships of all nations arriving in the Chinese waters from any part of the world, that the will be happy to supply them with a copy of the *Canton Register gratis*, with all *supplements* and *extras*, during their stay in China, on the condition that they do, immediately on their arrival, forward to him the latest papers, either *English* or *Foreign* and communicate to him the dates of their ports of departure and arriving in China; as well as with all notable occurrences on their voyage, ships spoken with or signalized, rocks or shoals, or new natural productions discovered, remarkable states of and changes in the weather, names of captains and officers health of crews, accidents, casualties, quantity and description of cargo, &c. &c. &c.

The editor trust it will be evident that communications of intelligence, such as is detailed above, is of great moment to the shipping and commercial interests of the British empire; and that, consequently, when complying with the editor's earnest request to communicate it, on the the terms proposed, as speedily as possible, captains of vessels will then, by a more particular discharge of their professional duty, forward the interests of their owners, employers and consignees, in which their own interests are so intimately involved, while at the same time they will confer a great benefit on the whole civilized world.

N. B. The captain's copies of the C. R. will be forwarded, under cover, to their respective consignees or agents.

To our resident subscribers.

A respectful address.

The editor of the Canton Register respectfully requests those of his resident subscribers whose accounts are still outstanding will have the kindness to settle their Register accounts to the 31st of dec., 1841; and he also further respectfully requests, that the Register accounts should be paid quarterly, as rendered; for in carrying on these accounts for any length of time, the editor is subjected to the liability of committing errors in his accounts.

Napier.—Napier was never very particular either in his dress or table, when on board ship. It so happened that one day he came on deck, and, displeased with one of the midshipmen, ordered him as a punishment, up to the mast-head. Shortly afterwards, another captain came on board, and Napier asked him to stay to dinner, which the captain consented to do. "Steward," said Napier, "what can you get for dinner?" "Why, sir," replied the steward, "I can manage a dinner very well, but I have no clean table cloth." "Why, then, you must borrow one from some of the officers." "They all say they have not got one clean except mr. ——, whom you have sent to the mast-head." "Then," said Napier, considering a little, "young scamp! however, never mind, go up to the mast-head, and give my compliments to mr. ——, tell him that I request the pleasure of his company to dinner, and ask him to lend me his table cloth." "Yes, sir," replied the steward, who forthwith skimmed up the rigging to the topmast cross trees. "If you please, sir, the captain requests the pleasure of your company to dinner, and will thank you to lend him a table cloth." No table cloths are in the articles of war, thought the indignant midshipman, so "steward, give my compliments to the captain, and tell him I'll see him d—d first."

In publishing "*Perdu's*" second letter we may remark, that '*Gauntlets*' observation—"after circumstances have proved that they were not disposed to go the "whole hog;" for those champions were not seen to be "pricking o'er the plain" next evening in direction of the barrier,"—scarcely deserved the severe accusations and animadversions which the "*Ghost*" shrieked in the ear of the editor of the Canton Press.

We beg to put "*Perdu*" right as to the derivation of *lucus*—a sacred grove: it is from *lucendo*—because frequently shining with the light of the torches used in the celebration of religious ceremonies.

"Ill spirit! I would hold more talk with thee."
JULIUS CÆSAR.

My dear mr. editor,—I perceive the "Ghost of Scroggins", probably finding his ground untenable, has unceremoniously made his exit from the arena, on which it may be a question with my "thinking public" whether he should ever have appeared.

A word or two with him at parting.

Was it *necessary*, in order "to keep open a road which the Chinese were evidently about to close," to commit the wanton outrage at the Joss-house on the other side of the barrier, and destroy the furniture of the people's houses which surround it?

Was it *just* to burn a fisherman's boat, and nearly drown one of its "proprietors," merely because two equestrians were silly or careless enough to walk their steeds into two holes about a foot in depth—it being in the first place; by no means certain that the said holes were purposely dug as traps for young gentlemen; and in the next, the chances being a hundred to one, that, if they were, the poor devil whose property was made away with, was prefectly innocent of the offence.

Was it *exactly correct* in the Ghost to broadly assaect that *all* the "gallant knights" *did* ride through the barrier the night after the battle, and have to confess afterwards that one or two were accidentally absent?—also, can the absence of *one* of them be accounted for otherwise, than by attributing it to the whole-some influence of his better half, as conjectured in my former letter?

At the risk of rendering myself a second time obnoxious to the Ghost's charge of my style being too much "ex Cathedrâ," I venture to say that the reply of "my thinking public" to the foregoing queries will be in the negative, adding their further opinion that the proceedings of the barrier heroes have been marked throughout by a total want of good sense and good feeling, unmingled with the slightest particle of shame for their misdeeds.

The Ghost says he is tired of the controversy, and chooses to think the public are so too—the latter may or may not be the case—but *his* weariness I do not wonder at—the upholding of a bad cause is ever laborious, and the present one especially so, as not presenting a single redeeming feature to set off against the great mass of iniquity.

We do not look for much that is *solid* in a Ghost, and this will account for his extremely superficial acquaintance with languages—both living and *dead* ones. Every schoolboy knows that *lucus*, a grove, is derived (absurdly enough) from the verb *luceso*, to give light, because there happens to be *less* light in a thick wood than on an open plain; but beyond this I fear the Ghost's quotation will not be appreciated.

Again, my *nom de guerre* of "Perdu" he interprets as "*lost*", not knowing that that French adjective possesses another &quite as extensively used signification—namely: "concealed." The extraordinary attempts at jokes about "lost sheep" and "lost mutton" are as mysterious & incomprehensible as the *lucus-a-non-lucendo*-poser, and probably possess fully as much point, brilliancy, and deep penetration.

Whether "Perdu" is of the same standing in the social scale as "Gauntlet" with regard to age, it would be satisfying the "Ghost" too far to acquaint him now, nor is it likely he will ever know.

Should be hereafter deem his presence requisite in this upper would, let him remember these lines of the Mantuan bard.

——— "Facilis descensus averni:
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad
Hoc opus, hic labor est." [auras,

which show that "*sick* a getting up stairs" is no easy matter even for so mighty a shade as that of the illustrious Scroggins.

Apologizing for my intrusion a second time on your columns; I will take my leave of the Ghost in the words of the "great master."

"Rest, rest, perturbed spirit!"

Yours, dear mr. editor,
Very faithfully,
"PERDU."

Edited, Printed and Published by John Slade, at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the first of the advertisement. [ments.

No subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE — Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 11. TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1842. No. 587.

TENDERS for the supply of Dollars in sums not under dollars one thousand for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council at (30) thirty days sight, at the Exchange of Rupees two hundred and twenty five per 100 Spanish dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Moira," at Hongkong, and at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

$ 1000.

Rs. 225

JAMES RAMSAY,
Assistant Paymaster.

"Moira" Hongkong Pay Office, 3rd March, 1842.

OFFERTAS para supprimento de Patacas em sommas de bum menos de mil Patacas, para Letras sacadas sobre o muy Honoravel Governador da India em conselho a 30 dias de vista, ao cambio de duzentas vinte e cinco Rupias per cem Patacas (Patacas Espanholas a par) se receberão no escriptorio do abaixo assignado, a bordo do transporte "Moira" em Hongkong ou no dos Srs. Jardine Matheson & Ca., em Macao, athe ao meio dia, do dia 10 do Abril proximo futuro

JAMES RAMSAY,
Ajudante do Pagador,

Nario, "Moira" em Hongkong Escriptoria, da Pagadoria, 3 de Março de 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

To the East Coast of China or any Port in Asia for the West Coast of South America.

THE new clipper ARROW, Captain Geare, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHELON & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig SINGULAR, Capt. D Bondenove, will leave for the above Port, on or before the 20th inst., and she can receive cargo in the Roads, or at Hongkong. For freight or passage apply to

BERNARDO E. CARNEIRO.

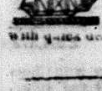
Macao, 7th March, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine 1200 ton ship RELIANCE, captain Green, has half her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

J. COOLIDGE,—Canton.
or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR BOMBAY, WITH ALL DESPATCH.



THE Ship BOMBAY CASTLE, captain Baxter, For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine, first class Ship "PEARL", captain Rennows, now loading at Whampoa for the above Port, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

FOX RAWSON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

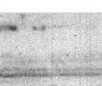
To Great Britain or any Port in India.

THE A. 1 British Barque "SAPPHO," captain Dunlop, 360 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recopper-ed last December, 285 tons register, has good accommodation between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce, that he will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th inst., the Bark "CALCUTTA," now under the British flag, of 338 Tons or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Sails, Anchors and Cables, Boats, &c. &c.

Further particulars will to published hereafter; and an Inventory of the vessel's stores may be seen on application.

The "CALCUTTA," since she was dismasted in the late Typhoon, has had all necessary repairs, and no expence spared to make her as vessel as good as newr she was hove down for inspection, and the surveyors have pronounced her to be "good and staunch, and fit to perform any voyage that be required."

☞ The vessel is to be sold absolutely to the highest bidder.

Macao, 10th March, 1842.

TO MERCHANTS &c.—A Young Man, lately arrived in China, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Mercantile House as Corresponding or General Clerk; he has for some years been similarly engaged, and can give the most unexceptionable references as to his qualifications and respectability. Applications addressed to St H. care of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & C., will meet with the promptest attention.

AVIZO.—Felippe Jose de Freitas, pertende vender as suas propriedades de casas sitas na Praia Manduco e na travessa do mato da Penha; quem as pertender, pode fazer proposta verbal, ou por escrito. Tambem tem para vender vinho tinto e branco em barris, e aguardente de uvas, vinho Xerez engarrafado, Galha de Setubal, Moscatel, Malvazia, Carcavellos, e Genebra em botijas; huma porçam de madeiras de Manila de differentes tamanhos, quatro mastros grandes, huma cadeia com ancora de ferro novo.

NOTICE.—Felippe Jose de Freitas, intends selling his property in the Houses situated in the Praya-Manduco in the street Mato de Penha. Intending purchasers may either make their proposals in person or by writing.

He has also for sale Red and White Wines in barrels, Grape Brandy, bottled Sherry, Galha of Situbal, Muscadel, Malvazia, Carravellos, and Gin in bottles; lots of Manila wood of different dimensions, four large masts, one new chain cable and anchor.

MRS. FLAHERTY, Irish Royal Irish, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.

Honakong.

ADVERTSIMENT.—The Rev. Theodore Joset, Procurador of the Missions of the Propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic Mission at Hongkong, takes the liberty of making an appeal to the friends of Humanity and Religion.

Observing the rapid formation of the settlement at Hongkong, and anticipating that a portion of its garrison will consist of Catholic soldiers, he proposes to erect a Church for their accommodation as well as for the great number of persons, who may be expected to resort to the island from every part of the world.

He desires also to establish a school for the instruction of Youth; proposing not only to teach them the English and Chinese languages, but particularly to imbue their minds with the principles of Integrity and Justice, that they may become useful and faithful assistants to Commercial houses; and he confidently solicits the aid of the benevolent to enable him to effect this desirable object.

Macao, 24th February, 1842.

A CARD.—J. R. HURD, late of Singapore,—begs to inform the public of Hongkong, Macao and Canton, that he has established himself as a Ship-Wright and Engineer in the Queen's Road, on the British Island of Hongkong; and respectfully solicits that patronage, which he hope to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.

P DE LAS HERAS.

Macao 7th February, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. Thomas William Lockwood Mackean was this day admitted a partner in our firm. TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yrureta-goyena. Apply to B. Barretto, Esq.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.

Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine Black and Blue Cloth.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.—Macao.
or C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Macao, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams and American Pine Spars suitable for Topmasts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms Apply to

C. V GILLESPIE.—46 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provisions, Warm Clothing Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.

20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Fetter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.

Also

Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.
General Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 29th August, 1841.

ROYAL ACCOUCHMENT.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—On the morning of the 9th November, at twelve minutes before eleven o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince; Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, several lords of the privy council, and the ladies of her majesty's Bedchamber, being present. As soon as the event became known, the tower guns thundered forth the proclamation of the royal birth, with a hundred guns. Orders were in the first instance given that the guns in the parks should not be fired, but they were subsequently countermanded at the desire of the Queen. Her majesty having remarked that she had not heard the guns in honour of the birth of an heir to the throne of England, was immediately informed of the orders having been issued, when upon the Queen remarking that the guns would not disturb her, and that it was desirable the people should not be led to think by the observation of unnecessary silence occasioning the breach of a recognised custom, that she was in an state of danger. Her majesty expressing a wish that the usual salute should be fired, an Estimation was dispatched to the horse guards, and the park guns were fired accordingly.

Shortly before one o'clock the following official bulletin was published:—"The Queen was safely delivered of a prince this morning at forty eight minutes past ten o'clock. Her majesty and the infant prince are going on well." In the country every where the deepest delight was manifested at the news. The safety of the Queen was matter of warm congratulation and thankfulness, and the birth of a prince opened a long vista of hope, which was hailed with gratitude and joy. The infant prince, as eldest son of the monarch inherits the title of Duke of Cornwall, and at once enters upon the enjoyments of the ducal revenue for his sole use. In a few days he will be created prince of Wales and earl of Chester: George the fourth was so created when he was seven days old. the other titles usually attributed are, Garrick, Baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles, because they were formerly borne by the eldest son of the kings of Scotland. The prince of Wales is a constituent part of the order of the Garter; hence he becomes a knight of the Garter as soon as he is created prince of Wales. Some of the prince's privileges, for obvious reasons are the same as those of the king: to compass his death or to assail the chastity of his consort is equally high treason.

Immediately on the birth of a prince becoming known, the event was celebrated on the London with such improper modes of rejoicing as were accessible. The bells of the metropolitan churches were set ringing, and the steeples were adorned with the union jack. As the news spread throughout the country, the same demonstrations of joy were manifested. In the evening according to ancient custom, both regal and baronial, on the birth of the heir apparent, the household of her majesty were plentifully regaled with "Royal Punch," of which many a bumper was quaffed to the prince's health and long life. There were illuminations, brilliant though few amongst the most the conspicuous of which were the reform club with the brilliant pyramidical lights; the Charleston with a star and the letters "P. W." and the Adelaide gallery from its roof "Drummond's Light."

Lieutenant colonel George Macdonald, half pay 16th regiment, a veteran officer of 34 years full pay service has accepted the appointment of governor of Sierra Leone.

Nov. 24.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint his royal highness Prince Albert K. G.; the right hon. lord Lyndhurst; the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.; the Marquis of Lansdowne, K. G.; the Earl of Lincoln; the Earl of Shrewsbury; the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.; lord John Russell; lord Francis Egerton; Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.; Viscount Melbourne; Charles Shaw Lefevre; sir Robert Peel, bart.; sir James Robert George Graham, bart.; sir Robert Harry Inglis, bart.; Henry Gally Knight, esq.; Benjamin Hawes, junr. esq.; Henry Hallam, esq., Samuel Rogers, esq.; George Vivian, esq.; and Thomas Wyse, esq.; her majesty's commissioners for inquiring into the best mode of promoting the fine arts in the United Kingdom.

Nov. 27.—The Earl of Harewood died suddenly near Bramham on the 25th while on his way home from hunting. His lordship was in his 74th years, having been born in December 1767.

Sir Francis Chantrey the celebrated sculptor, died on the night of the 25th at his residence in Eaton square. Sir Francis, who had for many years suffered from a disease of the heart, was seized with an oppression on the chest in the early part of the evening.

Dec. 3rd.—The gradual course of the Queen Dowager's improvement has not it seems been impeded; and the daily progress made by her majesty in convalescence gives rise to well founded hopes, that by the blessing of divine providence, her majesty will gradually recover. The following bulletin is most satisfactory, for the gratifying information it conveys, that in consequence of the improvement at which has taken place in the Queen dowager's health, it is not deemed necessary to issue another bulletin "under the continuance of the present favourable symptoms"—"The improvement in the Queen Dowager's health, as announced in the last bulletin, has continued up to the present time, and there is every reasonable prospect of her majesty's gradual recovery. Davies, M. D."

SCOTLAND.—The right hon'ble Thomas Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, died at Paris, where his lordship had of late years resided on account of his health, on Nov. 14.

Died at Tulloch Farm, five miles west of Inverary, Duncan Manes, in the 108th year of his age, the eldest tenant upon the Argyle estate, he and his forefathers have possessed the same farm above three hundred years.

The number of persons depending on public charity for existence in the town of Paisley and other places in the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire, amount to 10,670.

IRELAND.—The solicitor-general, sir Edward Pennefather, has been appointed chief justice of the Queen's bench and is succeeded by mr. J. D. Jackson, the Serjeantcy vacant by the promotion of mr. Jackson, which it was thought would be given to the West, has been conferred on mr. Warren Q. C. Dr. Lefroy is a baron of the Exchequer in the room of baron Foster, who takes his seat in the common pleas.

The right hon. Daniell O'Connell lord mayor of Dublin, has been appointed by the master of the Rolls sequestrator of the property and effects in dispute between the old and new corporation.

On the Sunday after his election, lord Mayor O'Connell went to mass, in procession. The streets were crowded with spectators. Arrived at the porch of the church in compliance with a law which forbids the lord Mayo to "resort" to the mass in official costume, mr. O'Connell doffed his robes, resuming them again when going out.

Mrs Pitzimon, daughter to the lord Mayor of Dublin, will discharge the duties at lady Mayoress, at the Mansion house, during the Mayoralty of her illustrious father.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.—Lord Ellenborough embark at Plymouth on the 9th of November, on board the Cambrian, 36 captain A. D. Charls, and sailed immediately for India.

The belief now seems to be, that sir R. Jenkins will be the new governor of Madras.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—Dec. 4—The Queen is sufficiently recovered to resume her daily drives in the park. The infant Prince is quit well. In the state of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, there is a slow but uninterrupted progress towards improvement.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G., to be lieutenant and sheriff principal of the shire of Roxburgh, in the room of the Marquis of Lothian, deceased.

Mr. Bishop, the composer, has been elected Professor of Music to the University of Edinburgh. The other candidates were mr. Davidson, mr. Graham & dr. Wesley.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—90th—W. Davis, agent to be ens. by p. v. the hon J. Tuchet who retires.

95th—George Hicks, gent to be ens. by p. v. Craigie, prom in 7th foot.

90th—Lieut J. D. G. Tulloch to be captain without p. v. Suckling, deceased. August 22, lieut T. Webb to be captain without pay Tulloch, whose prom. on september 3rd has been cancelled; september 3d, ens H. A. Evatt to be lieut v. Tulloch; August 22; H. P. Ousslow, gent to be ens without p.

9th—W. Brydges, gent to be ens by p. v. Venour, prom in 18th foot.

Ceylon Rifle Regt—W. Worge, gent to be Sec lieut by p. v. Bourne, prom. in 17th foot.

Hospital Staff—To be Staff-Surgs of the second class—Assist Surg J. H. Sinclair, M. D. from 55th foot; Assist Surg P. Robertson, from the Staff; G. Rumley, M. D. from the Ceylon Rifle Regt July 2nd.

95th—Lieut C. H. Godby from 66th foot, to be lieut v. Smythe, who exchanges; colour Sergt. John Hall, from 29th foot, to be Quarter-master Rogers, appointed to 98th foot.

Singapore Free Press Extra, Feby. 14.

PUBLIC SALE OF TEA.

(From the Inverness Courier, October 6.)

The cargo of teas lately imported ex Scotland, from Canton, was brought to public sale at Glasgow on Tuesday, when 3983 packages were disposed of, viz.:—1202 chests, 331 half chests congou, chiefly fine, at 2s. 2d. for wiry blackish leaf, rather strong, up to 2s. 4½d. for wiry blackish leaf, rather strong, little pekoe flavour; 450 boxes oolong souchong at 2. 5d. to 2s. 5½d.; 38 boxes caper souchong, at 1s 11d. to 2s. 1d.; 17 chests good hyson, at 3s. 4d. The circumstance of another public sale of tea at Leith, being advertised for the 30th ulto., seems to have influenced buyers to hold off, they having bought only to supply their immediate wants, and the importers were not disposed to accept lower prices.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

(From the Times, October 29.)

In the appointment of lord Ellenborough to the government of India we see, for the first time since the consolidation of our eastern empire, the elevation to that important office of a statesman not only distinguished by a great sagacity and unwearied habits of business, but thoroughly acquainted with the duties which he is about to assume. Other governors-general have gone to Calcutta novices in Indian politics, dependent even for the commonest information upon the subordinate functionaries of the company's service; and have been called upon to adjudicate their authority just when they were beginning to feel themselves possessed of some qualifications for its exercise. But lord Ellenborough has, for many years, devoted his public life to this department of affairs; and the consequence is, that he is now universally acknowledged to be better informed on the subject of India than any other living politician, and carries with him to the east a more accurate, enlarged, and familiar knowledge of the work before him than other men bring away after a prolonged experience on the spot.

From the government of such an individual so qualified, we cannot but augur the happiest results, especially when we reflect upon the principles by which his administration is certain to be guided. We can look with confidence to the settlement, under his auspices, upon safe and honourable terms, of those complicated relations with the princes beyond the Indus, which have drawn us into a burdensome and hazardous transgression of our natural boundaries. We refer to his disposition to adopt every proper measure for discouraging this country from all connexion or concurrence with Hindoo superstitions, and for giving fair play, as far as the civil power can do so, to the progress of Christianity in India. We are thoroughly satisfied that he will devote his best energies to the removal of every obstacle which retards the physical, social, intellectual, or moral improvement of the native population, and give effect in his policy to those liberal, humane, and benevolent principles by which he government of the foreign dependencies of Great Britain ought always to be distinguished. With these feelings we bespeak for him the confidence and co-operation of all well-wishers of India; and especially we trust that he may meet with no discouragement from that crude, ill-judging, and precipitate liberality which forgets that every work which is designed to be solid and permanent must also be deliberate and gradual.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE GUARDS AT WATERLOO.—The authenticity of the following anecdote may be relied on:—"The Duke of Wellington recently honoured one of the most distinguished of living sculptors by sitting to him for his bust. The artist, wishing to observe the full play of the duke's features, engaged him in conversation on the best attitude for the figure on which he was at work, and suggested, that if it could be made to represent his grace at the moment when he uttered the memorable words, 'up, guards, and at 'em,' at Waterloo, the statue would be more popular at the present day, and be more highly valued by posterity. The duke laughed very good-humouredly at this observation, and said, 'ah, the old story, people will invent words for me. Poets will write, and painters will paint, and I suppose we must give them some license, but really I don't know what I said. I was aware that the moment for action was come, and I gave the command for attack. I suppose the words were brief and homely enough, for they ran through the ranks and were obeyed on the instant. I never saw sharper work. But as to the exact words I used at such a moment, I am sure I don't recollect them, and I very much doubt whether any one else can.' We have been careful to retain the exact expressions employed by the illustrious duke on the occasion, as the moment to which they refer is one of the most important and interesting in the whole range of history."—Britannia.

HINTS TO LEGISLATORS—SMUGGLING.

In the Arithmetic of the custom house two and two do not always make four, but sometimes only one.—SWIFT.

The real regulator of the amount of duty is your smuggler.—POLITICAL WRITERS. *Passim.*

TEA.

		£
In 1744	the duty was 4s., and the amount of duty	150,000
	reduced to 1s. in 1745.	
In 1746	the amount was.	243,000
In 1748	the duty was *doubled*, and the pro-	
to 1783	duce increased only to.	300,000

But smuggling so increased that out of thirteen millions lbs. consumed, only 5½ paid duty, the remaining 7½ millions lbs. being smuggled.

In 1784	the duty was *reduced* from 119 to 12½ per cent. and the consumption increased from	
	5,857,000 lbs. in 1783.	
	to 10,148,000 lbs. in 1785.	
	16,307,000 lbs. in 1786.	
	25,000,000 lbs. in 1795.	

The importation to the continent, from whence it was smuggled into Great Britain, was, in 1784. 19,627,000 lbs.
And in 1791, reduced to 2,294,000 lbs.

During the war the duty was gradually raised between the years 1795 to 1806 till it reached 100 p. c.

Now mark—the consumption in 1795 was 25,000,000 lbs., and from 1795 to 1820, notwithstanding the population had increased from 10,800,000 to 14,379,000, and the general taste for the article had undergone no diminution, there was no increase in the consumption of tea—the company's sales being rather under than over the average of 1795.

Now mark again,—in 1833—4, the last year of the monopoly of the east India company, the importation reached—

	Lbs.	Duty.
	29,000,000	—£3,864,380.
In 1835 the duty was reduced to 2s. 1d. per lb.; and, in 1836, the importation was	36,700,000	
And in 1838	29,887,000	
In 1839	38,000,000	—£3,990,008.
		£204,372

(The disturbed state of our relationship with China will have affected the importation of 1839 and subsequent years)

Shewing an increased consumption of above 33 per cent., attended by a reduction of revenue of little more than five per cent., which must speedily be made up by the increased consumption of an increasing population.

COFFEE.

The duty in 1825 was raised one third, and the revenue upon it fell off one-eighth. In 1833, the duty was lowered from 2s. to 1d. per lb., and the consequence was that the produce of the duty, which had averaged £160,000 for the three years preceding the reduction rose to an average of £196,000 the three years succeeding the reduction.

SUGAR.

	£
In 1803 the average produce of the sugar duties was.	2,778,000.
In 1804 the duty was increased 20 p. cent., and the produce *fell off* the following year to	2,537,000.
being nine per cent less than the produce of the old duty.	

In 1805 the old duty of 1803 was doubled, and the produce in 1806 and 7, instead of being four millions, as it ought to have been if the consumption had remained the same, was only three millions, being somewhat less than £230,000 above the produce of the former duties, which were fifty per cent. lower.

To Captains of Ships of all Nation.

The editor of the Canton Register has the pleasure to hereby inform the captains of ships of all nations arriving in the Chinese waters from any part of the world, that he will be happy to supply them with a copy of the *Canton Register gratis*, with all *supplements* and extras, during their stay in China on the condition that they do, immediately on their arrival, forward to him the latest papers, either *English* or *Foreign*, and communicate to him the dates from their ports of departure and arriving in China: as well as with all notable occurrences on their voyage, ships spoken with or signalized, rocks or shoals, or new natural productions discovered, remarkable states of and changes in the weather, names of captains and officers, health of crew, accidents, casualties, quantity and description of cargo, &c. &c. &c.

The editor trust it will be evident that communications of intelligence, such as is detailed above, is of great moment to the shipping and commercial interests of the British empire; and that, consequently, when complying with the editor's earnest request to communicate such intelligence, on the terms proposed, as speedily as possible, captains of vessels will then, by a more particular discharge of their professional duty, forward the interests of their owners, employers and consignees, in which their own interests are so intimately involved, while at the same time they will confer a great benefit on the whole civilized world.

N. B. The captain's copies of the C. R. will be forwarded, under cover, to their respective consignees or agents.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MARCH 15TH 1842.

LATEST DATES.			
England	4th Dec.	Singapore	17th Feby.
U. States	22nd Nov.	Java	15th Jany.
Calcutta	24th Jany.	Manila	
Bombay	15th Jany.	AustralAsia	13th Jany.
Chusan		Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	

March.	ARRIVED.	From
7.	ARROW, *Geare*,	New Zealand and Sydney.
8.	ARIEL, *Buet*,	Calcutta and Singapore.
8.	JAMES BOORMAN, (Swed.) *Rimmer*,	Bombay.
8.	HORATIO, (U. S.) *Henshaw*,	Newyork.
9.	MERCURY, *Carr*,	London.
9.	LEVANT, (U. S.) *Foulke*,	Philadelphia.
10.	ARDASEER, *Macintyre*,	Bombay and Sing.
10	ANONYMA, *Vaux*,	do. do.
10.	MARIAM, (trpt.) *Rouse*,	Chusan.
11.	ROB ROY, *Boyd*,	Calcutta and do.

PASSENGER.—Per Rob Roy, Captain Gabbett.

March.	SAILED	Per
7.	BETSY AND SARAH, *Mortag*,	Sing. & Calcutta.
8	CORDELIA, *Cuskett*,	Liverpool.
10.	TARTAR, *Luce*,	Singapore, Ceylon and Bombay
11.	JOHN BIBBY, *Snipe*,	London.
12	CADET, *Curling*,	Singapore and Calcutta.
14.	MASPERO, *Dare*,	Chusan.
14	INDIANA, (Port.) *Carvalho*,	Batavia
14.	LINGAYEN, (Sp.) ——,	Manila.
14	GANGES, *Weller*,	Singapore and Madras.
14.	ORIXA, *Ager*,	Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Tartar, James Matheson, esq; Capt. Owen late of the Moira, Dinshaw Furdoonjee, e q.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore and Calcutta.—Red Rover, Wright, John Brightman, Viall, to day, at 4 p. m.

LOADING.

For London.—Pearl.

For Bombay.—Bombay Castle.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Lady Leith, Dorcet, Anna Eliza.

From Liverpool.—Prima Donna, Robert Whiteway, John Horton, Abbots Reading, Queen Mab, John Christian.

From do. via Singapore.—Ann Hudson.

From do. via Manila.—Hortensia.

From Calcutta.—Cowasjee Family, Mary Imrie, Hero, Harlequin, Dolphin.

From Bombay.—Moss, Wife Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Strabane, Thames, Mountain, Victoria.

From Port Nicholson, New Zealand. Amelia Thompson, Dawson.

From Java.—Orion.

Arrived in England from China.—Nov. 11. Emma, Mann. Downs; 19, James Ewing, Cork; 24, Berkeley Castle, Wight; Duke of Lancaster, Portsmouth; 25, Penthac, Downs; 26, Anne Laing, Downs; Symmetry, Manila, Downs; 27, Bella Martha, Downs; 28, George Armstrong, Liverpool; 30, Francis Smith, Downs; Dec. 1, Chesher, Cork; Sultan, Downs; Lydia, Havre; 3, Earl Stanhope, Manila, Gravesend.

Sailed for China.—Nov. 9, Abbots Reading, Crawford, Liverpool; 25, H. M. S. Harlequin, Hastings, Portsmouth; 26, Akbar, Dinnaress, Liverpool; 28, H. M. S. Cambrian, India, Plymouth; 16, Syren, Smith, Rio, Cape, Plymouth; 17, Hizam, Manila, Downs.

Quick passage.—On the 9th arrived here the American ship Horatio, captain Howland, from New York the 22d Nov. She came the east ward passage through the strait of Timor and Dampier's strait, and accomplished the passage in only 106 days, which, we believe, is the shortest on record at this season of the year.

Vessels taken up as transport; in Calcutta.—Barhampore, City of Palaces, Cassetjee Cowasjee, Forth, Maria, Martha, Pekin, Percy, Roberts, Thames, Trio, Victoria, Urgent, Wm. Money, Wm. Wilson.

In England.—Premier, Resistance, Thomas Coutts, H. M. Ships Belleisle, Andromache, Harlequin, Syren, North Star, Cambrian, (Sailed for India and China).

Sir Gordon Bremer, Captain C. Elliot R. N., his lady and family, David Jardine, esq., Dr. Anderson &c. arrived at Falmouth on Nov. 6th, in the steamer *Great Liverpool*.

By the arrivals of the week we have received Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Strait's papers of various dates and U. S. papers from July to Novsmber 20th. 1841.

The intelligence from Affghanistan is not of the most pleasing nature; the murder of sir W. Macnaghten, while holding a conference with Mohammed Akbar Khan, by whom he was shot dead, has followed quick upon the murder of sir Alexander Burnes, his brother, and lieut. Broadfoot.

Sir W: Macnaghten.

The following is the account of sir William Macnaghten's death which reached us on Friday:—

"Very distressing intelligence has been received in letters from Jellalabad to the 3d instant.

It appears conferences, with a view to a withdrawal of our troops from Cabool, had been opened between sir William Macnaghten and the Afghan chiefs. In the course of these, distrust arose between Mohamed Akbar Khan, and the remaining chiefs, who suspected Mohamed Akbar of intending to form some separate arrangement for himself. To clear himself, so far as appears from native accounts received of the transaction, of this suspicion, Mohamed Akbar determined to murder sir William Macnaghten, and he executed the bloody intention with his own hand, shooting sir William with a pistol at a private interview which had been settled between them.

Captain Trevor, of the 3d Cavalry, attached to the Shah's service, was also killed on the same occasion by Mohomed Akbar Khan's Sowars.

Major Pottinger assumed charge of the mission, on sir William Macnaghten's death, and writes on the 25th December, that negotiations with a view to a withdrawal were in progress."

Eastern Star, January 23d,

We are obliged to captain Geare for the following communication.

Brig Arrow, Macao Roads, March 11th.

Dear Sir,—I arrived at Hongkong on Monday last from Sydney, left there January 13th. The following information about the Caroline islands may be useful. February 22d at 9 p. m. having run 27 miles NW by N by chronom from Anonymous island bright moonlight night, saw a small island right ahead about 4 miles distant, also a smaller one to the SE of it. The largest appeared about 4 mile in extent, very low, fronted with a white beach. These islands are not in the charts, and farther north than any laid down, lat. 8°. 56'. N. long. 156°. 07'. E. Jones's group, appears like 3 large islands on coming from the SE.; from the west side of the westernmost island there is a sand bank extending 6 miles, first to the NW. then W by N. forming a crescent. The bank is unbroved in 3 or 4 places, with about water and rocks, the whole extent. The west end terminates in a patch higher than the rest, having a clump of trees on it; this is an excellent mark, as the bank does not appear to extend more than 3 a cable's length outside of it. The bank is formed of bright white sand, and in some places is not more than 20 or 40 feet broad. The breakers can be heard, before the bank is seen.

Somes's island is not visible from the end of the bank. I send a few Sydney papers. Yours truly,

Fredk. Geare,—Commander

Canton, Whampoa, and the Canton River.

The defences of the river, from *Whampoa* to *Canton*, are now all nearly, and some quite, finished and fully armed; on every spot great activity is apparent, and the practice of great guns and small arms is incessant, day and night.

It is reported in Canton that a *ship* of about 350 tons, has just been launched near the *Fate* ("flower-ground") *gardens*; she is said to be pierced for 26 guns; and has been built by some rich individuals, for a present to the government.

One large boat and one or two of smaller size are propelled by paddle-wheels, in imitation of our steamers; they are frequently seen exercising both below and above Canton, and they make very good way against both wind and tide: we suppose they are worked by winches, turned by hand at the bottom of the boat.

At *Shameen*, a large and very strong fort has been built, in which about 35 guns are mounted; they were *proved* about a fortnight ago; the foundation of a fort on a smaller scale has been laid close by, and nearer the foreign factories; the small fort opposite, on *Honam* (*rouge* fort), has been thoroughly repaired, as has also the old Dutch folly. A new fort, of great strength, has been erected on the site of the French folly.—On the western side of salt river there is a formidable field-work, flanked by two smaller ones, all completely armed & manned. The river assumes its most formidable appearance at the opening of the *Whampoa* passage. *Junk* river is strongly staked throughout its whole breadth, excepting a narrow passage for boats only, under the walls of a very extensive fort on the north shore; crates of stones & sand having been sunk between the stakes, the latter are then strongly bound together by branches of trees & iron clamps, the oxide of which metal combining with the sand will soon consolidate the whole into one mass of rock.

The upper part of *Whampoa* creek is also staked on each side, reserving a passage only of about 40 feet breadth in the centre for chop boats; the tide, being prevented from flowing through the old channel (*Junk* river), rushes through this slip at a fearful rate, and at times the *run* of this *rapid* is very dangerous for chop and ship's boats; the former frequently meet with great difficulty in getting through it. on looking up the river from this point—say from *Howqua's* folly—you observe on the immediate left, a large fort, in which from 30 to 40 guns can be mounted, on the side of *Napier's* folly, a circular fort has been erected, and about four hundred yards up the northern passage, is another of about the same size.

All the *embrasures* of the forts are can be closed at will with thick wooden doors, plated with iron, & the forts have battlements on which gingalls are mounted; some have also a square tower in the centre, on the roof of which 4 to 10 gingalls are also mounted; but as the men serving these pieces must be completely exposed to the fire of the assailants, it is not likely they will be very obstinately served.

At present there is no appearance of preparation for the erection of any new

works below *Whampoa*; but it is reported in Canton that the provincial government has been *ordered* to rebuild the Bogue forts and that the orders *must* be obeyed. Materials are probably in the course of preparation at *Fukshan*, and we have now little doubt they will attempt to *reline* and *rebind* the *lady's shoe (Anunghoy)* and rebuild the fort on north *Wangtung*.

The quiet of Canton is again likely to be disturbed by an accident which occurred in Whampoa reach on the night of the 9th inst.; a well-known Chinese smuggler was approaching one of the opium vessels in a *tanka* boat, to make a purchase of the drug; he was hailed, but did not answer, and the person on the fleck of the English vessel fired his musket and shot him dead on the spot. This much to-be-lamented and censured proceeding happened just after the boat and boat's crew of the English ship *Autumnus* had been seized, maltreated, wounded, and carried to Canton.

The officer of the boat had mistaken the channel leading to Canton, & had gone through the *Junk* river; he was hailed and fired at, when he immediately turned his boat's head towards the shipping at Whampoa; he was chased by a number of Chinese boats, but still kept ahead of them, and was fast nearing the vessels lying at the head of Whampoa reach, when one of his oars broke, and he was overhauled and captured; the Chinese cut at the unresisting and unarmed crew with their swords, and wounded some of the men and a boy severely. They were taken to Canton, accompanied by a great number of Chinese, and carried before the *kwangchowfoo*; their captors reported they had come to the spot where they had been hailed, with hostile intentions: "very well," said the *kwangchowfoo*; "as you have taken the boat, you have, of course, also taken their arms: bring them hither." No arms were to be found; the boat was unarmed. The Chinese soldiers then changed their ground of accusation, and said the boat had come to sound the river and *spy about*" "well" said the *kwangchowfoo* again, "they could not sound the depths of the river without a lead and line; Bring those hither,"—but none were forth coming—for neither were on board the boat. The *kwangchowfoo*, finding that the charge was false and his own people in the wrong, dismissed the *Autumnus* officer and boat's crew, returning the boat to them, at about 11 P. M. the same evening.

JAMES MATHESON, Esq.

ILLMO. SR. JOHN SLADE.
Redactor de Canton Register.

O Illmo. Sr. Governador desta Cidade e suas Dependencias dezejando que da generoza offerta de que trata a carta junta do Subdito Britanico o Sr. James Matheson, tenha o publico cabal conhecimento encarrega-me de rogar a V.Sa. o obzequio de a publicar em o seu Periodico, e assim mesmo a que servio de resposta a essa Carta a que V. Sa. achará junta.

Tenho a honra de ser
De V. Sa Muito attento Venerador e Criado.
JOZE MARIA DE SIQUEIRA.
Macao 12 de Março de 1842.

Macao, 9th March, 1842.

To His Excellency
Adriam Accacio da Silveira Pinto
Governor of Macao, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Being about to depart from China, after a residence of many years, through not without the hope of returning, I am desirous of leaving some memorial to testify my grateful sense of the protection afforded to me in common with the rest of my countrymen at Macao, more especially under the enlightened Government of Your Excellency, by whose able management all the evils of a state of War have been averted from this important settlement, and circumstances of complicated perplexity and danger converted into elements of peace and encreased prosperity.

I therefore take the liberty of placing at Your Excellency's disposal the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, with a request that you will have the goodness to appropriate it to some permanent purpose of public benevolence, bearing an inscription that it is an offering of gratitude from a British subject to the Government of which Your Excellency is the head, and to the Portuguese inhabitants generally of Macao.

I have the honour to remain with cordial wishes for the welfare Your Excellency and family,

Sir, Your Excellency's very faithful and grateful servant,
JAMES MATHESON.

True Copy Joze Maria de Siqueira.

Macao 12 de Março de 1842.

Illmo. Sr.—Em a Carta de V. Sa. desta datta cuja recencam eu tenho a honra d'accuzar nam dezejando que V. Sa. parta sem huma resposta partecipa-me a sua retirada para a Europa e os dezejos que tem de deixar perpetuada a sua memoria neste Estado lecimento por algum acto de publica beneficencia para o que poem a minha disposiçam a somma de sinco mil (5.000$) Patacas Espanholas. Eu seria criminozo ou pelo menos merecedor de grande censura se recuzasse huma offerta que tem por fim hum bem publico, ou se deixasse d'agradecer nam obstante ver em V. Sa. dezejos de que o nam fizesse com a expressam de mais bem merecida gratidam.

Estimaria eu que V. Sa. houvesse prefixado a applicaçam da summa offerecida, mas pois o nam quiz fazer talvez pela sua extremada delicadeza e conjunctamente com o Leal Senado desta Cidade procuraremos satisfazer a esse encargo de hum modo satisfatorio e para o offerente e para o publico aquem o dou he offerecido.

As expressoens que eu encontro emva sua Carta a mim particularmente dirigidas ainda que eu as attribuo mais devidas a ja bem reconhecida generozidade de V. Sa. do que ao meu proprio merecimento nam posso deixar d'agradecer lhas com todas as minhas forças.

Resta-me pois dezejar a V. Sa. mais prospera viagem e que em o seu Paiz natal possa encontrar tantas venturas quantas tem direito a esperar.

Seu com os sentimentos da mais perfeita consideraçam.

Illmo. Sr. James Matheson,
De V. Sa.
O mais attento venerador e obediente servo,
ADRIAM ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

Esta conforme,—Joze Maria de Siqueira.

We have great satisfaction in publishing the foregoing correspondence; which will doubtless be read by all the British residents in Macao with similar sentiments of gratitude as those expressed in mr. Matheson's letter.

By the departure of mr. James Matheson from China—but we are happy to learn that his departure is not final—the British mercantile community have lost one of the ablest, most enlightened, and liberal of their body.

It is not too much to say that the success which has attended the general British trade with China since June 1839,—from which period it has been mostly conducted *outside* of the port of Canton—is principally to be attributed to the firmness, perseverance, skill, and unwearied industry of this gentleman, and therefore James Matheson has performed eminent public services and has deserved well of his country, in having been the principal means of the large import of tea into England for the last two years and three quarters, and thus having enabled the government to collect a great portion of the revenue, which otherwise must have been raised by the imposition of new taxes on the people of the U. K.

Such services as James Matheson has rendered to his country, are highly deserving of some mark of public distinction from her majesty's government.

Nearly the whole of the English and Parsee residents in Macao attended mr. Matheson to the water's edge, and his Chinese servants stunned the ears of the assembled multitude with the noise of crackers fired off in festoons. He embarked on board the h. c. armed steamer *Ariadne*.—Roberts, esq. I. N. commander, at about 10.30 on last thursday morning, and was conveyed to the British clipper bark *Tartar*, captain Luce, in which vessel he proceeds to Bombay.

His departure is felt as a general loss; he infused a spirit of liberality in the mercantile community which, we trust, will not languish during his absence.

Mr. Matheson will probably return to China within two years.

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

We have extracted the following statement of the war services of the officers serving in China, from the new navy list compiled by commander Haultain; but it is not complete, many officer's names are omitted in the list. We shall point out some omissions next week.

War Services of the rear admirals, commodores, captains, commanders, Lieutenants, surgeons, pursers, mates, midshipmen, and marine officers, serving in China in 1840-41-42.

Rear-admirals.

Sir W. Parker was Midshipman of the Orion in Howe's action; commanding the Stork in company with the Constance in 1801 assisted at the capture of El Cantara of 22 guns, and a lugger of 10 guns near Cape Ortegal; commanded the Amazon and bore a principal part at the capture of the Marengo and Belle Poule in 1806, and was actively employed in co-operation with the patriots on the coast of Galicia, particularly at Ferrol, where he landed in command of a party of seamen.

Hon. G. Elliot when captain of the Modeste, captured after a running fight of an hour the French corvette Jena of 18 guns in 1808, and assisted at the reduction of Java, in 1813; while commanding the Hussar was actively employed again the pirates on the coast of Borneo, and subsequently in reinstating the Sultan of Palambang.

Commodores

Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse served at the capture of Surinam in 1799; and assisted at the debarkation of the army at Martinique, in 1809; in 18 3 he gallantly defended his sloop, the Martin, when attacked by an American flotilla when aground at the mouth of the Delaware and was actively employed on the coast of America till the end of the war; commanded the Blenheim in the operations on the coast of China, including the taking of the forts of the Bocca Tigris and Canton in 1841.

Sir J. J. G. Bremer commanded the Bermuda and Royalist in 1812 and 13, during which time he captured several privateers, and was actively employed on the north coast of Spain, particularly at the defence of Castro; in the latter sloop, in company with the Seylla, fought a gallant action with the French frigate Weser of 40 guns; and was commander-in chief, with broad pendant, in the Wellesley, in the operations on the coast of China, including the capture of the Bogue forts and Canton, in 1841.

Captains.

T. Bouchier commanded the Blonde in the operations on the coast of China, and capture of Canton in 1841.

J. Scott was mate of the Blanche at the capture of the French frigate Guerriere, and slightly wounded when mate of the Pomone, serving on shore at the reduction of Martinique in 1809; when lieut. of that ship commanded a boat at the capture of four privateers in Rappahannock river in 18 3; served as aid de-camp to sir George Cockburn in the expedition to Washington, Baltimore, &c.; and commanded the Samarang at the taking of the forts of the Bocca Tygris, and operations against Canton in 1841.

H. Smith commanded the Volage at the taking of Aden in 1839; and that ship and Druid in the operations on the coast of China, including the capture of the forts of the Bocca Tigris and Canton in 1840 and 1841.

C. R. D. Bethune commanded the Conway at the capture of the Bogue forts and Canton in 1841.

J. Nias was lieut. of the Asia at Navarin; and commanded the Herald at the taking the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and operations against Canton in 1841.

E. Belcher commanded the Sulphur at the taking the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and in the operations against Canton in 1841.

P. J. Blake commanded the Larne in the operations against Canton in 1841.

W. Warren was made commander for capturing three armed slave vessels, and for other services in the West Indies, while in command of the Speedwell schooner; commanded the Hyacinth at the taking the forts of the Bocca Tygris and Canton in 1841.

H. Eyres commanded the Modeste in the operations against Canton in 1841.

S. J. Pritchard was commander in the Blenheim at the taking of the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and operations against Canton in 1841.

W. C. Peget was commander in the Melville at the taking the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and operations against Canton in 1841.

C. A. Barlow commanded the Nimrod in the operations against Canton in 1841.

H. W. Giffard was mid. of the Asia at Navarin and commanded the Cruizer in the operations against Canton in 1841.

J. V. Fletcher when mid. of the Rhin, served at the taking of forts Gabriel and two men of war and fourteen merchant vessels in 1815, and was commander in the Wellesley at the taking of the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and in the operations against Canton in 1841.

T. V. Anson commanded the Pylades in the operations against Canton in 1841.

A. L. Kuper commanded the Larne in the operations against Canton in 1841.

T. J. Clarke commanded the Columbine in the operations against Canton in 1841.

Commanders.

L. Maitland when lieut. of the Wellesley, served in the operations against Canton in 1841.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT

to the

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1842.

G. Goldsmith was senior lieut. of the Druid in the operations against Canton in 1841.

H. K. Hett commanded the Starling in the operations against Chinhae in 1841.

R. B. Watson was senior lieut. of the Calliope at the taking the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and in the operations against Canton in 1841.

John May was senior lieut. of the Pylades in the operations against Canton in 1841.

J. E. Bingham was senior lieut. of the Modeste in the operations against Canton in 1841.

J. R. Bower was senior lieut. of the Samarang, and severely wounded at the storming the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and served in the operations against Canton in 1841.

J. Pearse was senior lieut. of the Blenheim at the taking the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and operations against Canton in 1841.

G. H. Coulson was senior lieut. of the Blonde, and commanded a division of boats in the operations against Canton in 1841.

W. Haskoll was senior lieut. of the Cruizer, and served in her boats in the operations against Canton in 1841.

H. Sellonberry was senior lieut. of the Melville in the operations against Canton in 1841.

G. S. Reynolds was senior lieut. of the Larne in the operations against Canton in 1841.

W. H. A. Morshead was senior lieut. of the Hyacinth in the operations against Canton in 1841.

T. Carpenter was attached to the expedition in the operations against Canton in 1841.

L. S. Tindal was lieut. of the Calliope at the taking the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and operations against Canton in 1841.

R. Harris was lieut. of the Melville in the operations against Canton in 1841.

G. Braden, when senior lieut. of the Conway, served in the operations against Canton in 1841.

R. Collinson was lieut. of the Wellesley in the operations against Canton in 1841.

A. H. Ingram was lieut. of the Blonde in the operations against Canton in 1841.

P. B. Stewart was senior lieut. of the Alligator in the operations against Canton in 1841.

E. C. T. D'Eyncourt was lieut. of the Calliope, and wounded in the operations against Canton in 1841.

R. Symons was senior lieut. of the Wellesley at the taking of the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and in the operations against Canton in 1841.

T. H. Mason commanded the Algerine in the operations against Canton in 1841.

W. B. Moneypenny was lieut. of the Sulphur in the operations against Canton in 1841.

Lieutenants.

W. Pedder served in the E. I. C. steamer Nemesis, in the operations against Canton in 1841.

H. Coryton was lieut. of the Conway in the operations against Canton in 1841.

J. G. Harrison was lieut. of the Larne in the operations against Canton in 1841.

J. M. Hayes was lieut. of the Cruizer in the operations against Canton in 1841.

P. W. Hamilton was lieut. of the Columbine in the operations against Canton in 1841.

H. G. Shute was lieut. of the Wellesley in the operations against Canton in 1841.

A. J. Paul was lieut. of the Alligator, and served in the operations against Canton in 1841.

W. C. Wood was lieut. of the Sulphur in the operations against Canton in 1841.

R. A. Stewart was mate of the Volage, and promoted for taking of Aden in 1839; and was lieut. of the Hyacinth in the operations against Canton in 1841.

T. Wilson was lieut. of the Blenheim in the operations against Canton in 1841.

J. V. Willyams was lieut. of the Nimrod in the operations against Canton in 1841.

MATES, *Whose services were officially reported in the operations on the coast of China, in the year* 1841, *with the year of their passing for Lieutenants.*

E. E. Turner	1835	Blenheim
B. C. Cator	1836	Alligator
R. L. Bryan	1836	Cruizer
G. Walker	1837	Blonde
E. S. Strongeaway	1837	E. I. C. Stm. Nemesis.
W. S. Miller	1837	Columbine
R. M'K. Richardson	1838	Sulphur
A. Anderson	1838	Blonde
C. R. Read	1838	Conway
T. W. Purver	1838	Nimrod
W. A. R. Pearse	1839	Modeste
H. M. Baker	1840	Alligator
E. G. Bremer (act. LA.)	1840	Alligator
W. Armytage	1840	Samarang
R. F. Gain	1840	Conway

MIDSHIPMEN, *Volunteers, &c., whose services were officially reported in the operations on the coast of China in* 1841.

Mr. R. Crofton	Modeste
Mr. Mejnell	Calliope
Mr. Swinburne	Alligator
Mr. Comber	Herald
Mr. E. P. Dent	Modeste
Mr. C. Scott, vol.	Nimrod
Hon. H. Coke, vol.	Blonde
Mr. Purvis, vol.	Blonde
Mr. Fricker, 2nd Mast.	Samarang
Mr. King, act. Mast.	
Mr. Lyons, vol.	
Mr. Brown, Mas. Asst.	
Mr. Saunders, Clk.	Calliope.

Masters.

W. H. Hall commanded the E. I. C. steamer Nemesis, and his services repeatedly reported in the operations against Canton in 1841.*

Geo. Johnson was master of the Conway in the operation against Canton in 1841.

R. Brown was master of the Calliope in the operations against Canton in 1841.

P. C. D. Bean was master of the Herald in the operations against Canton in 1841.

C. R. Airey was master of the Hyacinth in the operations against Canton in 1841.

G. Noseworthy was acting master of the Pylades in the operations against Canton in 1841.

G. Mackey was assistant of the Samarang in the operations against Canton in 1841.

R. Bullar served in the flotilla in the operations against Canton in 1841.

Surgeons.

R. Verling was surgeon of the Volage at the capture of Aden in 1839, and in the operations on the coast of China in 1840.

Assistant Surgeons.

S. S. Stanley was assistant surgeon of the Blonde in the operations on the coast of China, and capture of Canton in 1841.

D. Tweedale was assistant of the Pylades in the operations against Canton in 1841.

Royal Marines.

Lieut Stransham was at the battle of Navarino in 1827

Lieut Urquhart was at the reduction in feby 1839, of the fort of Munora, in Scinde. Debarked with a detachment of his corps, under a brisk fire at Bushire, in the Persian gulf, for the protection of the E I Co's political agent, He was also at the capture of Chusan,

* Now lieut W H Hall, R N

RUMOURS.

It is said a descendent of the *Ming* 明 dynasty has hoisted his standard in the province of *Szechuen*, and collected a body of 10,000 men.

On dit, that a kind of revolt, or strong demonstration of national feeling, has been evinced by the great officers in Peking; who have strongly remonstrated with the emperor, and plainly told his imperial majesty, that, if he does not adopt more energetic measures, in order to drive the *rebellious barbarians* out of the country—they will depose him.

On dit, that the people of the province of *Chekeang*, will not submit to general *Yikking*; that, indeed, he has been driven from the province.

On dit, that in the first moon of this year the people of the province of *Hoopih* rebelled, and killed two *hien* magistrates.

On dit, because the taxes for the support of the army in the province of Canton have not been forthcoming, general *Yikshan* wished to borrow taels 200,000 of the treasurer. but the treasurer would not lend the money: consequently, these two high officers are not at one. The treasurer is desirous to report *Yikshan* to the emperor; but the governor and lieut. governor advised him to peace and harmony; but the treasurer is obstinate, and is fixed in his intention to report *Yikshan* to the emperor.

Last evening some of the hong merchants arrived in Macao; the object of their visit we know not; it is, probably, to endeavour to gain an interview with h. m.'s plenipotentiary; but as h. e. would not see the *kwangchowfoo* last year, he will scarcely;—now we hold divided rule in the celestial territories,—condescend to admit to his presence the wretched hongmerchants, accused and abused by their own government.

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN MURDERED BY THE TREACHEROUS CHINESE.

DISAFFECTION.

The mate of the *Ernaad*, transport, having been sent on shore to procure water, at a spot near *Chinhae* and the boat having grounded, he & two lascars were persuaded to leave the boat in the night, and were inveigled into a house in a Chinese village, where his head, hands, and feet were cut off; one lascar escaped to the boat, but the other has not been heard of since; several Chinese are in custody, and examinations are in progress to detect the murderers.

A *fracas* has occurred at Chusan; a party, commanded by a captain, were sent out foraging for cattle; the natives would not sell, although offered fair prices; the foraging party then proceeded to take the cattle *vi et armis*, when a struggle ensued between a Chinese and a soldier for a musket, which the latter had incautiously placed against the wall of a house; the Chinese succeeded in wresting the musket from the soldier, and levelled it at the officer commanding the foraging party, but another officer immediately shot the Chinese dead on the spot, and a soldier shot another Chinese: this transaction led to a threatened attack on the town of *Tinghae*, by the peasantry, and such were the appearances that it was found necessary to land all the marines from the Cornwallis; fresh beef, by the last accounts, was not procurable in *Tinghae*, and the inhabitants, it is said, were leaving the town.

Again,—a party of about a dozen officers were out on a shooting excursion, during which they were surrounded by the Chinese; very fortunately, commander Goldsmith, of h. m.'s ship Hyacinth, observed their dangerous situation from an eminence; he immediately went on board, manned and armed the ship's boats, and landed with their crews in the rear of the Chinese, and drove them off.

These melancholy facts are glaring evidence of the hostile feeling of the people towards us, and we trust that it will be made known, in general orders, that neither officers nor men should expose themselves to the insults and vengeance a people so dastardly, treacherous, and cruel.

With reference to forcing the people of *Chusan* to sell their bullocks—which they require and use only for ploughing their land—we think the proceeding very reprehensible; instead of protecting the people, and assisting them in their agricultural pursuits,

we are actually depriving them of the means of subsistence. We also greatly offend their prejudices in seizing their cattle & slaughtering them for food—for they do not eat beef;—and essays are published, from time to time, stigmatising the cruelty of feeding on the flesh of a hard-working, faithful animal, by whose labors the grains of the earth—the natural food of man,—according to their notions,—are produced: would it not be easy to procure supplies of bullocks from the mainland; and why not have a government depôt for breeding horned cattle, sheep horses, pigs, and poultry!

Such ill considered acts as these and the late—murder shall we call it, or manslaughter, of a Chinese in Whampoa reach, must necessarily tend to alienate the regard of the natives from us; & the whole British nation will become a by-word for all that is bloody, barbarous, cruel and avaricious:—to fire into a defenceless *tankea* boat! how utterly absurd and inexcusable! It may be that the affair will not cause much apparent excitement; but can it be forgotten that when a Chinese is murdered, it is most certain that a wife loses her husband and children their father; and, perhaps, a widowed mother may be added to the list of mourners, or a father may lament for an only son, whose death has robbed him of all hope that his shade shall be, according to their hopes and fears, propitiated and gratified by the observance of the immemorial "worship at the tombs" and ancestral ceremonies.

The latest date from Canton is the 11th instant, when all was quiet.

The reverend George Coopet, chaplain of h. m's. ship Blenheim, has lately visited Macao for the purpose of raising a subscription for the erection of a British protestant church on Hongkong; there can be no doubt that, when the intentions of h. m's. government are known with respect to that island, English protestants will soon be knolled to church by bells swinging in an episcopal church turret of their own erection. We are glad to report that the reverend T. Joset has been successful in his endeavours to raise subscriptions to found schools for natives in Canton and a Catholic church for British troops of the ancient faith; and that the reverend J. Lewis Shuck, U.S's. missionary has also met with satisfactory encouragement in his project of founding native schools for Chinese youth in Hongkong.

Fancy Ball.

H. m.'s plenipotentiary returns to Hongkong tomorrow forenoon in the h. co's. armed steamer *Ariadne*. H. E. was entertained last thursday evening at a fancy ball, by the lady of the same gentleman whose fancy ball we noticed in the c. R. of Feby. 16th last year.

Dancing commenced soon after nine, and was continued with unabated spirit till past 12, when the shrine of Terpsichore was deserted for those of Ceres & Bacchus. sultanas, burgomaster's ladies. Switzeresses. quakeresses, ladies of the olden time. nymphs, Greeks, Turks, Egyptians, knights of Malta. Chinese public officers. Foresters, an excellent mrs. Malaprop,—but no, minding the advice she had given to Lydia,—that sitting up late did not become a young woman, and unwilling to set a bad example,—the embodied female quintessence of Lindley Murray—he must have had some of mrs. Malaprop's blood in his grammatical veins,—retired early from the busy scene,—*Yankee* girls, king Charles, the 2nd of that name, &c. &c., sat down to a sumptuous supper, at which English and Hindustanee songs were sung. When the healths of her most gracious majesty and the infant prince of Wales were drunk with the usual honours, enthusiastically doubled, one of the ladies returned thanks. After supper dancing was resumed and continued until 4 o'clock, when the guests again repaired to the festive board; and after several Scotch and Irish songs separated a little before 5 o'clock.

The excellent band of sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B., captain of h. m's. ship Blenheim, was sent over from Hongkong for the purpose of attending the ball; but we regret that his professional duties prevented the gallant officer from being present at the gay and festive scene and halls of dazzling light.

A great many ladrone boats are swarming in front of the Praya Grande, to the terror of the honest and industrious Chinese—who are afraid to visit the ships lying in the Typa in the night time; a large ladrone junk, heavily armed, is lying off *Rat* island near the mouth of the inner harbour of Macao, and her boats chased an English boat the other night: these daring acts should be attended to.

On the arrival of the reinforcements now on their way to China from England and India, we think it would be politic to strike terror again in the breasts of the provincials of Canton. We have had, and are getting, lessons enough, both in China and Affghanistan, to have learnt, long ere now, that *power* and *power* alone is what all Asiatics only respect or dread, however maintained by fraud, terror, and tyranny; and that *fear* and *fear* alone, is the sole passion that it should, at present, be our aim to excite. To defend his country from the foot of a foreign invader is the first human duty of every man:—can we, then, be surprised that the Mahommedans of Affghanistan, or the idolaters of China—the most ancient and unmixed race of men in the world—the oldest empire—we talk of *Rome*—the *eternal* city!—what is her span of existence to that of China? can we be surprised—or rather should we not expect and be prepared for every attempt at revenge—*per fas et nefas*—for what both Affghans and Chinese must consider an unjust invasion of the sacred soil of their father-land

The *Mor* and *Cowasjee Family*, the first from Bombay, the latter from Calcutta, are hourly expected with the december mail; when it is most probable h. m.'s plenipotentiary will be informed of the intentions of h. m.'s government with regard to the island of Hongkong.

A London mail, of dec. 4th having been kindly lent to us we have extracted the most interesting intelligence it contains:—the birth of the prince of Wales occurred on the 9th of November, lord mayor's day; and we please ourselves with the notion that when the royal mother recollected the auspicious and concurrent event, she exclaimed—but with far different emotions—like king Richard,—"How now, how now? what say the citizens?"

The report from *Chusan* is that the copies of the Peking gazettes received there acknowledge the receipt of lord Palmerston's letter; and it is also said that commissioners will be appointed to ascertain what are the demands of the English. It is supposed that the appearance of the Pakegetboo and Bentinck off *Chapoo* had caused a sensation.

The 37th M. N. I.

The 37th M. N. I. embarked this day week on board the transport *sir David Malcolm* and *Mahommed Shaw*. This regiment has been made a grenadier regiment for its services in China; it lost by disease some of its officers and many rank and file during its campaign in this country; and the head quarters were lost in the *Golconda*.

All the English troops are on shore on *Hongkong* island, except a deputy-assistant commissary general's establishment on board the transport, *Moira*, for whom barracks are not yet ready.

Thus government has been relieved of the expense of four transports—the *Fatty Salam* and *John Adam*, on board which, the Bengal Volunteers sailed on the 5th inst., for Calcutta, and the *sir David Malcolm* and *Mahommed Shaw*, which sailed from *Hongkong* bay on the 10th inst., with the 37th grenadier regiment M. N. I. on board, for Madras,—at once, which the energetic measures of the commissariat officer have enabled to be carried into effect, his fine store room having been appropriated for the accomodation of the troops.

From the London Mail, Dec. 4

A form of prayer and thanksgiving to almighty god.

For the safe delivery of the queen, and the happy birth of a prince; to be used at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 14th day of this instant November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers thereof shall receive the same.

O merciful lord and heavenly father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto thee our hearty thanks for thy great goodness vouchsafed to thy people, in delivering thy servant our sovereign lady the queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a son. Continue, we beseech thee, thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant prince from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul; endue him, as he advances in years, with true wisdom, and make him, in due time, a blessed instrument of thy goodness to this church and nation, and to the whole world. Regard with thine especial favour our queen and her royal consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of thy people a deep sense of thy manifold mercies; and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to thy commandments; so that, passing through this life in thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of thy blessed son Jesus Christ our lord. Amen.

Foreign news.

France.

It is reported that two corvettes, with six companies of marines, are to be despatched from Toulon for the protection of French settlers in New Zealand.

Spain.

The news from Spain is of no great importance; several officers concerned in the late insurrection had been shot.

Belgium.

There has been a mysterious attempt, at a mysterious revolution; revolutionists are called *Orange rebels*; examination of suspected persons were going on.

America.

We have accounts from New York to 15th Nov. The prince de Joinville was expected at Boston and at Washington, where he was to be publicly entertained. His royal highness was in Buffalo on the 29th of October. He was to go, on the next day, to the Falls of Niagara, and afterwards go down the Mississippi and Ohio as far as Louisville.

General Scott, the commander-in-chief of the United States army, had taken the field as a candidate for the presidency.

The death of the hon. John Forsyth, late secretary of state, of congestive fever, in his sixty-first year, is announced.

Mr. Webster is said to have in his possession evidence of an immense chain of lodges and secret associations for an invasion of Canada, extending from Cleveland, in Ohio, to Burlington, in Vermont, bound together by secret oaths, embracing two or three members of congress, and having their head quarters at Kingston, upper Canada. It is supposed that these lodges number 60,000 people.

Considerable excitement has been created in New York by an active movement recently begun by the Roman catholic priesthood. The Roman catholics are showing themselves publicly as a political body in New York, with a view to secure the election of such senators and representatives to the state legislature as will be favourable to the appropriation of a portion of the education-funds of the country for the purposes of Roman catholic schools exclusively.

CANADA.

M'Leod had returned to Montreal; he was accompanied by the Sheriff of Niagara and two officers of the United States' army. He was warmly welcomed on his arrival. A public dinner had been given to him soon after his reaching Montreal, by the citizens, at which he again asserted his entire innocence of any participation in the burning of the Caroline, or that he had ever declared to any one that he had participated in that affair.

JAVA TEA.

Letters from Amsterdam mention a very large sale at Rotterdam of Java tea, at which about 3,000 chests were sold for about the same price as the China leaf. Formerly very small quantities of this article were sold at a time, and, as was supposed, more as a matter of curiosity than for actual use. Now, some of the judges of tea in Holland have been heard to remark that they consider the Java tea equal to, if not better than, that of China, with the advantage that it will be found impossible to mix inferior with superior sorts.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Major general lord Saltoun, G. B., G. C. H., whose services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo were eminent, had been appointed second in command to sir Hugh Gough in the China expedition, and is embarked on board H. M. ship Belleisle. His lordship takes out with him the 98th regiment, and a company of artillery.

Captain J. H. Grant, of the 9th or Queen's Royal Lancers, has been appointed Major of Brigade to major general lord Saltoun, G. C. H., upon the staff of the army in China.

The Naval and Military Gazette says, we are happy to find that it is intended to appoint an eleventh company to every regiment in India and in China, immediately the consent of the court of directors has been obtained. The necessity of this measure has been strongly impressed on the court by the authorities at the horse guards.

Our naval force in China will receive a considerable reinforcement in the following ships:—Belleisle, which though converted into a troop-ship, retains her lower deck guns. The Andromache, 26, captain Baynes, which will proceed from the Cape on the arrival of the Madagascar on the station. The Harlequin, 16, com. hon. G. F. Hastings, with a large party of supernumerary marines. The Cambrian, 36, capt. Chads. The Siren, 16, com. W. Smith, which has sailed via South America. The North Star 28, capt. sir E. Home; com. P. Justice is a passenger to China in this ship, to join the Pelican, vice Napier, promoted. The North Star accompanies the troop-ships which convey the reinforcements to the army in China.

The Thomas Coutts, Premier, and Resistance troop-ships are about to proceed to China. The following vessels, it is thought, may also proceed to China: The Isaac, 84 and Calcutta, 84, from the Mediterranean; and the Melville, 72, L'Aigle, 50, Iris, 50, Belvidera, 42, Pique, 36, Hazard, 18, and Hercine, 16.

All the men of war destined for these distant operations have lent their aid in conveying men and stores; and a large number of anchors, chain-cables, &c., for the purpose of throwing booms across the rivers and canals, and thus preventing injury to our shipping from fire-rafts.

INFANTRY.

18th—Ens. Elliot and Hayman and assist.-surg. Marshall, with a draft of 70 men have embarked at Portsmouth for China.

26th—A draft of 450 men has embarked at Portsmouth for China; Lieuts. Piper and Duff, Ens. De Quincey, Dickens, Skinner, and Brodie, accompany it.

49th—A draft of 200 men has embarked at Portsmouth for China; Lieut.-col. Bartley, capt. Pauley, and ens. Gilpintech, accompany it.

50th—It is expected this regiment will proceed to China.

55th—Capt. Ross, and lieuts. Herriot and Magrath, with a draft of 110 men, have embarked at Portsmouth for China.

57th—It is expected this regiment will be sent to China.

87th—It is expected this regiment will proceed to China.

98th—This regiment, under the command of lieut.-col. Campbell is embarked on board H. M. S. Belleisle, 72, for China. Maj. Eyre remains with the depot. The following have volunteered to this corps:—From the 2nd depot, 11; 3rd depot, 10; 39th depot, 11; 44th depot, 7; 57th depot, 7; 63rd depot, 4.

The troops embarked at Portsmouth are on board the Apollo and Sapphire troop-ships.

ARTILLERY.—At Woolwich, on the 27th of November, capt. Greenwood's company, preceded by the band, marched to the Dockyard, where they embarked for Plymouth, where they were trans-shipped to the Belleisle, to proceed to China. The officers who embarked, were capt. Greenwood, lieuts. C. C. Young, Preese, and Anderson, and asst.-surg. Parrett. The men appeared in excellent spirits, and on entering the boat which was to convey them to the Albion, the band struck up "Rory O'More," and the company gave three hearty cheers, which were responded to by the great crowd of respectably-dressed persons who had assembled to witness their departure. The women, eight in number, went in another boat on board the Albion, and as many of the men as were desirous of marrying had full permission to enter the bands of Hymen, as it was considered their wives would have been an acquisition in the event of the company being stationed to garrison any part of the Chinese territories, but it appears they have preferred a single life for the present.

The list of vice-admirals of the blue, includes sir W. Parker.

BREVET OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

To be major-generals—cols.—from J. Kennedy to R. Tickell, to which promotion sir Henry Pottinger, bt., is included.

BREVET,—War Office.

To be major-generals—cols.—from M. Mahon to J. Aitcheson, in which promotion brigadier G. Burrell, is included.

The list of colonels includes, R. Bartley, 49th.

The list of majors includes, W. Caine, of the 26th.

To be aid-de-camp to her majesty with the rank of colonel, lt.-col. J. E. Schoedde, 55th.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Nov. 5.

18th foot—Capt. T. B. lord Cochrane, from 66th foot, to be capt., v. Moyle, who exchanges Nov. 5.

War-Office, Nov. 19, 1841.

18th foot—To be lieuts. without p.—ens. I. H. Hewitt, v. Haly, dec. May 13; ens. W. P. Cockburn, v. Graves, appointed adj., June 20. To be lieuts. by p.—ens. W. Venour, from 95th foot, v. Gwynne, who retires; ens. C. Woodwright, v. Hewitt, whose promotion by p. has been cancelled, Nov. 20; ens. J. P. Mayo, v. Cockburn, whose promotion by p. has been cancelled, Nov. 21. To be ensigns, without p.—L. M. T. Humphreys, Gent., v. Woodwright, Nov. 20; J. L. Brodrick, Gent., v. Mayo, Nov. 21. To be adj.—lieut. J. W. Graves, v. Wilson, dec.

57th—Ens. D. E. Armstrong to be lieut. without p. v. Ross, appointed to 42d foot—Ens. R. A. Logan, from 41st foot, to be ens. v. Armstrong.

War-Office, Nov. 23.

18th—Maj. Nicholas R. Tomlinson to be lieut.-col. without p.; br.-maj. Francis William Dillon to be maj. v. Tomlinson.

War-Office, Dec. 3.

26th—Br.-lieut.-col. T. S. Pratt to be lieut.-col. without p. v. James, dec.—br.-major G. Hogarth to be maj. v. Pratt—lieut. R. Thompson to be capt. v. Hogarth, Aug. 28—ens. C. H. Rhys to be lieut. v. Thompson—ens. C. J. S. Wallace, from 41st foot, to be ens. v. Rhys.

55th—Ens. R. Wilton to be lieut. without p. v. Colman, promoted in 18th foot—gent. Cadet J. Lloyd, from r. mil. coll., to be ens. v. Wilton.

92d—Lieut. T. H. Lovett to be capt. by p. v. Wallace, who retires—ens. J. H. Albany to be lieut. by p. v. Lovett—ens. S. H. H. Edwards, from 76th foot, to be ens. v. Albany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

RAW SILK.—The demand during the past month has been free. In Bengals a fair business has been done at a trifling advance upon public sales prices. Brown silk, especially for lower qualities of short reeled, may be quoted a trifle higher. In Persia silk but little business had been done. The arrivals during the past month are considered rather light—China, 170, Bengal, 511.

STOCK OF BENGAL AND CHINA RAW SILK,

1st December, 1841.

Bengal.		China.		Total additions.		Delivd. Nov. 1841.	
bale.	mds.	bale.	mds.	Bengal.	China.	Bengal.	China.
2967	3030	948	819	4997	1767	447	249

PRICE CURRENT OF BENGAL AND CHINA RAW SILK.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Bauleah.....	9 6	a 12 0	Radnagore ord.	9 6	a 12 6
Commercolly..	11 6	„ 14 6	Do. sup.....	15 0	„ 17 0
Do. sup.....	16 6	„ 21 0	Buadah ord...	10 6	„ 14 0
Cossimbazar ord.	11 6	„ 14 0	Do. sup.....	17 0	„ 19 0
Do. sup.....	16 0	„ 18 0			
Peridpore ord.	11 6	„ 14 0	CHINA.		
Do. sup.....	16 0	„ 19 0	Twatlee.....	18 0	„ 22 6
Comaleo ord...	11 0	„ 13 6	Yoon-fa.....	16 0	„ 22 0
Do. sup.....	16 0	„ 19 0	Tayeaum (sone)	17 6	„ 18 6
Hurripaul.....	10 0	„ 18 0	Yel. China (do.)	11 0	„ 13 0
Jungypore.....	11 0	„ 17 0	Cantoo.....	9 6	„ 16 0
Malda.....	10 0	„ 16 0	Chin Chew....	10 0	„ 1 40

TEA.—The prices at present ruling in the market, exhibit a decline of ½d to 1d on common, and 1d to 1½ on the blackish leaf kinds of congou; and of 1d to 3d on the low qualities of green teas. The last accounts from India, though producing little effect on a public sale of about 3000 packages then proceeding, which went off with spirit at full rates, caused a decline of ½d in company's Congou, which was confirmed by the simultaneous announcement of a considerable public sale for the 19th and 23d ult.;—these, as well as the other sales went off as follows:—On 5th November of 2,800 offered, 1,700 sold with much spirit, at the fullest rates previously current. On 19th and 23d, of 33,600 offered, 18,500 sold heavily, Congous at a decline of ½d to 1½d, Twankays of ½d to 1d, low Hyson and Gunpowders of 2d to 3d, on the sales of 1st and 5th November. On 30th of 4,700 offered 2,600 sold heavily. Twankays ½d to ½d lower than at the sales on the 19th and 23d. Congous without alteration. Though these sales passed off heavily, with a disinclination on the part of the trade to purchase largely, prices were well supported by the merchants, and a fair proportion was sold at a less reduction than had been generally looked for before the sales commenced. The present prices are:—Bohea, 1s 6d; Congou, mixt leaf kinds, 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d; Blackish Leaf, 1s 11d to 2s 0½d; Do. strong Pekoe flavoured, 2s 1d to 2s 10d; Souchong, common, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d; good to fine, 2s 7d to 3s 4d; Pouchong, 1s 1½d to 1s 10½d; Caper, 1s 10½d to 2s 1d; Orange Pekoe, 2s 2d to 2s 2½d; Black Leaf Pekoe, none; Flowery Pekoe, 3s 7½d to 4s; Twankay, 1s 8½d to 2s; Hyson Skin, 1s 6d to 2s 1d; Hyson, 2s to 5s; Young Hyson, 1s 7d to 4s 6d; Imperial, 2s 1d to 3s 3d; Gunpowder, 2s 6½d to 4s 6d.

SUGAR.—At the close of the month for Manila there was a brisk demand, and the private purchases were 4000 bags low mid. yellow at 16s 6d, and 1000 bags fair brown at 14s 9d per cwt., being full rates, the principal part taken by shippers.

In Manila some purchases were made at 14s to 15s 6d for low to good brown.

The total quantity of Bengal Sugar disposed of during the past month has been 16,500 bags, 1000 baskets Java, and 7000 bags Manila.

CAMPHOR.—The stock is extremely small, and holders are firm at 16l per ton; the deliveries have been large for several months.

DRUGS, &c.—Gamboge 11l 2s 6d, to 19l 5s; 36 boxes common Camphor 13l to 15l; 10 boxes China Vermillion 4s 6d to 4s 10d; 15 chests Tortoiseshell 17s to 23s; 21 caddies Musk 25s to 50s; 24 cases Oil Cassia 7s 6d to 7s 9d.

SPICES.—The eagerness of importers of cassia lignea to realize has caused a further decline in price of 3s per cwt, still a good demand has prevailed, and the whole of 1200 chests at public sale found purchasers, fine thin quill at 98s, good 90s to 96s, middling 86s to 90s 6d, low middling 86s to 88s, good ordinary 8[illegible] 6d to 84s 6d, mouldy and broken ends 81s to 84s, low and broken 74s to 83s 6d, and mouldy 81s 6d to 83s per cwt; notwithstanding the late arrivals the stock is small, and a reaction in prices is expected to take place shortly.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Manackjee Cursetjee, the Parsee, has left town for Paris, on a tour of a few months through Europe. He proposes to return to his own country by way of Egypt, some time in the ensuing spring. He dined with sir Robert Peel a few days since, and was treated by the right hon. baronet with marked distinction. He paid visits and took leave of most of the ministers and other distinguished persons, his latest calls being in Downing-street. The Standard says—"Manackjee Cursetjee is highly esteemed for his great and various learning. He is a poet of considerable powers and fine fancy. His acquaintance with the European languages is extensive, and he speaks English as if born in the British isles."

Our funds show every disposition to be steady, for, notwithstanding some sales made during the day, they closed at higher prices than they opened. Quotations are now made ex div., and consols for the account therefore bear the price of 88¾ to ½; Bank stock, 164½ to 165½; India stock, 263 to 265; ex div.; Exchequer bills, 2s to 1s premium; Three per cents. Reduced, 88½; Three-and-a-half per cents. Reduced, 97½, New three-and-a-half per cents; 99½; Long Annuities (expiring January 5, 1859), 12½; and Indian Bonds, par to 1 premium.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1841-42.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	Agents
		BRITISH.	
*Reliance	1515	Green	J. Coolidge P.S.
*Bombay C. de	601	Baxter	& J. Ryan. P.S.
*Sovereign	243	Chard	"
Terror	257	Mowbray	Jardine, Matheson
Mercury		Carr	and Co.
Anna	843	Kellock	Dent & Co.
John Renwick	403	Morgan	"
*Nimrod	469	Manning	Macvicar & Co.
*Pearl	394	Burrows	Fox, R. & Co.
Palatine [te	507	Gardner	"
Princess Charlot	515	Nash	Bell & Co.
*Hyacia	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
*Autumnus	823	White	Turner & Co.
*Regular	389	Badd	"
Canton	607	Crouell	"
Cacique	171	Jones	C. Fearon.
Potentate	302	Ramsay	w & r Gemmell & co
Arethusa	214	Christian	P. C.
*Euphrates	617	Wilson	Jamieson, H & Co. P
Sappho	368	Dunlop	Gribble, H & Co. P.C
Ann	271	Macalpine	" P. C.
Forth	394	Baxter	R. Webster.
John Maclellan	598	Macdonald	H. Rustomjee.
Pelorus [Packet	325	Trigg	A. A. de Mello.
Austral-Asian	205	Hill	Capt. Hill. [thers.
Snipe		High	Hughesdon Bro-
Eleanor		Holderness	
		AMERICAN.	
*Lema		Kent	Russell & Co.
Coromando		Scudder	"
Lintin		Endicott	"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co.
Levant		Priske	"
*Luconia		Barlow	W. A. Lawrence.
Cayuga		Bissell	"
*Cynthia		Johnson	Olyphant and Co.
Olof Wyk		Meacom	Wetmore & Co
Ianthe			
Horatio		Howland	G Nye, Jr.
		PERUVIAN.	
Ana		Riestra	Russell & Co.

P. S. B. S. C. P. C. P. L. P. LP. P. S. Up For

Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool.

* At Whampoa.

List of H. B. M. Ships in China, 25th of February.

Her Majesty's Squadron to the Northward.

At Amoy.

Druid, 44, captain H. Smith, C. B.
Pylades, 18, commander L. S. Tindal.
Chameleon, 10, lieutenant Hunter.
Starling, 6, commander H. Kellett.

At Chusan.

Cornwallis, 72, captain Richards, bearing the flag of rear-admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander-in-chief.
Clio, 16, commander T. Troubridge.

At Ningpo and Chinkai.

Blonde, 44, captain Thomas Bourchier, C. B.
Modeste, 18, commander Watson.
Hyacinth, 18, commander G. Goldsmith.
Pelican, 18, commander Napier.
Columbine, 18, commander W. H. A. Morshead.
Lady Bentinck, surveying vessel, commdr. R. Collinson.
H. C. Armed steamer Nemesis, lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
" " " Queen, master-commanding W. Warden.
" " " Phlegethon, lieutenant McCleverty, R.N.
" " " Seaostris, commander Ormsby, R. N.

Squadron off the Canton River.

Blenheim, 72, captain sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B.
Herald, 28, captain Joseph Nias.
Nimrod, 18, commander Glasse.
Cruiser, 18, commander J. Pearse.
Royalist, 10, lieutenant Chetwood.
Young Hebe, schooner, Wood.
H. C. Armed steamer Hooghly, Ross.
" " " Ariadne, Roberts, R. N.

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JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current
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Do. 6 months 9 do do in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do do in do
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Do. do 6 months 7 do do in advance.
Do. do 3 months 4 do do in do
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Non-Subscribers..... 50 do.

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Non-Subscribers..... 25 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 12. TUESDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1842. No. 588.

TENDERS for the supply of Dollars in sums not under dollars one thousand for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council at (30) thirty days sight, at the Exchange of Rupees two hundred and twenty five per 100 Spanish dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Moira," at Hongkong, and at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

Rs. 225 per $1000.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Assistant Paymaster,
"Moira" Hongkong Pay Office
3d March, 1842.

OFFERTAS para o supprimento de Patacas em sommas de naõ menos de mil Patacas, para Letras sacadas sobre o mui Honoravel Governador da India em conselho a 30 dias de vista, ao cambio de duzentas vinte e cinco Rupias por cem Patacas (Patacas Espanholas a par) se cobrem no escriptorio do abaixo assignado, a bordo do transporte "Moira" em Hongkong ou no dos Srs. Jardine Matheson & Ca., em Macao, athe ao meio dia, do dia 10 de Abril proximo futuro

JAMES RAMSAY,
Ajudante do Pagador:
Navio "Moira" em Hongkong Escriptoria,
da Pagadoria, 3 de Março de 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE "COWASJEE FAMILY," will be despatched for the above ports, on the 1st April. For freight or passage, apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE, & Co.
Macao, March 21st, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE A 1. British Barque "ANN," 271 Tons Register, Captain MACALPINE, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive Cargo Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, March 18th, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ANONYMA, Captain VAUX will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 15th March 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

To the East Coast of China or any Port in Asia or the West Coast of South America.

THE new clipper ARROW, Captain GRANT, R. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHELON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine 1200 ton ship RELIANCE, captain GREER, has half her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

J. COOLIDGE,—Canton.
or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR BOMBAY, WITH ALL DESPATCH.

THE Ship BOMBAY CASTLE, captain BAXTER. For freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

To Great Britain or any Port in India.

THE A. 1. British Barque "SAPPHO," captain DUNLOP, 368 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recopper-ed last December, 206 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Agents in this place, in connection with Messrs. JOHN GLADSTONE & Co. of Liverpool.

GLADSTONE, HAY WYLLIE & Co.
Calcutta, 17th January, 1842.

TO MERCHANTS &c.—A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived in China, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Mercantile House as Corresponding or General Clerk; he has for some years been similarly engaged, and can give the most unexceptionable references as to his qualifications and respectability. Applications addressed to S. H. care of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., will meet with the promptest attention.

AVIZO.—FELIPPE JOZE DE FREITAS, pertende vender as suas propriedades de cazas sitas na Praia Manduco, e na travessa do mato de Penha; quem as pertender, pode fazer proposta vocal, ou por escrito Tambem tem para vender vinho tinto e branco em barris, e agoardente de uvas, vinho Xerez engarrafado, Galha de Setubal, Moscatel Malvazia, Carcavellos, e Genebra em botijas; huma porgaõ de tendeiras de Manila de differentes tamanhos, quatro mastros grandes, huma cadeia com ancora de ferro novo.

NOTICE.—FELIPPE JOZE DE FREITAS, intends selling his property in the Houses situated in the Praya-Manduco in the street Mato de Penha. Intending purchasers may either make their proposals in person or by writing.

He has also for sale, Red and White Wines in barrels, Grape Brandy, bottled Sherry, Galha of Situbal, Muscadel, Malvazia, Carcavellos, and Gin in bottles; lots of Manila wood of different dimensions, four large masts, one new chain cable and anchor.

MRS. FLAYHERTY, 18 h ROYAL IRISH, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.
Hongkong.

ADVERTISMENT.—The Rev. THEODORE JOSET, Procurador of the Missions of the Propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic Mission at Hongkong, takes the liberty of making an appeal to the friends of Humanity and Religion,

Observing the rapid formation of the settlement at Hongkong, and anticipating that a portion of its garrison will consist of Catholic soldiers, he proposes to erect a Church for their accommodation as well as for the great number of persons, who may be expected to resort to the island from every part of the world.

He desires also to establish a school for the instruction of Youth; proposing not only to teach them the English and Chinese languages, but particularly to imbue their minds with the principles of Integrity and Justice, that they may become useful and faithful assistants to Commercial houses; and he confidently solicits the aid of the benevolent to enable him to effect this desirable object.

Macao, 24th February, 1842.

A CARD.—J. R BURD, late of SINGAPORE,—begs to inform the public of HONGKONG, MACAO, and CANTON, that he has established himself as a SHIP WRIGHT and ENGINEER in the QUEEN'S ROAD, on the BRITISH ISLAND of HONGKONG; and respectfully solicits their patronage, which he hopes to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorized to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.

P DE LAS HERAS.
Macao, 7th February, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKEAN was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TURNER & Co.
Macao, 1st January, 1842.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Ysasteguyena. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Esq.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.

Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Brick and Mat Godowns on lot No. 36 Queen's Road HOUWAN-BOY Hongkong; the Brick building will be altered to a dwelling if desired. Apply to

FRA CJEE JAMSETJEE.—Macao.
or C. V. GILLESPIE.
46 Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Macao, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams and American Pine Spars suitable for Topmasts, gallant masts, and studding sail booms Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.—46 Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 18 h January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing. Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices.

Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.
20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71—65—64—60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.

Also

Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
" 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.
General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese. 8p. Drs. 8.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in *Chinese, Latin and French.* By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. *Price*: 16 *dollars a copy.*—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. 50 cts. each, or 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839 viz. 14, 15, 25., 1840, No 27., 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Supp., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE for 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842*. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $ 3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound in $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the last years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ 6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Slade, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.

Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—*The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37 50 cents each, or 1839 and 40 Sp. Drs.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	$ 2.
Opium Orders	"	
Circulars &c.	"	
Comprador's Notes &c.	"	
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	$ 4.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"	
Navy Bills	"	
Policies and Folio pages	"	$ 5.
Auction Bills	"	

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MARCH 22ND 1842.

LATEST DATES.			
England	4th Dec.	Singapore	29th Jany.
U. States	15th Oct.	Java	5th Jany.
Calcutta	22nd Jany.	Manila	12th Feby.
Bombay	15th Jany.	Austral Asia	15th Jany.
Chusan	3rd Feby.	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	29th Jany.

March.	ARRIVED.	From
16.	MARY INNES, *Boyd*,	Singapore and Calcutta.
18.	HERO, *Fowler*,	do. do.
19.	COWARJEE FAMILY, *Durham*,	do. do.
19.	ALSI, *Voight*,	do. do.
12.	KESTREL, *Brownell*,	do. do.
22	U. S. S. CONSTELLATION, 54, commodore *Kearney*,	Manila.
22.	U. S. S. BOSTON, —, captain *Long*,	Manila.

March.	SAILED	For
16.	RED ROVER, *Wright*,	Singapore and Calcutta.
17.	SECULAR, (Sp.) *Barbosa*,	Manila.
19.	JOHN BAUGHMAN, *Viall*,	Singapore & Calcutta.
19.	TAGUS, (Sp.) ——,	Manila.
20.	CONSUELO, (Sp.) *Lara*,	Manila.
20.	PEARL, *Burrows*,	London.
22.	CYNTHIA, (U. S.) *Johnson*,	New York.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Chusan.—Potentiate, Kestral.
For Batavia.—Arethusa.

LOADING.

For Bombay.—Bombay Castle.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Lady Leith, Dovecot, Anna Eliza.
From Liverpool.—Frank Doane, Robert Whiteway, John Horton, Abbots Reading, Queen Mab, John Christian.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdsall.
From do. via Manila.—Bortumia.
From Calcutta.—Harlequin, Dido, Falcon, Lawrence.
From Bombay.—Mor, Wild Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Strabane, Chusan, Moolmein, Cormac, Montague, Ceylon, Gondscore, Vesta, Bombay.
From Madras.—Juverna.
From Singapore.—Henry John Yates.
From Port Nicholson, New Zealand. Amelia Thompson, Duncan.
From Java.—Orion.

To Captains of Ships of all Nation.

The editor of the Canton Register has the pleasure to hereby inform the captains of ships of all nations arriving in the Chinese waters from any part of the world, that he will be happy to supply them with a copy of the *Canton Register gratis*, with all *supplements and extras*, during their stay in China on the condition that they do, immediately on their arrival, forward to him the latest papers, either *English* or *Foreign*, and communicate to him the dates from their ports of departure and arriving in China: as well as with all notable occurrences on their voyage, ships spoken with or signalised, rocks or shoals, or new natural productions discovered, remarkable states of and changes in the weather, names of captains and officers, health of crews, accidents, casualties, quantity and description of cargo, &c. &c. &c.

The editor trust it will be evident that communications of intelligence, such as is detailed above, be of great moment to the shipping and commercial interests of the British empire; and that, consequently, when complying with the editor's earnest request to communicate such intelligence, on the terms proposed, as speedily as possible, captains of vessels will then, by a mere particular discharge of their professional duty, forward the interests of their owners, employers and consignees, in which their own interests are at the same time involved, while at the same time they will confer a great benefit on the whole civilised world.

N. B. The captain's copies of the C. R. will be forwarded, under cover, to their respective consignees or agents.

The arrivals of the week, have brought some new U. S.'s. papers; to the contents of which we have not had time to particularly refer.

Our late numbers of the Register have been delayed from various causes, arising from a rather prolonged visit to Hongkong, extending beyond our first intentions.

Hongkong.

The official information, and that from Chinese sources which we have obtained from *the Friend of China*, we are thankful for:—as we have ever found it difficult to procure such details and assistance: but the *proprietors* of that paper, being resident at the seat of *one* of the *British* settlements, stations, emporia, cantonments, or whatever name or designation, may be more correct,—appear to enjoy the patronage of the government for the time being.

With this fact, or question, we will not at present interfere: for under the British flag are protected the rights of men of all nations, colours, faiths:—that flag, that country, has often, if not always, been the refuge and the protection of the forlorn and destitute, it cannot, will not, now,—in a new and somewhat undefined, position, & duty of Western colonization in this country,—the motives of which colonization are by some misconceived,—necessarily from ignorance,—we are afraid, sometimes, also, too partially, if not wilfully, misrepresented,—be tarnished: for the valour, in all ranks that guard, its honour, and the wisdom of the *imperial* councils of the British *empire*,—are, we speak as a *subject*, too strongly—let us borrow a phrase from Johnson—too strongly *bottomed*—to be *upset*.

We earnestly entreat our new contemporary to considerately pardon all *cross readings* and *mistakes of the press*: we are far from enjoying our usual state of robust health, and when that fails, we have but little aid to enable us to recover the performance of a neglected duty.

The Friend of China.

We republish from THE FRIEND OF CHINA, the *Address* which the proprietors of that newly established Journal have written and printed as their letter of introduction to the world.

In the *Register* of the 18th of January there was a short notice that a *new newspaper* was about to be published in the town of Hongkong; and we then introduced the name of an English gentleman to the public, as the public-spirited projector and editor; but we were misinformed on this important matter: we say important, because we think it is both law and custom that the name of the editor of a public print should be known.

The result of our visit last week to the island and the information we then obtained, enables us to rectify the error which we then committed—depending upon our unexceptionable sources of information: the intention, we believe, was once cherished but abandoned, and *The Friend of China* ushers itself to public notice under the auspices of *the proprietors* only—the editors, conductors, or controlling powers of the journal *are* kept a profound secret.

We follow through our offer of introducing the prospectus, or address, of the proprietors of the new journal in the columns of the *Register*; trusting that our intention of circulating to the readers of the *Register* the intelligence that the activity of the *foreign* press in China follows fast upon the course of the *British* arms, will not be misconstrued.

We know too well the difficulties of submitting an accurately printed sheet to the eye of fastidious criticism; and we certainly shall not point out errors of the press—errors for which we have ourselves so often to request the indulgence of our friends; but—and we speak our words in the manly confidence of true fellowship—whether it is not a question which should be answered, when our glorious flag is alluded to—and the fact, *being Englishmen*,—that is, the *native born* subjects of her Britannic majesty—the name of an Englishman, as the editor should not be appended to *The Friend of China?*

From the internal evidence of *the Address* — from the avowals there made,—either one of the following conclusions are inevitable: that it is the organ of the loyal government of Hongkong, or, that it is managed by U. S.'s missionaries.:—now—this conduct of a paper is rather mystifying: our conclusions we thus justify: there is not, we believe,—but we write under correction,—a native-born British subject who can boast, in the terms *of the Friend of China*, of his knowledge of the Chinese language, who is not in the public service of his country:—should there be some indefatigable student, who has hitherto hidden his light under a bushel, the pride and the honour of his acquirements and habits, we, as a countryman, shall glory in:—but if, under the British flag and under a British government—*monarchical* in its essence—based upon tried antiquity—temporized by a hereditary house of peers and an elected house of commons—supported by the best conducted, by the most honourable, and the most fearless persons in the world, the British parliament, in council assembled, under this government it is imperative for the proper conduct of an English paper that the editor always give his name—that there should be, under the vague names of *libtrality, free trade* (of which the C. R. was the first champion—and has ever been unflinching in the cause) — the principles of which, said *free trade* have never yet been carried in to effect in Europe, and seem to us to be better understood by the very people who are to be regenerated by *the Friend of China*—witness their *monetary system*—by which commodities of life, in the smallest quantities are circulated through markets of all descriptions,—the subdivision of the circulating medium, by which the smallest wants are supplied, witness the singular cleanness of their penal code, witness their never-failing indulgence, their untiring cheerfulness—their content—their resignation—in all classes, to the lot

apportioned to them by the gracious power which knitted them together as a brotherhood from the first date of time; it is a task of some difficulty, we opine, to undertake the management of this people, and we would, with sincere friendliness and parental respect, hint to our new contemporary, in the words of a great man, *Edmund Burke*, neither to pitch his pitiful key too high—nor to plague himself to death on every matter in the conduct of a public journal."

We have said that we shall not—every good feeling prevents us—be hypercritical in the first number of our new contemporary, & we trust he will allow us to call ourselves his fellow-labourer in the unostensible, unsophisticated *Friendship* which all foreigners have, and cherish towards China and its dwellers—come what will the customary allow us to act. We—if it is not a very unaccountable mistake—what we are to understand by *knowledge covering the earth, as waters cover the sea.*

Address to the Public.

After much toil anxiety, and expense, we are enabled with great satisfaction to lay before our friends, and the public the first number of the Friend of China.

On addressing ourselves to the public it is fitting that we should fully state something of our views, objects and plan, and the circumstances upon which we confidently ground our expectations of patronage and support.

A year has scarcely elapsed since the British flag was unfurled as visible evidence de facto of its being henceforth a part and parcel of the wide spread British empire, that empire on which the sun never sets and with whose aggrandizement must be linked the regeneration social and political of the vast empire of China if as we believe she is destined to be the demolisher of the middle walls of partition which for so many ages have separated one third of the human race from communion with the rest.

Never to our minds was there an era in the history of nations more important than the present, and we cherish the expectation that the mighty problem now in process of solution will be fraught with unmixed good, not only for China itself but for our beloved country, other enlightened nations of the west, and mankind at large—so true is it that knowledge like water will find its level and moral advancement and social improvement of any portion of the family of man must benefit all and hasten the advent of that glorious day when knowledge shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

We would impress on our readers that we belong to no sectarian or exclusive party, and we challenge the public confidence as the conscientious exponents of the public opinion.

Our columns shall always be open to those who co-operate with us in endeavouring to open up the vast resources of the Chinese empire—we accept all as auxiliaries (whatever clime or country may claim their origin) who will join with us in demanding an unrestricted trade with the Chinese—we inscribe free trade on our banner and that it may wave triumphant we shall insist on the permanent occupation of the Island of Hongkong, the authoritative declaration by the English government of its being a free port and the exercise of a generous policy by the home and local governments to foster and encourage this infant settlement on the coast of China, which we earnestly believe require little aid to become one of the most important commercial emporiums in the East.

From the past we judge of the future, and in respect to Hongkong we hesitate not to aver that the annals of colonization do not record a like progress; and miraculous as has been our beginning it is not referable to the fever heat of wild speculation or rash adventure but to the urgent requirements the imperative necessities of our existing commerce.

From our present primeval progress we may exult in our glorious future, and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that we acknowledge this most gladdening state of things to be attributable to the cordial cooperation of the authorities of this Island, who have to the utmost of their power afforded every legitimate and proper encouragement to native and foreign settlers, and we hope ere long to see Hongkong become a modern Tyre and one of the brightest diadems in the crown of England. With the proper footing gone what, we ask, is to bid her its onward and rapid advancement?

In politics we are essentially and emphatically liberal, but we cherish not an opinion because it is old, nor do we love it because it is new, and as we do not imbibe the fell poisons of party spirit, we count on health fully performing our editorial functions wholly irrespective of those class interests and conventional associations which deform and disgrace our home politics.

It might be supposed that we shrunk from the bold responsibility of our position were we not in touch on the opium topic. In common with every philanthropist we most deeply deplore the addiction of the Chinese to this fascinating vice, and while we share such sentiments we are ill fitted to cover and shielded by our regrets as not to acknowledge the utter inadequacy of all attempts to accomplish the extinction, sole and one of this potent exhilarant hitherto attempted by the Chinese government. It must be put down by moral power and sound policy we opine, these are quickly, pioneers of the temperance movement in Great Britain and America.

We must at once distinctly declare that our pages shall never be the vehicle of wretched personalities and contemptible private or national animosities, and whilst we exercise a watchsome supervision our columns will be open to all temperate and liberal discussion on the two distinct but intimately connected questions of the commercial good.

To the abuse of those free institutions (so congenial to our feelings and the evidence of which is apparent with our permanent property) it is unquestionably necessary to have such an organ of the public mind and vent for the public feeling much has occurred and much may yet occur in reference to Chinese matters to demand free, temperate remonstrance. Right shall we praise, we shall be fearless in censuring equally we may think opposed to the interests of this great, identical to-day we call the true interests of all concerned in foreign commerce with China.

All changes and measures at home or in our colonies will be specially reviewed in relation to their influence contributing on the China trade and we do not doubt, on this subject we early obtain copious native intelligence which exists in England, America and elsewhere concerning our real position.

A free debate in the cause of commerce is the most effectual corroboration of the truth of the remarks which we could adduce.

We trust that we shall soon announce the establishment of mutual relations with China, if not we must, decidedly believe we should have to leave the scope of our valiant compatriots in the capital of this vast empire, and while we deprecate the horrible alternatives of war in all its forms we yet hope in this instance it may lead to a peaceful and grand triumph of the heroes of Brotherhood and philanthropists. We believe we may promise our readers the latest and most authentic intelligence from the seat of war, and from the other ports but to dedicate this page and it will be our pleasing duty to note the gradual steps of our new nucleus at its characterised empire.

It will be but befitting him to promote not only the prosperity of the China trade but specially of Hongkong, and we shall endeavour to make our best exertions subserve that end in all particulars.

From the foregoing may be fully inferred our intention, object and plan. We may say that it shall be our constant study to maintain the Friend of China in character principle and conduct with that most useful, and excellent friend the Friend of India with the conductors of which we have for some time past been in correspondence and whose friendly aid we can calculate upon. Based upon such principles and strengthened in such convictions we cannot but believe that the authorities here will extend to us that patronage which has been so liberally granted by the India government to our respected contemporary.

The generous encouragment which his excellency the plenipotentiary, and other authorities have already given to the several educational and religious societies about to be established on the Island (for which in common with every lover of his species we would return our best thanks and commendation) leads us to hope that the predominant principles will be in accordance with the spirit of intelligence which now so clearly mark the present age, a spreadded to a liberality of sentiment and an enlightened and generous philanthropy which will exalt the national character and in the noblest way uphold the honor of our glorious flag.

From our acquaintance with the Chinese language and contributors well versed in Chinese literature we are led to believe that we shall be able to convey to our readers a much novel and useful information. Of course accurate translations of state papers and public documents issued by the Chinese authorities will be regularly given in our pages, and now that we have correspondents settled at Chusan Ningpo and Amoy we hope to obtain the Peking gazettes more regularly than usual.

At the request of many friends we shall give the prices of all kinds of building materials rates of labor &c., and indeed all useful information in reference to erections which will now be commenced on a large scale at Hongkong. A want of this knowledge which is solely available from native sources would, we are assured, be productive much advantage to the foreign community.

The bank, harbour and all government regulations will appear as soon as possible and we hope we shall be made the organ of their first communication to the public.

We hope to be able to furnish an accurate review of our markets and the prices of the leading exports and imports at least once a month. Our present quarterly system demands and will receive much attention at our hands as we cannot but think a change is inevitable and rendered imperative by the foundation of this settlement, and our widely extending relations with China.

We believe it to only required to bring the matter properly before the home government where a remedy might be devised to remove all the numerous complaints against the present system.

Whilst our print is a vehicle of local intelligence we shall yet not neglect the moral and national phenomena around us and hence we shall open our columns to communications relative to the Philippine Islands, Malay Peninsula, Indian Archipelago Society, Islands Borneo with the Kingdoms of Japan, Cochin China, Burmah and Siam and especially with the kindred settlements of New Holland and New Zealand with whom we counte establishing the most intimate and mutually beneficial relations.

We are happy to announce that we have correspondents in all the above named localities with the exception of Japan, and without vanity we are led to believe that we shall be the organ of communicating much useful and interesting matter to our friends here and at home.

We take this opportunity of thanking many of the best of our Chinese friends for their kind proffers of aid and encourage the value of which we duly estimate and which we shall be fast proud to avail ourselves.

Although our print starts with its present scanty sheet it is much doubted if the increased facilities of communication, new interests springing up, and the governmental relations do not compel us annually to give at least fifty per cent more matter than has hitherto been given by any paper yet published in China.

In conclusion we cannot but believe that our humble efforts in effecting a better knowledge of China and the Chinese may be instrumental in giving increased means of subsistence to the industrious hitherto reduced and the unemployed introducing upon a greatly augmented and profitable field of employment for our capitalists and in an small degree promotive of the social advancement of this extraordinary people among whom we are placed and who already hold a most important and thriving portion of the population of the British settlement of Hongkong.

To Shipowners and Commercial Agents of the Ports of China.

We desire keeping a box permanently with the post master at Hongkong, and all communications with safety may reach their destination, & sent through the Hongkong post office and addressed "Proprietors of the Friend of China, Hongkong." We respectfully solicit the names of Subscribers and the number of copies they may require at as early a date as possible in order that we many be enabled to determine with reasonable certainty, the requisite number of copies for our weekly issue. Owing to the hurry of removing our press and the unavoidable claims on our attention incident to a first issue in our new colony, we claim the indulgence of our readers, and venture to assure them that our first number should not be accepted as a fair specimen of what we hope to submit to our friends when the arrangements which we now have in progress shall be completed. Notwithstanding the outlay which has already been incurred, the Proprietors have in reserve a still larger sum, fully determining to spare no reasonable expense in rendering the paper permanent, respectable and useful.

We shall be obliged by a loan of newand interesting publications in the various European languages, and hope our friends will not forget to send us the latest papers whether British Colonial or foreign, as until our arrangements are completed we shall be dependent in some measure upon their considerate kindness.

Special pains will be taken to forward copies to all subscribers by the earliest and safest opportunities; and to the large number of officers, also, both naval and military, connected with the China expedition we hope our paper will prove itself to be a frequent and welcome visitor. Unles parties otherwise prefer, no payment of subscription will be required for a month or two to come.

Hongkong Proprietors.—We gave below an alphabetical list of the proprietors of islands and buildings in the town of Hongkong. The list may not be entirely accurate, but in a future number we shall publish another list revised and corrected many of the parties have each several lots.

Almack, W.
Burd, D. L.
Boughton, J.
Burd, J. R.
Caine, W., major
Cahill, captain.
Campbell, Esq.
Calleey, J. M.
Cowasjee Rustomjee.
Chaliapa, F. C.
Dirom and Co.
Dent and Co.
Durrant, J. A.
Dues, captain.
Edwards, Robert
Fergussion, Leighton and Co.
Fox, Rawson & Co.
Framjee Rustomjee.
Fearon, C.
Fearon, S.
Gemmell and Co.
Gribble, captain.
Gibb Livingstone & Co.
Gillespies, C. V.
Holliday, Wise & Co.
Herjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Harton, W. H.
Henderson, W. H.
Hughes, W. H.
Holgate, dr.
Innes, Fletcher & Co.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Jamasjee, How and Co.
Jose Pedro.
Johnstone, A. R. esq.
Larkins, captain.
Labtatt, A.
Lindsay and Co.
Molby, captain.
Markwick, C.
Morrison E. Society.
M. ociety, Am. Baptist.
Missionary S., medical.
Mission of the American board.
Oswald, R.
Ochterlony, lieutenant.
Pybus, H.
Pedder, lieutenant.
Ramsay, captain.
Robertson, P. F.
Strachn, R.
Slade, John.
Shaik Maddeen.
Turner and Co.
White, James.
Walker, captain.
Webster, R.
Zebell, captain.

Extract from a Private letter.

"The authorities are inducing the Chinese to return to Kolongsoo,—many of the male population have done so, but none of the females at present.

A market is held on the island every morning from 6 until 10 o'clock, at which excellent Beef, Fowls, Geese, Peas, Cabbages, Spinach, and various other edibles are plentiful and cheap.

The Kolongsoo, or as some term it,—the *Go-along-Sue* races was a very racy turn out, last month, indeed all parties agree in keeping up something like life and spirit.—Twice a week the hounds meet, generally finding at *Tenderdon Gorse*.

A number of Chinese troops are practising small arms about two miles below where the ships are lying;—amongst them are several cavalry;—their firing had been heard by several persons who were out in boats duck shooting, but not seen until the "Pylades" boat suddenly came within musket shot whilst surveying.—Capt. Kellett, in the "Starling" has been surveying the islands outside and found several good passages amongst them;—he is now surveying the inner harbour:—He was to leave on Thursday for Chusan, but most likely would be detained by the weather, for we had a very heavy gale from the NE. ever since leaving, with a tremendous sea on:—indeed the NE. monsoon has not broken at all in the Formosa channel. The "Emily Jane" left Amoy for Red Bay on the 8th inst. Letters are anxiously looked for, they have been fully expecting to see the "Clio" with the mail."

We quote the following paragraphs from papers, which may be considered antagonistical, as a mere and bare simple act of justice to ourselves, with reference to former expressed opinions.

We forbear all comment at present, leaving the matter as a subject of history, yet to be written and more properly understood hereafter.

Heroism Neutralized by Folly.

(From the Atlas, October 9.)

Ever since the war with China commenced, every Englishman's face has flushed, and hand has clenched, as he read the news brought by an Indian mail. Up to this time the history of the war has been more like an extravagant tale of an army of heroes controlled by a council of idiots than like a detail of real facts occurring in the present day. Our men have never in that region seen the foe that could stand before them for a minute, and those who control them have never met the mandarin who could not cajole them out of the fruits of victory by half-a-dozen sentences. In two years we have gained from this contemptible foe absolutely nothing. Our treasure has wasted, our men have been delivered over to death by pestilence, and now even our national honour is made a jest for fools to carp at. England has become, as it has been too justly remarked, the head pirate of the Indian seas.

That most imbecile and wrong-minded creature that ever cursed the service of a country has at length capped the climax of his folly. He has taken Canton and sold it again for money; and he has applied that money to the discharge of liabilities which had become personally his own.

We cannot trust ourselves to speak our resentment at the acts of this individual. It is not possible to speak or to think calmly while such acts as these are doing. A fine army and gallant fleet ever upon the point of decisive victory, and ever paralysed at that moment by the incomprehensible interference of the man who was placed in authority, not to prevent, but to use their victories. We cannot but picture to ourselves what the result must have been had any other man but an Elliot held the position which he disgraced, and we cannot but remember with bitterness that while the tidings of disgrace are being wafted to us lord Minto is standing in the house of lords and repudiating the charge of nepotism. Far better had the whole family of Elliot never been than that it should have given birth to this ban-ful impotence, this opprobrium of England.

The news of mingled triumph and disgrace which this week has brought is far too interesting to be taken from any summary which we could give in this portion of our paper, and the reflections which arise from the perusal of the details are those which must occur to every reader more vividly than they could be prompted by us. Well may the officer who led the British troops be held excused that he was unable wholly to suppress his indignation. He wrote his dispatch smarting under the feeling that he had been forced to throw down his arms at the moment of victory—so soon as he had obtained for the commissioner who commanded him the only object which that man seems capable of appreciating money—booty. Well might the dying veteran Senhouse refuse even a grave in any place which could be polluted by association with any of the deeds of the man whose misconduct was killing him.

Surely some punishment should be inflicted upon this Elliot. We read indeed in every public dispatch and in every private letter, that he is the by word-of-contempt among every class of men, friends or enemies, civilians, soldiers, or sailors; but something more than this must yet be done to exhibit to the world that our country has no part in the act of piracy by which Elliot has contrived to pay his dishonoured bills.

Happily, this is probably the last narrative which we shall receive of such exploits. Sir Henry Pottinger has now been nearly two months at the scene of action, and we may rely that the war is now proceeding very differently.

The English in China.

(From the Spectator, October 9.)

"Not contented with forming part of a joint stock company with Austria, Russia and Prussia, to govern Turkey, the British government is about to enter into a similar partnership with Russia for the purpose of governing China. The ambassadors of the four powders at Pera are the real rulers of Turkey; the Sultan and his Divan are merely their puppets, more or less reluctant to move. The attention of the British cabinet is distracted from its proper business, and the national revenue is wasted upon unnational objects, not merely by the intrigues and trasseries of Constantinople, but by those that sprout and ramify from that centre through the whole of Europe. And now the same game is to be played over again in China.

An article in yesterday's Times speaks of the instructions sent out from the late cabinet to sir Henry Pottinger, with a confidence that implies knowledge of their contents, and in a tone of approbation that leads us to infer the new cabinet intends abiding by them. The Time says —

'An indemnity is indeed to be required for the vast expence incurred by the British government in sending out an expedition for the necessary protection of its subjects; but sir Henry is not to negotiate for money, but for peace. For this end, he is to treat with no one but a mandarin holding plenary powers. He is to demand permission for an English envoy to reside permanently at Pekin, and to hold direct communication with the emperor. He is to require permission for the erection of British factories at all the principal ports. And Hongkong is to be retained by the English a permanent possession.'

Instead of a single superintendent, we are to have one in every principal port of China; and the body in regular correspondence with the head envoy at Pekin." Every dispute between a British trader and a native will give occasion to a dispute between the British official and the Chinese magistrates; and every dispute will lead to representation and counter-representations to the emperor and council, and to the British resident at Pekin. The "direct communication" between the English envoy residing constantly at Pekin, and the emperor, will become a perpetual struggle whether the policy of the Chinese seaports is to be controlled by the influence of a native or of an English party. The possession of Hongkong, and the footing to all the factories of zealous missionaries, who like Mr. Gutzlaff are only anxious to find an opening to the gospel in China, and utterly regardless what the occasion of that opening may be, will render this permanent English interference in the domestic concerns of China more intricate and complicated. Russia, which has a Colony of Chinese of the greek church under its protection in Pekin, and the triennial mission to that city, will insist upon having a permanent resident envoy there, as well as England. A Russian party will be raised up in opposition to the English; and the internal affairs of China will be unsettled by the rivalry of Russian and English missionaries, and the intrigues of malcontent Chinese statesmen, who will seek to promote their ambitious designs by attaching themselves to the English or Russian party as may suit their purposes. A world of business will thus be created, of which it is not half the truth to say that Britain has no interest in it: no one has any interest in it—it is merely got up to find employment for diplomatic aspirants, who might otherwise be obliged to be take themselves to more useful employments. As far as we are concerned, it is cutting out work for young gentlemen of good families, quite as useless and not quite so harmless as that cut out for unemployed officers in the years of distress succeeding the peninsular war, by setting them first to dig holes in the ground and then to fill them up. And it is adding largely to the number of lucrative employments by dispensing which any ministry may strengthen itself against even the most legitimate opposition.

And yet it is not easy to see how the mischief is to be avoided. The 'little war' in China is now showing itself in its true character: we have begun, and cannot stop. We have blundered on from quarrel to quarrel, till the irritation of the Chinese has reached a pitch that may render it impossible for any commercial intercourse to be kept up with China, except under such a guarantee for the security of British subjects as is demanded in the instructions carried out by sir Henry Pottinger. It is true that the management of mr. commissioner Elliot—unparalleled since the days when the Buccaneers settled any quarrel they might have with the Spanish authorities by landing in force and holding a town to ransom till their demands were complied with—has added to the difficulty. But the root of the evil lies deeper: the negligence which allowed the first misunderstanding to grow to such a head, and the blundering ignorance of the character of the people to be dealt with and the proper manner of dealing with them, which have characterised the whole transaction, rendered it impossible that the issue, under any circumstances, could be materially different. All that was wanted was a safe and easy method of trading with China: but our great statesmen have made it what they call a 'political question'; and John Bull, who has but a dim notion of what a 'political question' means, and a great admiration of every thing he does not understand, stands listening with gaping wonderment while they talk him out of his money.

The Future in China.

Blackwood's Magazine.—The course which sir Henry Pottinger's foundations will take, after being vainly resisted with childish fury by the court of Pekin, will probably be this:—after the first return of tranquility, when the political envoys are posted at their stations, and the vigilance of suspicion has been calmed, some angry dispute will arise; a mithridates frenzy, or a sicilian vespers, will cause all the resident ministers to be strangled; a commission of vengeance will visit the land from Calcutta, sudden and stern; deep awe will be impressed; but from the shallow feelings of the people, and short-sightedness each way, backwards as well as forwards, for remembering the past or for calculating the future, another and another such tragedy will be repeated, until at length a necessity will be seen for the safhousing of all English fugitives from treachery, and maintaining a permanent establishment of from six to ten thousand men, with every equipment of engineering science, and modern improved warfare. To this result we shall come in the end. And then we shall wait on events as they arise, aided by the prodigious increase which we shall then begin to find annually in our statistical acquaintance with China. Then will the truth be known or guessed pretty nearly as to Chinese population, which (as we now conjecture) will turn out to be rather below than above eighty millions, instead of those hypothetical numbers which their arrogance has hitherto imposed upon our too ready credulity. Then will vast accessions be made to all the objects which interest, and to all the subjects which employ, the naturalist. Then, also, will mighty deserts be discovered, such as may offer a new field of expansion to British population. And from such an inland centre it is that eventually we shall operate upon China; for we must not believe that, because monstrous aggregations of human beings exist in the suburbs of mighty cities, there are therefore no vast unpeopled solitudes. Such there are and must be, in the real state of Chinese society. Thus far we look forward, and with a general confidence that thus far to the great outline of our prospects we are right. Especially, we are confident that ten years a head will carry us onwards to the provincial settlement and the establishment of our own local army as the only ultimate dependence of our own local envoys. This result we predict with firmness, using no other pretences to such a reach of foresight, but simply our reliance upon the exquisite imbecility and exquisite profligacy of Chinese nature. Both features concur to the same issue. We know and are assured, that the Chinese are too weak to resist with firmness any present temptation offered to their base principle of vindictive cruelty. They will acknowledge no ultimate restraint but that of physical force. The trumpet must often speak to them in tones of warning; many times must the artillery open its dreadful lessons upon their carcasses, before they will be healed of their treachery, or we shall be allowed to live in the diffusion of peaceful benefits.—Athe, Oct. 20.

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John Slade,
at the Canton Register Office.

THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise.

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 13. TUESDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1842. No. 589.

TENDERS for the supply of Dollars in sums not under dollars one thousand for Bills to be drawn on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council at (30) thirty days sight at the Exchange of Rupees two hundred and twenty five per 100 Spanish dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned on board the transport "Moira," at Hongkong, and at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at Macao, until noon of the 10th proximo.

$ 1000.

Rs. 225

JAMES RAMSAY,
Assistant Paymaster.

"Moira" Hongkong Pay Office,
3rd March, 1842.

OFFERTAS para o supprimento de Patacas em sommas de nam menos de mil Patacas, pata Letras sacadas sobre o muito Honravel Governador da India em conselho a 30 dias de vista, ao cambio de duzentas vinte e cinco Rupias por cem Patacas (Patacas Espanholas a par) se recebem no escriptorio do abaixo assignado, a bordo do transporte "Moira" em Hongkong ou no dos Srs. Jardine Matheson & Ca., em Macao, ate ao meio dia, no dia 10 de Abril proximo futuro

JAMES RAMSAY,
Ajudante do Pagador.

Navio "Moira" em Hongkong Escriptorio, da Pagadoria, 3 de Março de 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
TO SAIL ON THE 6TH APRIL.

THE Clipper Brig "ALGERINE," CHAS. BUCKTON, Commander. For freight or passage apply to

Messrs JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
or the Captain, at Hongkong.

Macao, 25th March, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE "COWASJEE FAMILY," will be despatched for the above ports, on the 1st April. For freight or passage, apply to

D & M. RUSTOMJEE, & Co.

Macao, March 21st, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT ON CHARTER.

THE A 1, British Barque "ANN," 271 Tons Register, Captain MACALPINE, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, March 18th, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE ANONYMA, Captain VAUX, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 18th March 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
To the East Coast of China or any Ports in Asia or the West Coast of South America.

THE new clipper ARROW, Captain GRANT, R. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHELON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine 1200 ton ship RELIANCE, captain GREER, has half her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

J. COOLIDGE,—Canton.
or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR BOMBAY, WITH ALL DESPATCH.

THE Ship BOMBAY CASTLE, captain BAKER. For freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

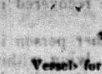
To Great Britain or any Port in India.

THE A 1, British Barque "SAPPHO," captain DUNLOP, 360 Tons Register O. M. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 15th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.



THE British Brig SOUNDAPORVY, built in India in 1830 and recoppered last December, 205 tons register, has good accommodations between decks and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Agents in this place, in connection with Messrs. JOHN GLADSTONE & Co. of Liverpool.

GLADSTONE HAY WYLLIE & Co.

Calcutta, 17th January, 1842.

TO MERCHANTS &c.—A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived in China, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Mercantile House as Corresponding or General Clerk; he has for some years been similarly engaged, and can give the most unexceptionable references as to his qualifications and respectability. Applications addressed to "S. H. care of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., will meet with the promptest attention.

MRS. FLAHERTY, IRISH ROYAL Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.
Hongkong.

ADVERTISIMENT.—The Rev. THEODORE JOSET, Procurador of the Missions of the Propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic Mission at Hongkong, takes the liberty of making an appeal to the friends of Humanity and Religion,

Observing the rapid formation of the settlement at Hongkong, and anticipating that a portion of its garrison will consist of Catholic soldiers, he proposes to erect a Church for their accommodation as well as for the great number of persons, who may be expected to resort to the island from every part of the world.

He desires also to establish a school for the instruction of Youth; proposing not only to teach them the English and Chinese languages, but particularly to imbue their minds with the principles of Integrity and Justice, that they may become useful and faithful assistants to Commercial houses; and he confidently solicits the aid of the benevolent to enable him to effect this desirable object.

Macao, 24th February, 1842.

CARD.—J. R. HURD, late of SINGAPORE,—begs to inform the public of HONGKONG, MACAO and CANTON, that he has established himself as a SHIP WRIGHT and ENGINEER in the QUEEN'S ROAD, on the BRITISH ISLAND of HONGKONG; and respectfully solicits their patronage, which he hope to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorized to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao 7th February, 1842.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS WILLIAM LOCKWOOD MACKRAS was this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1842.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Ynarteguyen. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Esq.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Granite Godown No. 46 Queen's Road Hongkong, will be completed and ready on the 1st proximo for the reception of Merchandize on rent at low rates. This Godown has a Stone Pier in front, 275 feet long and is situated at a distance above high water mark with a double sea wall that will protect it against the rise of the sea usual in Typhoons.

For the Convenience of Vessels discharging in front of the Godown, white and black buoys have been laid down at a short distance from the shore, the white in 3 fathoms, black 2½ fathoms, with good holding ground.

Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

AVIZO.—FELIPPE JOZE DE FREITAS, pertende vender as suas propriedades de cazas sitas na Praia Manduco e na travessa do mato da Penha; quem as pertender, pode fazer proposta vosal, ou por escrito. Tambem tem para venda vinho tinto e branco em barris, e agoardente de uvas, vinho X rey engarrafado, Galha de Setubal, Moscatel, Malvazia, Carcavellos, e Genebra em botijas; hums porçam de madeiras de Manila de differentes tamanhos, quatro mastros grandes, huma cadeia com ancora de ferro nova.

NOTICE.—FELIPPE JOZE DE FREITAS, intends selling his property in the Houses situated in the Praya Manduco in the street Mato da Penha. Intending purchasers may either make their proposals in person or by writing.

He has also for sale, Red and White Wines in barrels, Grape Brandy, bottled Sherry, Galha of Setubal, Moscadel, Malvazia, Carcavellos, and Gin in bottles; lots of Manilla wood of different dimensions, four large masts, one new chain cable and anchor.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing, Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescop s, Stationery and Perfumery, in Large or small quantities, at moderate prices.

Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.
20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building.

Also
Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
" and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.
General Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 29th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Size. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.
Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY designed to assist Beginners in learning Chinese, 8p. Drs. 8

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in *Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. CALLERY.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal quarto. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —and *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839, Nos 14, 18, 45. 1840. No 27. 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 6, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 14 and Sup., 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.
IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for* 1842. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1½, to non subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current for* the years 1835, 36 37, 38 bound at $ 3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at $ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound at $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ 6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. STADE, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.
Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—THE *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents, Apply at the *Canton Register* Office. Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37 50 cents each & 1839, 1 Sp Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100	}	$2.
Opium Orders ..... "		
Circulars &c ..... "		
Comptador's Notes &c ..... "		
Ships and Boats Notes and receipts ..... "	}	$ 4
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c "		
Navy Bills ..... "		
Policies, and Folio pages ..... "	}	$ 5
Auction Bills ..... "		

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

From the Friend of China, March 24.

Notification.

The publication of the Hongkong Gazette under the authority of government, will be discontinued from this date: but all public orders and notifications appearing in "The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," with the signatures of duly authorized functionaries of the government, are still to be considered as official. By order,

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, March 23rd, 1842.

Chas. E. Stewart, Esq., is appointed to be assistant secretary and treasurer to the superintendents of the trade of British subjects in China, from this date. By order,

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1842.

The following amended regulations for the shipping in the ports of Hongkong and Tinghae (or Chusan), are promulgated for general information and guidance, under the authority of his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart, her majesty's plenipotentiary, and chief superintendent of trade in China. By order,

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1842.

Regulations.

Art. I.—Every master or other person in charge of any merchant vessel, arriving at either of the said ports, is to take up the berth pointed out by the harbour master, and not to remove from it without his permission, under a penalty of $100; which penalty is to be recovered in the manner hereinafter set forth.

Art. II.—Every master or other person in charge of any merchant vessel, lying within either of the said ports, shall immediately remove such vessel to any new berth pointed out by the harbour master, under a fine of $20 for every hour that the vessel shall remain in her old berth, after a written notice to quit, signed by the harbour master, shall have been delivered on board of her.

Art. III.—All masters or other persons in charge of vessels are immediately to strike their topgallant yards and masts, and to have their jib and spanker booms rigged close in, when called upon to do so; and are, generally, to follow such directions as the state of the weather, the crowded condition of the port, or other circumstances, may render necessary or expedient in the judgment of the harbour master, with a view to the safety of the whole shipping: and any master, or other persons in charge of vessels disobeying or neglecting this regulation will subject themselves to a fine not exceeding $200, exclusive of payment of all expences that may be incurred by reason of their said vessels breaking adrift and occasioning damage, subsequent to the precautionary orders of the harbour master being delivered on board.

Art. IV.—Transports entitled to carry pendants will be always berthed by their own agent; and the harbour master will make application to the senior naval officers on the spot, respecting any movement connected with such transport that he may judge necessary for the general safety of the shipping in either of the said ports.

Art. V.—All seamen permitted to land from transports or other merchant ships or vessels, on liberty, are to be furnished with tickets of leave, from the master or person in charge of the vessel to which such seamen may belong; but this regulation is not to be considered applicable to men who may come on shore, for a short time, on duty or business.

Art. VI.—All mails, packets, letters, &c. to the address of the post master, or other public functionaries, are to be delivered to the harbour master immediately on the arrival of vessels in either of the said ports.

Art. VII.—All masters or other persons in charge of vessels about to proceed to sea are to give notice thereof to the harbour master *at least* 24 hours before the time of intended departure; and it is hereby notified that no vessel will be allowed to depart, the master or other persons in charge of which shall not have previously paid any fines or expences awarded or incurred for breaches of these regulations.

Art. VIII.—It being obviously necessary, that all vessels should be furnished with some sort of port Clearance, or certificate of their being allowed to proceed on their intended voyages from the said ports of Hongkong and Tinghae (Chusan), to obviate the risk of their being detained at sea, on account of informality by any of her majesty's ships which they may fall in with, it is further notified, that the harbour masters of the said ports will henceforward furnish to all ships such port Clearances, or certificates, agreeable to a form to be deposited in their offices, and will likewise attest their manifests (duplicates whereof are to be left with the said harbour masters); and every vessel neglecting to obtain these papers previous to her departure will do so at her own risk of being seized and detained.

Art. IX.—All passage boats, lorchas, or other small vessels, plying between Hongkong and Macao or Canton, are required to make known their intended departure two hours before they start, by hoisting a blue peter.

Art. X.—Masters or other persons in charge of vessels, boats, &c. will be expected to conform to all ordinary port regulations, in addition to those herein specified: and they are warned particularly not to throw overboard any stone or other ballast.

Art. XI.—All persons are required to take notice, that the authority of the harbour masters extends to the preservation of order at the several landing places in the harbour,—as well as to the regulation, in concert with the chief magistrate at Hongkong, and the military magistrate at Tinghae, of all native boats that ply for hire; and any complaints against such boats are to be laid in the first instance before the said harbour masters.

All fines for breaches of these regulations will be proceeded for, before the chief magistrate at Hongkong and the military magistrate at Tinghae, who are hereby authorized, at the written request and complaint of the harbour masters to summon the parties charged, and thereupon to make summary decision; and all fines that may be recovered will go to the use of her majesty the queen. By order,

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

The annexed notification is published for general information. By order,

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1842.

Notification.

His excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary &c. &c., deems is expedient to intimate to all persons interested in the subject, that it is his intention to appoint very shortly a committee consisting of not less than three members, to investigate any claims that may yet be pending regarding allotted locations of ground of whatever description, and to finally define and mark off the limits of all locations that have yet been sold or granted on any other terms.

The committee will likewise definitively fix the direction, breadth &c. &c., of the queen's" and all other existing public roads within the settlement, and will be empowered to order the immediate removal of any encroachment that may be found to have been unauthorizedly made upon then, the expence of such removal being chargeable to the individuals to whom the locations in which they have been made belong.

The committee will further be instructed to turn it's attention to the examination of the best points for laying down new lines of roads, beyond those that have already been marked off, with a view of providing locations to meet the demands for them that may be expected from the rapidly increasing population of the Colony, both European and native; and any suggestion that individuals may wish to offer on this part of the committee's proceedings, will receive from it the fullest consideration: but it is at the same time expressly notified, that no purchases, or renting of ground from the natives formerly, or now, in possession, will be recognized or confirmed, unless the previous sanction of the constituted authorities shall have been obtained, it being the basis of the footing on which the island of Hongkong has been taken possession of, and is to be held pending the queen's royal and gracious commands, that the proprietary of the soil is vested in, and appertains solely to, the crown. On the same principle, the reclaiming of land beyond high water mark must be deemed an infringement on the royalties of her majesty, and it is therefore positively prohibited by any private persons.

God save the queen of England.

Dated at Hongkong government house, this 22d day of March, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Government house, Hongkong.
22d March, 1842.

Gentlemen.—You are aware that some of the hongmerchants lately paid a visit to Macao, and it is probably by this time known to most of you that the object of that visit was to find out whether the provincial government of Canton would be allowed to rebuild the Bogue and other dismantled forts, or to erect new ones, on this side of the Whampoa anchorage.

Although I of course declined having any sort of intercourse with the hongmerchants, I took advantage of the kindness of a friend to let these individuals know in distinct terms that orders had been long issued to prevent the

repair of the old, or the erection of any new work lower down than Whampoa, and that the consequence of any attempt of the sort would be the renewal of hostilities in the Canton river, the stoppage of trade, and consequent distress to the province and city.

I therefore warning will have the desired effect, and that matters will be allowed to go on in their present tranquil course; but I nevertheless, think it my duty to acquaint you with my resolution, which has been fully approved and confirmed by the experienced judgment of the senior officer of h. m. navy in the Canton river; and in doing so, I would request you individually and collectively to give me the earliest possible notice of any collecting of materials, assembling of workmen, or other apparently defensive (though in reality offensive) preparations that yourselves or your agents may perceive on the river below Whampoa. It is superfluous for me to observe that the safety of the shipping and their crews at that anchorage imperatively demands every precaution and vigilance; and I feel assured you will cheerfully aid me in the manner I have pointed out.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

To the mercantile community at Hongkong, Macao, &c.

On Friday last, royal salutes were fired from the batteries and ships of war in honor of the birth of the prince royal. As usual on such occasions of public rejoicing, ten of the unhappy men confined in h. m. gaol were restored to freedom.

CAUGHT AFTER PIRATES.—On Tuesday, the 22nd instant, the h. c. steamer Ariadne and Hooghly, under command of captain Nias, c. n. of h. m. s. Herald proceeded to the Island of Chungchow [Cheungchow, long island, we believe], in consequence of representations from a man, passing over from Macao to Hongkong, that he had been attacked by pirates, and his boat and property carried into Chungchow, while he was allowed singly to proceed in a small boat to Hongkong, in order to arrange for the ransom of the property. They succeeded, we hear in recovering the man's boat, and rescuing such individuals from on board it as were kept in restraint; but no trace of the property was found. It was stated, we believe, that it had been taken away in boats; but would be brought back; and the steamers therefore returned in the afternoon, bringing with them hostages for the restoration of what had been stolen. As these hostages have been delivered over to the chief magistrate for examination, we must await the result of that examination, for further particulars.

NATIVE POPULATION OF HONGKONG.

Queen's town.

(Extending from the East to the West Barracks.)

	Shops.	Souls.
Chandlers,	67	402
Butchers,	7	56
Bakers,	6	39
Confectioners,	1	10
Greengrocers,	4	31
Fishmongers,	3	17
Rice dealers,	1	9
Eating houses,	3	28
Apothecaries,	6	22
Carpenters,	17	506
Blacksmiths,	7	53
Silversmiths,	2	14
Boat-builders,	6	59
Masons,	1	200
Bamboo workers,	3	43
Tailors,	14	99
Shoemakers,	5	28
Drapers,	4	36
Barbers,	11	66
Stationers,	1	3
Pawnbrokers,	1	8
School masters,	2	10
Tinmen,	3	17
Watchmakers,	6	42
Shroffs,	2	12
Opium sellers,	26	131
Prostitutes,	23	439
Compradors,	8	100
Bricklayers,		600
Brickmakers,		50
Lime-burners,		120
Rope-makers,		10
House-painters,		30
Labourers,		1000
Thieves,		600
In the employ of Europeans,		300
Having no ostensible employment,		500
Boat population,		2100
Total,		8141
Chek-chu,		3000
Wang-mei-shung,		200
Heongkong,		300
Shek-pei-wan,		200
Soo-koon-poo,		80
In the different hamlets,		400
Grand Total,		12,321

TRANSLATION.

On the 2nd day of the 4th month, the following imperial rescript was delivered to the cabinet.

"Yutai has just reported that, in Hupé province in the district of Tsingyang, Chung Jinshu and other lawless people have riotously assembled together in large numbers, causing disturbance, killing officers of the government, and holding possession of the walled district town. Our pleasure has already been declared, that Yutai (the governor general of Hupé and Hunan), and Lyu Yunhyao, (the commander-in-chief in Hupé), be directed to select the best troops of the province, and to proceed to the destruction of these insurgents: and also, that 2,000 of the best troops of the united provinces of Shensi and Kensu be sent to Hupé, to be at the disposal of those officers."

"The insurgents being in possession of the more difficult passes, and well-protected in the rear, are gradually extending their wings, and are even now beginning to stop up the important routes, and to make for themselves military weapons. It is most incumbent that speediest measures be adopted for their utter annihilation, lest the evil spread still more widely. Let Tse Shin (lately joint commissioner in Canton), retaining the office of joint-commissioner, and taking with him the seals of that office, proceed with speed to Hupé, and unite with Yutai and Lyu Yunhyao in active measures for the rapid destruction of the insurgents."

"Make these commands known, by an express travelling six hundred *le* daily."

(Respect this.)

Inquest.

On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Victoria tavern on the body of Leong Afat, a carpenter, who was killed by the falling of a newly erected wall. Verdict, accidental death; with a deodand of 15 dollars on the house. [Two other Chinese suffered severely from the same accident.]

Police Reports.

(Before the Chief Magistrate.)

Benjamin Smonds was brought up on a charge of having been drunk and riotous the previous evening.

It appeared that the accused, who was a seaman belonging to the Ariadne, steamer, having a few dollars in his pocket, determined according to his own eccentric phraseology to have a blow-out at the Britain's boast. Potations deep and strong did the favored one of the goddess indulge in, and the outward and visible signs of the inward and spiritual grace but too soon developed themselves;—he burned to knock down a policeman, which feat he accomplished at the price of his liberty. Vainly did he invoke Ariadne to assist him as she did Theseus, and get him out of the scrape; the ruthless constable insisted upon his company to the gaol.

The magistrate sent him to the senior naval officer with a letter of introduction.

Choo Ahe, a Chinese, was charged with stealing a log of wood.

As the felony was ungarnished with anything like atrocity, arising, as Choo Ahe himself stated, in a simple mistake respecting his right to the article he was sentenced to receive 20 bamboos.—(P. of C. & H. G., March 24.)

ALL RETURNS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

MARCH 29TH 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Dec.	Singapore	29th Jany.
U. States	15th Oct.	Java	5th Jany.
Calcutta	22nd Jany.	Manila	12th Feby.
Bombay	15th Jany.	Australasia	15th Jany.
Chusan	3rd Feby.	Ningpo	
Chinkiang		Amoy	29th Jany.

March.	ARRIVED.	From
24.	ARRAN, (U. S.) *Dunlavey*,	Liverpool.
24.	MOULMEIN, *Pritt*,	Batavia and Bombay.
25.	SIR ROBERT PEEL, *Crair*,	Singapore.
25.	JOHN HORTON, *Cunningham*,	Liverpool.
26.	CECILIA, *Campbell*,	Bells.
26.	CHUSAN, *Baird*,	Bombay.
27.	QUEEN MAB, *Astley*,	Liverpool.
28.	PRIMA DONNA, *Kell*,	Do.

March.	SAILED.	For
23.	ARETHUSA, *Christian*,	Batavia.
23.	POTENTATE, *Ramsay*,	Amoy.
23.	DIANA, *Cheyne*,	Manila.
24.	MARY ISBIR, *Boyd*,	Amoy.
25.	KESTREL, *Reawais*,	Chusan.
25.	PEDRUS, *Triggs*,	Singapore.
—.	ARUN, *Kellock*,	Chusan.
—.	AUSTRALASIAN PACKET, *Hill*,	Amoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Lady Leith, Dovecot, Anna Eliza.
From Liverpool.—Robert Whitewsy, Abbots Reading, John Christian.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.
From do. via Manila.—Borrussin.
From Calcutta.—Harlequin, Dido, Falcon, Laurence.
From Bombay.—Mor, Wild Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Strabane, Corsair, Montague, Ceylon, Goodsuccess, Vestal, Bombay.
From Madras.—Juverna.
From Singapore.—Henry John Yates.
From Port Nicholson, New Zealand. Amelia Thompson, Dawson.
From Java.—Orion.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS OF ALL NATION.

THE editor of the Canton Register has the pleasure to hereby inform the captains of ships of all nations arriving in the Chinese waters from any part of the world, that he will be happy to supply them with a copy of the *Canton Register gratis*, with all *supplements* and *extras*, during their stay in China on the condition that they do, immediately on their arrival, forward to him the latest papers, either *English* or *Foreign*, and communicate to him the dates from their ports of departure and arriving in China: as well as with all notable occurrences on their voyage, ships spoken with or signalized, rocks or shoals, or new natural productions discovered, remarkable states of and changes in the weather, names of captains and officers, health of crews, accidents, casualties, quantity and description of cargo, &c. &c. &c.

The editor trust it will be evident that communications of intelligence, such as is detailed above, is of great moment to the shipping and commercial interests of the British empire; and that, consequently, when complying with the editor's earnest request to communicate such intelligence, on the terms proposed, as speedily as possible, captains of vessels will then, by so more particular discharge of their professional duty, forward the interests of their owners, employers and consignees, in which their own interests are so intimately involved, while at the same time they will confer a great benefit on the whole civilized world.

N. B. The captain's copies of the C. R. will be forwarded, under cover, to their respective consignees or agents.

The ships arrived from England and India have brought us papers and some of the periodicals usually transmitted to us: but the news is old.

We are again obliged for much information that we have republished from *The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*: —the assumption of either designation stamps this publication as being the patronised, and official organ of the government of Hongkong: this fact is, avowed in the first notification of its *first* number; the bastard calf—the *prospectus* only—yet worthy to be immortalized as the *first*:—what mother forgets her *first*?—we have already remarked upon:—for the present we merely say that the motto of the first number—as it appears—was so ill chosen as to be expunged from the second. however let us preserve it:—

Nemini subjectus, suis viribus innitens.

Alas! that government patronage should have the effect of some herbs:—depriving men of a boasted virility.

We are much obliged to *a Beaten horse* for his account of the second meeting of the *Koolongsoo* races; and the whole of his welcome communication is in type, and we intended to gratify ourselves, *a Beaten horse*, and the public, by its appearance in our present number; to attain this desired end the *copy*, without much of our inspection,—as we had many other affairs to attend to,—was at once put into the hands of our compositor:—but when both *copy* and *proof* were placed before us, we found we had a task to perform in reading the first correctly, that is,—so as to rightly understand the writer's relation, and then to correct the exquisitely imperfect *proof*, that, after an attempt of an hour's duration, we abandoned it. But the account of the *second Koolongsoo meeting* shall still grace our pages.

Grateful as we beg to express ourselves to be for all favours of communication,—and as we have been ever,—we be; to repeat a request, often made by *gentlemen of the press*; namely:—that the favours of our obliging and respected contributors should be written *only* on one side of a sheet, and in the *roundest* and most *legible* hand:—for few know the causeless, annoying, and almost ceaseless trouble to editor and compositors—caused by a careless inattention to these trifling matters.

Before we were in ——, that is, —amongst the printer's devils,—we, like others aloft, were happy in our ignorance; but a leading London Journal rejected our first lucubration only because it was written in as "a damned cramped hand as they ever saw."—and on both sides of a sheet: our late experience leads us perfectly to understand and to justify the rejection:—but if in London, "with all appliances and means to boot," such difficulties are felt in the performance of an editor's duties, how must they be encreased in this country, where only foreign compositors can be engaged?

We hope we have not said too much on this subject; and we will conclude with one more observation—it is not a difficult task to *write thunder* for a newspaper;—but first to write and then to have all the bother of its reverberating sounds, and to direct the course of the lightning, is one of the most arksome tasks of the *press*.

For the future more prudent conduct of our contemporaries and ourselves, we have thought it right, under present circumstances, to publish the following extract from the duke of Wellington's despatches, as published by colonel Gurwood. The extract is to be found in a letter addressed to lord Liverpool, dated Nov. 21, 1809.

"My lord,—I beg to call your lordship's attention to the frequent paragraphs in the English newspapers, describing the position, the numbers, the objects, and the means of attaining them possessed by the armies in Spain and Portugal. In some instances the English newspapers have accurately stated, not only the regiments occupying a position, but the number of men fit for duty of which each regiment was composed; and this intelligence must have reached the enemy at the same time that it did me, at a moment at which it was most important that he should not receive it. The newspapers have recently published an account of the defensive positions occupied by the different English and Portuguese corps, which certainly conveyed to the enemy the first knowledge he had of them; and I enclose a paragraph recently published, describing the line of operation I should follow in case of the occurrence of a certain event, the preparations I had made for that operation, and where I had formed my magazines. It is not necessary to inquire in what manner the newspapers acquire this species of information; but if the editors really feel an anxiety for the success of the military operations in the Peninsula, they will refrain from giving the information to the public, as they must know that their papers are read by the enemy, and that the information which they are desirous of conveying to their English readers is mischievous to the public, exactly in proportion as it is well-founded and correct. Your lordship will be the best judge whether any other measures ought to be adopted to prevent the publication of this description of intelligence. I can only assure you that it will increase materially the difficulty of all operations in this country."

Uses of Sickness.—Sickness is the mother of modesty, putteth us in mind of our mortality; and, when we are in the full career of our worldly pomp and jollity, she pulleth us by the ear, and maketh us know ourselves. Pliny calls it the sum of philosophy, if we could but perform that in our health which we promise in our sickness; for what sick man (as Secundus expostulates with Rufus) was ever lascivious, covetous, or ambitious? He envies no man, admires no man, flatters no man, despiseth no man, listens not after lies and tales, &c. And were it not for such gentle remembrances, men would have no moderation of themselves: they would be worse than tigers, wolves, and lions; who should keep them in awe? Princes, masters, parents, magistrates, judges, friends, enemies, fair or foul means cannot contain us; but a little sickness (as Chrysostom observes) will correct and amend us. And, therefore, with good discretion, Jovianus Pontanus caused this short sentence to be engraven on his tomb in Naples:—"Labour, sorrow, grief, sickness, want, and woe, to serve proud masters, bear that superstitious yoke, and bury your dearest friends, &c., are the sauces of our life." If the disease be continuate and painful to thee, it will not surely last; and a light affliction, which is but for a moment, causeth unto us a far more excellent and eternal weight of glory (2 Cor. iv. 17) be courageous; there is as much valour to be showed in thy bed, as in an army or at a sea fight: thou shalt be rid at last. In the mean time, let it take its course; thy mind is not any way disabled. Bilibaldus Pirkimerus, senator to Charles V., ruled all Germany, lying most part of his days sick of the gout upon his bed. The more violent thy torture is, the less it will continue; and, though it be severe and hideous for the time, comfort thyself, as martyrs do, with honour and immortality. That famous philosopher Epicurus, having in as miserable pain of stone and colic as a man might endure, solaced himself with a conceit of immortality: the joy of his soul for his rare inventions repelled the pain of his bodily torments.—Burton's Anat. of Melancholy.

Manners in Asia Minor.—The interest of our halt was greatly increased by our observing an almost uninterrupted train of cattle and people moving from the valleys to the cool places for the summer season—the *yerilassies*. I was much struck by the simplicity and patriarchal appearance of the several families, which brought forcibly to mind the descriptions of pastoral life in bible history.... In advance of the pastoral groups were the straggling goats, browsing on the fresh blossoms of the wild almond as they passed. In more steady courses followed the small black cattle, with their calves, and among them several asses, carrying in saddle-bags those calves that were too young to follow their watchful mothers. Then came the flocks of sheep and the camels, each with their young; two or three fine-grown camels bearing piled loads of ploughs, tent poles, kettles, pans, presses, and all the utensils for the dairy; and amidst this rustic load was always seen the rich Turkey carpet and damask cushions, the pride even of the tented Turk. Behind these portions of the train I must place, with more finish, the family—the foreground of my picture. An old man, and generally his wife, head the clan, which consists of several generations; many of them must have seen near fivescore summers on the mountains: the old man, grasping a long stick, leads his children with a firm step. His son, the master of the flocks, follows with his wife; she his often seated on a horse, with a child in her arms; and other horses are led, all clothed with the gay trappings of a Turkish steed. Asses are allotted to the younger children, who are placed amidst the domestic stores, and never without a pet cat in their arms: long tresses of hair hang down their necks, and are kept closely to the head by a circlet of coins. By their side walks the eldest son, with all the air and alacrity of a young sportsman; over his shoulder hangs a long-barrelled gun, in his hand is the cage of a decoy partridge, and a classic-looking hound follows at his heels: a number of shepherd-boys mingle with the flocks and bring up the rear. The gay costume, the varied noises of the cattle, and the high glee attending the party on this annual expedition, must be supplied by the imagination. I should think that twenty families passed in succession during our halt, few of them having less than one hundred head of stock, and many had more. In some families, attendants, servants or farming-labourers, were among the cattle, generally with their aprons tied around them, in which they carried two or three young kids: they had often over their shoulders a small calf, with all its legs held together on the breast, exactly as seen in offerings on the bas-reliefs at Xanthus and elsewhere. The longevity of the people in this pastoral country is very remarkable. I am sure that we have seen at least twenty peasants within the last two days above a hundred years of age, and apparently still enjoying health and activity of body: in some instances the mind appeared wandering. An old-looking hag, screaming violently, seized my servant Manis, and asked if he was come to take away her other child for a soldier; for if he were gone, she should have none, left to take care of her. The temperate habits of the Turks, as well as some of their customs, may in part account for the prolongation of life in this country. One custom I may mention as tending to diminish the cares of age, and to show the excellence of these simple people. When sons grow up and marry, the father gives over to them his flocks and property, and trusts to the known and natural affection of his children to take care of him in his declining years: to a son his parents are always his first charge.—*Fellows's second excursion in Asia Minor*.

EDICTED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1 50
do. repetitions half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 14. TUESDAY, APRIL 5TH, 1842. No. 590.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Barque CECILIA, 310 Tons, Captain CAMPBELL, will be despatched for Singapore on Wednesday the 13th instant. For freight apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 5th April, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Brig JANE, 200 Tons, Captain BEGG, is daily expected, and will have quick despatch for the above Ports direct. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO SAIL ON THE 6TH APRIL.

THE Clipper Brig "ALGERINE," CHAS. BUCKTON, Commander. For freight or passage apply to

Messrs JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
or the Captain, at Hongkong.

Macao, 25th March, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT ON CHARTER

THE A 1. British Barque "ANN," 271 Tons Register, Captain MACALPINE, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive Cargo. Apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, March 18th, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE new clipper ARROW, Captain GERAE, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHELON & Co.

FOR LONDON

THE fine 1200 ton ship RELIANCE, captain GREEN, has half her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

J. COOLIDGE,—Canton.
or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recoppered last December, 205 tons register, has good accommodations between decks and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to

Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Agents in this place, in connection with Messrs. JOHN GLADSTONE & Co. of Liverpool.

GLADSTONE HAY WYLLIE & Co.

Calcutta, 17th January, 1842.

TO MERCHANTS &c.—A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived in China, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Mercantile House as Corresponding or General Clerk; he has for some years been similarly engaged, and can give the most unexceptionable references as to his qualifications and respectability. Applications addressed to S. H. care of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & C., will meet with the promptest attention.

MRS. FLAYHERTY, 18 ROYAL IRISH, Stragg, Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest head from London.

Hongkong.

CIRCULAR.—Messrs D. WILSON & Co. of Calcutta, beg respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, residents of Hongkong, also the Officers of H. M. Army and Navy, and Captains of Ships trading to the Port, that they have, for the present commenced business as general store-keepers at the Algerine Depot Queen's Road, Hongkong, immediately opposite to Fearon's wharf, where store of every kind, and in any quantity may be had, and guaranteed to be of the very best description.

Messrs D. WILSON & Co. in soliciting your kind support, beg to state that if sufficient encouragement is given to their best endeavours to supply all requisites at very moderate charges, it is their intention to form an establishment to be regularly supplied from London and Calcutta, and with wines, from the first houses in Bordeaux, Epernay, Oporto, Cadiz, and Madeira direct.—to supply every kind of stores which may be required in a new Colony, and also for the shipping department—to erect a news room well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and also a Billiard Table, kept perfectly select by the admission of members and their friends only, on the principle of the London Club Houses; also to attach a comfortable and well conducted Hotel, and to increase their establishment to the necessities of the Port, in luxuries as well as requisities, and that no endeavour shall be wanting on their part to ensure the same patronage which has been extended to them at Calcutta and Darjeeling.

The "Algerine" brig will leave this for Calcutta for a fresh supply of stores of all necessary kinds on the 6th of next month.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Rev. THEODORE JOSET, Procurador of the Missions of the Propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic Mission at Hongkong, takes the liberty of making an appeal to the friends of Humanity and Religion.

Observing the rapid formation of the settlement at Hongkong, and anticipating that a portion of its garrison will consist of Catholic soldiers, he proposes to erect a Church for their accommodation as well as for the great number of persons, who may be expected to resort to the island from every part of the world.

He desires also to establish a school for the instruction of Youth; proposing not only to teach them the English and Chinese languages, but particularly to imbue their minds with the principles of Integrity and Justice, that they may become useful and faithful assistants to Commercial houses; and he confidently solicits the aid of the benevolent to enable him to effect this desirable object.

Macao, 24th February, 1842.

A CARD.—J. R. BURD, late of SINGAPORE,—begs to inform the public of HONGKONG, MACAO, and CANTON, that he has established himself as a SHIP-WRIGHT and ENGINEER in the QUEEN'S ROAD, on the BRITISH ISLAND of HONGKONG; and respectfully solicits their patronage, which he hope to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.

P. DE LAS HERAS.

Macao 7th February, 1842.

TO LET.—A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yrureta-goyena. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Esq.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints, and other stores by C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Granite Godown No. 46, Queen's Road Howqua, will be completed and ready on the 1st proximo for the reception of Merchandize on rent at low rates. This Godown has a Stone Pier in front, 275 feet long and is situated at a distance above high water mark with a double sea wall that will protect it against the rise of the sea usual in Typhoons.

For the Convenience of Vessels discharging in front of the Godown, white and black buoys have been laid down at a short distance from the shore, the white in 3 fathoms, black 2½ fathoms, with good holding ground.

Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

AVIZO.—FELIPPE JOZE DE FREITAS, pertende vender as suas propriedades de cazas sitas na Praia Manduco, e na travessa do mato da Penha; quem as pertender, pode fazer proposta vocal, ou por escrito. Tambem tem para venda vinho tinto e branco em barris, e agoardente de uvas, vinho Xeres enzarrafado, Galha de Setubal, Moscatel, Malvazia, Carcavellos, e Genebra em botijas; huma porçam de madeiras de Manilla de differentes tamanhos, quatro mastros grandes, huma cadeia com ancora de ferro novo.

NOTICE.—FELIPPE JOZE DE FREITAS, intends selling his property in the Houses situated in the Praya-Manduco in the street Mato de Penha. Intending purchasers may either make their proposals in person or by writing.

He has also for sale Red and White Wines in barrels, Grape Brandy, bottled Sherry, Galha of Situbal, Muscadel, Malvazia, Carcavellos, and Gin in bottles; lots of Manila wool of different dimensions, four large masts, one new chain cable and anchor.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Wine Clothing, Shoes, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.

20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also

Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
" 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.
General Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Four good Spars of 71-65-64-60 feet long, also Russian Cordage, Felter, Lead in Sheets, Chains and Anchors of large Sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese. Sp. Drs. 8.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes. Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839, Nos. 14, 18, 45. 1840. No 27. 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 13 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for* 1842. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1½; to non subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36 37, 38 bound a $ 3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound a $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ 6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Esq. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.

Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office. Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1. Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	
Opium Orders	"	$2.
Circulars &c.	"	
Comprador's Notes &c.	"	
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"	$ 4
Navy Bills	"	
Policies and Folio pages	"	
Auction Bills	"	$ 5

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

Circular.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

HER Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China has great pleasure in announcing to her majesty's subjects the complete repulse of two bodies of Chinese troops which attacked the British positions at Ningpo and Chinhae at daylight on the morning of the 10th of last month.

During the whole of February, almost daily intelligence reached the head quarters of her majesty's forces showing that the Chinese high authorities contemplated some active operations, but they were from time to time deferred on such frivolous pretences, that it appears their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief had gone over to Chusan to make arrangements at that place preparatory to a forward movement of a portion at least of her majesty's combined forces.

In this state matters remained until the date and hour above mentioned, when a considerable body of Chinese, estimated at from 10 to 12000 men, advanced upon the south and west gates of Ningpo, got over the walls and penetrated to the market place in the centre of the city, where they were met by our troops and instantly driven back with great loss; in fact, it would seem that the moment the Chinese troops found themselves so warmly received, their sole object was to get out of the city as fast as possible, and in their retreat to the south gate, the field guns drawn by popies came up and opened on a dense mass with grape and canister, at a distance less than 100 yards. Above 250 dead bodies were found inside the walls, and when the accounts came away. Her majesty's 49th regiment had not returned from the pursuit of the discomfited and flying enemy.

Whilst these operations were progressing on shore, a number of fire boats (sampans) lashed together with chains, were floated down the river, and were towed into the mid by the boats of the Sesostris steamer. In the meantime a gun was brought down a lane in the eastern suburb (across the river) and as the inhabitants had been previously warned that any such attempt would bring chastisement upon them, her majesty's ship Modeste opened her guns, and did great execution in that quarter.

The attack on Chinhae was much more feeble. The enemy advanced to the North gate, where they were driven off by the guard, and followed by one company (afterwards reinforced by three others) of her majesty's 55th regiment, who killed 30 men and two mandarins in the pursuit.

Simultaneously with the attack on the city of Chinhae, five sampans chained together were set adrift to burn the shipping at that anchorage, but they all went on shore above the ships of war and merchant vessels and did no sort of harm.

Shortly before these repulses occurred, the Nemesis steamer was sent from Chusan to reconnoitre the island of Taisan, where it was understood Chinese troops were collecting with the purpose of attacking her majesty's forces at Tinghae. The steamer sent her boats into a creek where they were fired on, and in consequence commander Collinson and lieut. Hall landed the steamer's ship's company, when the Chinese fled with the loss of about thirty killed and a number wounded. The steamer's boats then set fire to a number of junks which had also fired on her, and returned to Chinhae.

Their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief had gone back to Ningpo, and proposed to follow up the repulses the enemy had experienced, by active measures.

It affords her majesty's plenipotentiary the highest satisfaction to close the circular by stating that in these attempts of the enemy, her majesty's combined force had not lost a man.

The latest intelligence from the head quarters of the Chinese army south of the Hangchow river, speak of the troops being in almost a state of insubordination, and in want of supplies &c.

The emperor had ordered, that the provinces which are the seat of the war, should bear the expences of it, and as the inhabitants seem resolved to make no further sacrifices, there appears every probability of the army dissolving itself, and becoming totally disorganized.

God save the queen.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Dated at Macao on the 1st day of April, 1842.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gezette, March 31.

Notification.

With reference to the notification dated on the 22d instant the following gentlemen are appointed a committee to carry into effect the objects therein described.

With the sanction of major gen. Burrell c.b. — Major Malcolm, Capt. Meick, h m.'s 49th foot; Ensign Sargent; R. Woosnam, esq.

With the sanction of capt. sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B. — Mr. Pascoe, 2d master of her majesty's ship Blenheim.

Capt. Mylius, land officer, will attend the committee for the purpose of giving effect to its proceedings, by laying down the necessary landmarks, boundaries, roads &c. &c.

The committee will report to government any cases in which they are of opinion, that the native Chinese should be remunerated for ground, which was in their possession previous to the occupation of the island by her majesty's forces, and which may have been appropriated, as well as the amount of remuneration.

The committee will select the most eligible spots for public landing places; will define the limits of the Cantonments or locations for officers, near the different barracks; will likewise fix the extent of ground to be reserved for the naval depot, and for dock yards, including spots for one or more patent slips, which it is understood are likely to be erected by companies or individuals.

It being the intention of government to form a watering place for the shipping hereafter, the committee will select the most eligible spot with a running stream of good water for that purpose.

Dated at Hongkong government house this 29th day of March, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Pulbic Authorities of Hongkong.

Major general sir Henry Pottinger, bart. her majesty's plenipotentiary and minister extraordinary, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China—charged with the government.

Alex R. Johnstone, esq. deputy superintendent, charged with the government.

John Robert Morrison, acting secretary and treasurer.

Chas. E. Stewart, assistant do. do.

Alex. Anderson, (absent) colonial surgeon.

Henry Holgate, acting colonial surgeon.

Major W. Caine, 26th regt. chief magistrate.

S. Fearon, interpreter and clerk to the court and coroner.

G. F. Mylius, captain 26th regt. land officer.

Lieut. Sargent, 18th regt. surveyor.

Lieut. W. Pedder R. N., marine magistrate and harbour master.

Mr. A. Lane, assistant harbour master.

Mr. Mullaly, in charge of the post office and letters.

Translation.

The high imperial commissioner Yihking, "awe spreading general," and Teishun and Wan,—his condjutors, hereby make clear proclamation.

It appears, that amongst the "black barbarians," there are many natives of the land, who having been taken captive by the English rebels, are by change of dress so alt red in appearance, that they cannot be recognized. Being forced by those rebels to do them menial service, they are greviously oppressed, and have the prospect of being placed, in the day of battle, foremost to stand the whole brunt of the conflict, or on the other hand the fear that, if they retreat, they will meet death at the hands of their oppressors. Unable to speak out, and without opportunity either of advancement or retirement from among them, these are indeed to be commiserated.

Among the "red barbarians," too there are some, who have been brought by those rebels from other lands, with no will to follow them, and with no share in their plunder. Why should these continue in their employ?

Therefore is this clear proclamation issued. If, in the day of battle, either "red," or "black" barbarians will—should they be on shore, cast away their arms, and kneeling, offer submission,—or, should they be afloat, refuse to fire,—they shall in all cases be spared alive. Any who shall seize and deliver up a great "barbarian Eye" (or chief) shall be rewarded with a high dignity. Any who shall make prisoners of the common "demons" (privates or sailors), shall be richly reward with money and if any shall deliver up a foreign vessel, they shall receive for their reward whatever goods the vessel shall contain.

A special edict.

21st year of Taoukwang, 12th month, 19th day, (30th January, 1842.)

We are sorry to perceive by a late Boston Atlas that the barque Florida, captain Faucon, which left China for Newyork, May 19th 1841 with a valuable cargo of teas and silks, has been totally lost on the American coast. The crew were all saved. The insurance policies on the cargo were cancelled in Newyork only the day previous to her going ashore. The vessel and captain's effects were insured in New-Bedford.

On Dits.

ON DIT.—The American merchants will now demand satisfaction for the gross outrage committed by the Chinese authorities on the boat of the "Morrison" and the murder of one of the crew, and if necessary, both the Constellation and Boston will vindicate the honour of the U. S. flag by exacting from the Chinese a most heavy retribution for their most treacherous violation of international law.

ON DIT.—Col. de Jancigny, French commercial agent and mr. Challaye the vice consul, have had a private and secret conference with Yihshan and Keh-ung the governor of Canton, not at their official residences but at the country house of Tinqua, the son of the late hongmerchant of the same name.

ON DIT.—The 'Ace lan' Indian steamer may be daily expected from Bombay with the January mail.

ON DIT.—The Prince of Wales was christened *Edward*, after his grand father the good duke of Kent.

The John Horton, Cunningham, has arrived in the harbour during the week having left Liverpool Oct. 30. She passed the Prima Donna, in the Dampier Straits, and in the Banda sea, Lat. 6.34, Long. 126.34, she spoke the ship Lady Leith from London bound to Macao. All well.

We are glad to announce the arrival in China of the U. S. frigate Constitution, commander Kearney, and the U. S. corvette Boston, commander Long. We are uninformed as to the probable length of their stay in China.

Prices of Provisions.

Potatoes per pecul, (133⅓ lbs.)	$ 2½
Sweet Potatoes,	1
White rice, no 1 40 catties for	1
Ditto do. no. 2 45 do. for	1
Bread, large loaves 11 for	1
Ditto, second size, 22 for	1
Lamp oil, 12 to 13 catties, for	1
Fish, large fresh 8 to 10 cent per catty (1⅓ pound.)	
Do. small do. 5 to 7 cents per catty.	
Fowls, 8 catties for	$ 1
Paddy, per pecul,	1½
Yams, per pecul,	1½

F. of C. & H. G., March 31.

Extracts.

Books.

On all sides, are we not driven to the conclusion that, of the things which man can do or make here below, by far the most momentous, wonderful, and worthy are the things that we call books! Those poor bits of rag-paper, with black ink on them, from the daily newspaper to the sacred Hebrew book, what have they not done! what are they not doing! For, indeed, whatever be the outward from of the thing, (bits of paper, as we say, and black ink) is it not verily, at bottom, the highest act of man's faculty that produces a book? It is the *thought* of man,—the true thaumaturgic virtue, by which man works all things whatsoever. All that he does, and brings to pass, is the vesture of a thought. This London city, with all its houses, places, steam-engines, cathedrals, and huge immeasurable traffic and tumult, what is it but a thought,—but millions of thoughts made into one,—a huge immeasurable spirit of a thought, embodied in brick, in iron, smoke, dust, places, parliaments, Hackney coaches, Katherine Docks, and the rest of it! Not a brick was made but some man had to *think* of the making of that brick. The thing we called "bits of paper with traces of black ink" is the *purest* embodiment of a thought of man can have. No wonder it is, in all ways, the activest and noblest,—CARLYLE.

The Veronese Peasantry.—This is the richest part of Lombardy, covered with mulberries and vines, and thronging with, as it appears to us, a healthy population, full fed from the cradle to the grave. The children are stout and rosy, with masses of bright curling hair. The women are tall and well developed, and the old people so old that one would think they must themselves have forgotten they were ever young—the last thing they do forget. But they are never "rocked in the cradle of reposing age"—never cease from their labours. We see even the very old women, with their grey heads bare or covered with a fanciful straw hat, driving asses and leading cows on the highway.—*Letters from Abroad, by Miss Sedgwick.*

Dibdin's Sea Songs.

From Chevy Chase downward, a marked characteristic of the patriotic songs of Britain has been the openness and candour with which the bravery of an enemy is reckoned upon and acknowledged. Though the sailor is made to boast,

"When yard-arm and yard-arm 'longside of a foe,
When blood from the scuppers rais'd on us below,
When crippled enough to be taken in tow,
To strike we saw Monsoeur prepare."

there is no disparagement of his adversaries. Self-confidence is made the foundation of his courage. Neither is there any attempt to deceive himself or others as to the dangers of his profession, but he is taught to pride himself in the energy of will that determines him to overcome them by his own efforts, or renders him willing to perish in the attempt. To minds of this cast, and educated in such a school, Dibdin addresses his shipwreck:—

"Avert you omen, gracious heaven!
The ugly scud,
By rising winds resistless driven,
Kisses the flood,
How hard the lot for sailors cast,
That they should roam;
For years, to perish thus at last
In sight of home;
For if the coming gale we mourn
A tempest grows,
Our vessel's shatter'd so and torn,
That down she goes.
The tempest comes, while meteors red
Portentous fly:
And now we touch old ocean's bed,
Now reach the sky:
On sable wings, in gloomy flight,
Fiends seem to wait,
To snatch us in this dreadful night,
Dark as our fate;
Unless some kind, some pitying power
Should interpose,
She labours so, within this hour
Down she goes.
But see, on rosy pinions borne,
O'er the mad deep,
Reluctant beams the sorrowing morn,
With us to weep.
Deceitful sorrow, cheerless light,
Dreadful to think,
The morn is risen in endless night,
Our hopes to sink,
She splits! she parts!—through sluices driven,
The water flows;
Adieu, ye friends—have mercy, heaven!
For down she goes."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

APRIL 5TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Dec.	Singapore	17th Feby.
U. States	22nd Nov.	Java	15th Jany.
Calcutta	24th Jany.	Manila	12th Feby.
Bombay	15th Jany.	Austral Asia	15th Jany.
Chusan	15th March.	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	10th March.

ARRIVED.

March.		From
30.	ROBERT FULTON, (U.S.) *Macmichael*,	Valparaiso.
31.	PANAMA, (U. S.)	
31.	ROYAL EXCHANGE, *Rees*,	Chusan.

April.

1.	LADY LEITH, *Lewis*,	London.
2.	RAMOSCITO, (Sp.) *Gonsolves*,	Manila.
4.	GOOD SUCCESS, *Eames*,	Bombay.
—.	JOHN HENRY YATES, *Moullins*,	Singapore.

SAILED

March.		For
29.	BOMBAY CASTLE, *Baxter*,	Bombay.
—.	PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, *Nash*,	Singapore.
30.	AUTUMN, *White*,	Cork.
—.	SOVEREIGN, *Chard*,	Hobert Town.
—.	TERA, *Meggett*,	Sydney.
31.	LUCONIA, (U. S.) *Barlow*,	New York.
—.	HERA, *Fowler*,	Calcutta and Singapore.
—.	GENOVEVA, (Port.) ———,	Java and Timor.

April.

—.	LEE, (Port.) ———,	Batavia.
—.	SAPPHO, *Dunlop*,	London.
—.	U. S. S. BOSTON, —, captain *Long*,	Manila.
2.	AMISTAD, *Vaez*,	Bombay.
3.	COWASJEE FAMILY, *Durham*, Sing. &	Calcutta.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore & Calcutta.—Algerine, on the 6th inst.
For Madras & do. do.—Ariel, on the 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anna Eliza.
From Liverpool.—Robert Whiteway, Abbots Reading, John Cristian.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.
From do. via Manila.—Borneasin.
From Calcutta.—Harlequin, Dido, Falcon, Laurence.
From Bombay.—Mor, Wild Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Strabane, Cornair, Montague, Ceylon, Vestal, Bombay.
From Madras.—Juverna.
From Port Nicholson, New Zealand. Amelia Thompson, Dawson.
From Java.—Orica.

LIST OF H. B. M. SHIPS IN CHINA, 25th of February.

Her Majesty's Squadron to the Northward.

At Amoy.

Druid,	44, captain H. Smith, C. B.
Pylades,	18, commander L. S. Tindal.
Chameleon,	10, lieutenant Hunter.
Starling,	6, commander H. Kellett.

At Chusan.

Cornwallis,	72, captain Richards, bearing the flag of rear-admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander-in-chief.
Clio,	16, commander T. Troubridge.

At Ningpo and Chinhai.

Blonde,	44, captain Thomas Bourchier, C. B.
Modeste,	18, commander Watson.
Hyacinth,	18, commander G. Goldsmith.
Pelican,	18, commander Napier.
Columbine,	18, commander W. H. A. Morshead.
Lady Bentinck, surveying vessel,	commdr. R. Collinson.
H. C. Armed steamer Nemesis,	lieut. W. H. Hall, R. N.
" " "	Queen, master-commanding W. Warden.
" " "	Phlegethon, lieutenant McCleverty, R.N.
" " "	Sesostris, commander Ormsby, I. N.

Squadron off the Canton River.

Blenheim,	72, captain sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B.
Herald,	26, captain Joseph Nias.
Nimrod,	18, commander Glasse.
Cruizer,	18, commander J. Pearse.
Royalist,	10, lieutenant Chetwood.
Young Hebe, schooner,	Wood.
H. C. Armed steamer Hoogbly,	Ross.
" " "	Ariadne, Roberts, I. N.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1841–42.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*Reliance	1515	Green	J. Coolidge & J. R. L.
Mercury		Carr	Jardine, Matheson
Lady Leith		Lewis	and Co.
Royal Exchange	155	Rees	"
John Renwick	403	Morgan	Dent & Co.
Chusan		Laird	"
*Nimrod	469	Manning	Macvicar & Co.
Palatine	507	Gardner	Fox, R. & Co.
Sir Robert Peel		Craig	"
*Hygeia	377	Woodberry	G. Nye, Jr.
*Regular	389	Budd	Turner & Co.
Canton	507	Crouch	"
Cacique	171	Jones	C. Fearon.
*Euphrates	617	Wilson	Jamieson, H & Co.
Ann	271	Macalpine	Gribble, H & Co. F. C
Forth	394	Baxter	R. Webster.
John Maclellan	588	Macdonald	H. Rustomjee.
Snipe		High	H. Brothers.
Eleanor		Holderness	
John Horton		Cunniham	Holliday W. & Co.
Prima Donna		Kell	"
Abbi		Vought	Lindsay & Co.
Cecilia		Campbell	William Scott.
		AMERICAN.	
*Lema		Kent	Russell & Co.
Coromando		Scudder	"
Lintin		Endicott	"
*Akbar		Dumaresq	"
Panama		———	"
*Henry Pratt		Rogers	J. D. Sword & Co.
Levant		Foulke	"
*Cayuga		Bissell	W. A. Lawrence.
Old Wyk		Mescon	Wetmore & Co.
*Ianthe		Steele	"
Horatio		Howland	G. Nye, Jr.
Robert Fulton		M'Michael	M. Meredith.
		SWEDISH.	
James Boorman		Rimmer	Russell & Co.
		PERUVIAN.	
Ana		Riestra	Russell & Co.

F. S. E. S. C. F. C. F. L. F. Lf. F. S. Up For Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool.

* At Whampoa.

To Captains of Ships of all Nation.

The editor of the Canton Register has the pleasure to hereby inform the captains of ships of all nations arriving in the Chinese waters from any part of the world, that he will be happy to supply them with a copy of the *Canton Register gratis*, with all *supplements* and *extras*, during their stay in China on the condition that they do, immediately on their arrival, forward to him the latest papers, either *English* or *Foreign*, and communicate to him the dates from their ports of departure and arriving in China: as well as with all notable occurrences on their voyage, ships spoken with or signalized, rocks or shoals, or new natural productions discovered, remarkable states of and changes in the weather, names of captains and officers, health of crews, accidents, casualties, quantity and description of cargo, &c. &c. &c.

The editor trust it will be evident that communications of intelligence, such as is detailed above, is of great moment to the shipping and commercial interests of the British empire; and that, consequently, when complying with the editor's earnest request to communicate such intelligence, on the terms proposed, as speedily as possible, captains of vessels will then, by a more particular discharge of their professional duty, forward the interests of their owners, employers and consignees, in which their own interests are so intimately involved, while at the same time they will confer a great benefit on the whole civilized world.

N. B. The captain's copies of the C. R. will be forwarded, under cover, to their respective consignees or agents.

The late arrivals from *Chusan* have brought, what we believe to be *unfounded*, rumours of an arrangement for the *ransom* of the *cash*,—i. e. the copper coin, the precious circulating medium of China,—captured by the British forces, at the surrender of Ningpo,—under some singular conditions;—but we must defer further remarks on these rumours until next week, when the circular to her Britannic majesty's subjects in China, issued by her majesty's plenipotentiary, and dated the 1st inst., may probably be quoted; for it would seem, if these rumours are true, that we are ourselves supplying, and that in a direct manner, the enemy with the sinews of war.

The Queen of Portugal's birth day.

On monday night, the 4th April, the birth-day of H. M. F. M. Queen D. Maria, of Portugal, her majesty having then completed her twenty third year, H. E., the governor of Macao gave a grand ball at the government house on the Praya Grande.

The weather at the commencement of the evening was rather inauspicious, heavy rain falling from 7. until near 10, when the weather broke, and the night became fine.

We were honoured with an invitation, and we greatly regret that ill health prevented our attendance; and we have not, as yet, received a description of the festivities of the evening:—such descriptions being generally pleasing to the readers of journals and their editors, we still hope to be favoured with an account of the reunion on the night of the 4th of April, at the house of H. E. the governor of Macao.

With reference to the "Notification," dated the 29th ulto., having reference to the notification dated on the 22nd ulto.,—by which the public were informed that "h. m.'s plenipotentiary deemed it expedient to intimate to all persons interested in the subject that it is his intention to appoint a committee, consisting of not less than three members, to investigate any claim that may yet be pending, regarding allotted locations of ground, of whatever description; and to finally define and mark off the limits of all locations that have yet been sold or granted upon any other terms, &c."

We will now only very respectfully ask, if it has occurred to h. m.'s governments of Hongkong, Chusan, and elsewhere in China, to reserve a part of the ceded and conquered lands for the families of those officers and soldiers through whose services and valour those lands have become subjected to the throne of Great Britain?

Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.

The letter of "*Cosmopolite*" deserves the attention of the British merchants, and, also, particularly, of the British government of the island of Hongkong.

The declaration of the autocrat of Russia, separating himself and his *serfs* from the *introduction* of opium into China, comes into a curious juxtaposition with that of the republic of America, as lately published by commodore Kearney: these proceedings may be discussed hereafter;—but the government of the U. S. appears to have paid but little attention to the memorial of the U. S.'s merchants, resident in China, on the subject of their own injuries, spoliation, and grievances, of the insult to the U. S.'s flag and to the nation, as suffered in March and April 1839, and detailed by those gentlemen in that memorial.

Loss of the "Conservative" whaler.

Wrecked 8th Jany., 1842.—On Tanjoing reef, Island of Bally, the British whaling barque *Conservative* of London, P. Christall master; she struck at 5 P. M. at daylight on the 9th; the Ballynese boarded her and literally drove the crew from the ship, robbing and plundering everything on board before Mr. Lange, of the firm of Messrs. John Burd and Co., arrived on the spot. However through that gentleman's influence, the wreck has since been ransomed and delivered over to the captain and crew, who together with the aforesaid gentleman are saving most of the oil, sails, &c. &c.—(C. P. 2nd April.)

To the editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—"Great events cast their shadows before them."

It is now three years ago, that the Americans in Canton, stung by the indignities heaped on them by commissioner *Lin*, vowed that the U. S. must take up the China question, and, to use the words of Mathews, that "there would be a war."

Time, however, passed by, and it began to be surmised that the "free and enlightened nation" had quietly pocketed the insult; but the cry of others was, "still they come."

After a while, note of preparation was heard; rumours of the advent of line of-battle ships and frigates, with spangled banners, were wafted across the wide Atlantic; then came the news that they had sailed; anon that the long expected forces had reached Singapore; after a time, again that they were detained either surveying, or "seeing how the land lied" in the *Macleod* direction; but at last, after public expectation had been on tiptoe for many weary months, towards the end of March, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and forty two, one middle-sized U. S. man of war and one small sized ditto, dropped their anchors in the outer waters of the celestial empire;—like Canning's line-of-battle ships, they, however, "slept on their shadows" till the FIRST OF APRIL (auspicious day!) when the oracle spake, and the high priest Kearney delivered the words as follows:—

To the Editor of the Canton Press.

Sir,—I have to request that you will publish, for the information of whom it may concern, the accompanying copy of a letter from Commodore L. Kearney.

Your obedient servant,
W. Delano, jr.

Vice Consul of the United States of America.

Macao, 1st April, 1842.

Copy.

U. S. S. Constellation, Macao Roads, 31st March, 1842.

Sir,—The Hongkong Gazette of the 24th inst. contains a shipping report in which is the name of an American vessel engaged in carrying opium,—therefore I beg you will cause to be made known with equal publicity, and also to the Chinese authorities by the translation of the same, that the government of the United States does not sanction "the smuggling of opium" on the coast under the American flag in violation of the laws of China.

Difficulties arising therefrom in respect to the seizure of any vessel by the Chinese, the claimants certainly will not under my instructions find support, or any interposition on my part after the publication of this notice.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) L. Kearney.

Commanding the U. S. East India Squadron.

To the United States Consul
or the Vice Consul at Canton.

After three years of anxious expectation the object of the U. S. government in sending a naval force to China is revealed:—it is to communicate in English and Chinese, that

"The government of the U. S. does not sanction the "smuggling of opium" on this coast under the American flag, in violation of the laws of China!"

Magna est veritas.

The merchants of the "United States" now stand erect with an air of conscious rectitude; and visions of the "good old days" of commissioner *Lin*, and a renewed Neutral trade float before their delighted eyes; the *Britishers* hide their diminished heads; the Portuguese and Parsees are paralized: Pottinger is posed: fruitful fields of Malwa henceforth decay into deserts; Patna and Benares become like Sodom and Gomorrah, and exist in future only as names of reproach, and the penitant Ellenborough, reviving the abolished practice of Suttee, burns himself on a funeral pile of this season's Patna!

Much has been done by this mighty "stroke of the pen;" but something yet remains to do to complete the good work. Commodore Kearney has told us what the "government of the U. States" does *not* sanction in the shape of smuggling: but it is necessary he should add to this obligation, and tell us of what they *do* approve.

Did it sanction the acts of certain citizens of the U. S. in trading in opium with American vessels three years ago, and at the time the English merchants were called upon by the representative of their nation to surrender their property, did it sanction the act of Americans in claiming the aid of the English government to obtain compensation for the loss of money arising from this "smuggling of opium," in violation of the laws of China?

Did it sanction the nominal transformation of English vessels with English cargo, and English crews, into *pseudo American property*, for the avowed purpose of entering the port of Canton, "in violation of the laws of China?"

Did it approve of the acts of the very same "Vice Consul of the U. S. of America" who now promulgates the present announcement, in granting simulated papers to enable those ships to violate the laws of China?"

Does it sanction certain ships, with the same American flag, lying in Macao roads and *elsewhere*, in loading cargoes of tea, brought down in Chinese and other smuggling boats, "in violation of the laws of China?"

Does it, in short, encourage every other species of "free trade," except the "smuggling of opium?"—and does it shut its eyes when it wants *not* to see and open them only to "*see the beam in its brother's eye?*"

And lastly, has it, with the true spirit and genius of a "trading people," sent two ships freighted with public virtue to the celestial market, because it thinks morality is now in more demand than Malwa, and professions of public principle, a more profitable merchandize than Patna?

Cosmopolite.

Edited, Printed and Published by John Slade, *at the Canton Register Office.*

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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do. repetitions, half charge.
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do. Continued for 3 months,..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE — Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 15. TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1842. No. 591.

FOR CHUSAN, TOUCHING AT AMOY.

THE Brig ROYAL EXCHANGE, Captain Rees, will be despatched on the 20th inst., for the above Ports For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Barque CECILIA 310 Tons, Captain Cumming, will be despatched for Singapore on Wednesday the 13th instant. For freight apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao 5th April, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Brig JANE, 200 Tons, Captain Berg is daily expected, and will have quick despatch for the above Ports direct. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 4th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE A. 1. British Barque "ANN," 271 Tons Register, Captain MACKERNE, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive Cargo Apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, March 18th, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE new clipper ARROW, Captain GRAHL, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHELON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine 1200 ton ship RELIANCE, captain GREEN, has half her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
J. COOLIDGE,—Canton.
or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recopered last December, 278 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores. Apply to
Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having entered into partnership on the 1st of January 1842 under the firm of P. TOWNSEND & Co., in the ship Chandlery, Auctioneering and Commission business at Hongkong, would be pleased to fulfil any orders in their line, and hope by attention to give every satisfaction to any who may be pleased to favour them with any business.
P. TOWNSEND.
H. MOLBYE
Macao April 7th, 1842.

NOTICE.—Wanted a second and third Officer for a large ship. Apply to
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, April 11th, 1842.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Agents in this place, in connection with Messrs. JAS GLADSTONE & Co. of Liverpool
GLADSTONE HAY WYLLIE & Co.
Calcutta, 17th January, 1842.

TO MERCHANTS &c.—A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived in China, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Mercantile House as Corresponding or General Clerk; he has for some years been similarly engaged, and can give the most unexceptionable references as to his qualifications and respectability. Applications addressed to S. H. care of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & C., will meet with the promptest attention.

MRS. FLAVHERTY, 18 B ROYAL ISIER, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.
Hongkong.

CIRCULAR.—Messrs. D. WILSON & Co. of Calcutta beg respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen residents of Hongkong, also the Officers of H. M. Army and Navy, and Captains of Ships trading to the Port, that they have, for the present commenced business as general store-keepers at the Algerine Depot Queen's Road, Hongkong, immediately opposite to Fearon's Wharf, where store of every kind, and in any quantity may be had, and guaranteed to be of the very best description.

Messrs D Wilson & Co in soliciting your kind support, beg to state that if sufficient encouragement is given to their best endeavours to supply all requisites at very moderate charges, it is their intention to form an establishment to be regularly supplied from London and Calcutta, and with wines, from the first houses in Bordeaux, Epernay, Oporto, Cadiz, and Madeira direct.—to supply every kind of stores which may be required in a new Colony, and also for the shipping department—to erect a news room well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and a slate and metal Billiard Tables kept perfectly select by the admission of members and their friends only, on the principle of the London Club Houses, also to attach a comfortable and well conducted Hotel, and to increase their establishment to the necessities of the Port, in luxuries as well as requisities, and that no endeavour shall be wanting on their part to ensure the same patronage which has been extended to them at Calcutta, and Darjeeling.

The "Algerine" brig will leave this for Calcutta for a fresh supply of stores of all necessary kinds on the 6th of next month.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1842.

ADVERTISIMENT.—The Rev. THEODORE JOSET, Procurador of the Missions of the Propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic Mission at Hongkong, takes the liberty of making an appeal to the friends of Humanity and Religion.

Observing the rapid formation of the settlement at Hongkong, and anticipating that a portion of its garrison will consist of Catholic soldiers, he proposese to erect a Church for their accommodation as well as for the great number of persons, who may be expected to resort to the island from every part of the world.

He desires also to establish a school for the instruction of Youth; proposing not only to teach them the English and Chinese language, but particularly to imbue their minds with the principles of Integrity and Justice, that they may become useful and faithful assistants to Commercial houses; and he confidently solicits the aid of the benevolent to enable him to effect this desirable object.

Macao, 24th February, 1842.

A CARD.—J. R. BURD late of SINGAPORE.—begs to inform the public of HONGKONG, MACAO, and CANTON, that he has established himself as a SHIP-WRIGHT and ENGINEER in the QUEEN'S ROAD, on the EASTERN ISLAND of HONGKONG; and respectfully solicits their patronage, which he hope to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorized to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.
P. DE LAS HERAS.
Macao 7th February, 1842.

TO BE LET—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Hospital Road, to a single gentleman. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

TO LET—A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Vrustegoyena. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Esq.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, and Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to
J. G ANTHONY.
Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

FOR SALE.—P. TOWNSEND & Co., now offer for sale at their godowns at Hongkong, the following goods, viz:—
Chain Cables and Anchors of sizes.
Europe, Coir, and Manilla Rope.
American and Irish Beef and Pork.
Bass' and Allsops Beer, in bottle.
Gin in cases and casks, Claret, Sauterne, Port, Sherry,
Vinegar and Arrack.
English and German Canvass, Duck, Twine, Marine
Leglines, Stationary, Quills and Ink,
Sailneedles, Sailor's Knives, Padlocks, Nails Hinges,
Compasses and Compass-Cards. Tar, Pitch and Rosin.
Paint and Oil and every article for ship's use.

SCOTT AND Co's.
BENGAL DIRECTORY FOR 1842

A few extra copies of the above valuable publication, have been sent on by the publishers, in the "*S. R. Crawford*" for sale, and may be had on application to the undersigned.

Subscribers' copies will be forwarded tomorrow, if landed.
JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 11th April 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do, Coir Rope, Canvass Paints and other stores by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Granite Godown No. 46 Queen's Road HONGKONG, will be completed and ready on the 1st proximo for the reception of Merchandize on rent at low rates. This Godown has a Stone Pier in front, 275 feet long and is situated at a distance above high water mark with a double sea wall that will protect it against the rise of the sea usual in Typhoons.

For the Convenience of Vessels discharging in front of the Godown, white and black buoys have been laid down at a short distance from the shore, the white in 3 fathoms, black, 2½ fathoms, with good holding ground.

Apply on the premises to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

AVISO.—FELIPPE JOZE DE FREITAS pretende vender as suas propriedades de casas sitas na Praia Manduco, e na travessa do mato da Penha; quem as pretender, pode fazer propostas vocal, ou por escrito. Tambem tem para venda vinho tinto e branco em barris, e aguardente de uvas, vinho Xeres engarrafado, Galha de Situbal, Moscatel, Malvazia, Carravilhas, e Genebra em bottijas, huma porgam de madeiras de Manilla de differentes tamanhos, quatro mastros grandes, huma cadeia com ancora de ferro novo.

NOTICE.—FELIPPE JOZE DE FREITAS, intends selling his property in the Houses situated in the Praya-Manduco in the street Mato de Penha Intending purchasers may either make their proposals in person or by writing.

He has also for sale, Red and White Wines in barrels, Grape Brandy, bottled Sherry, Galha of Situbal, Moscadel, Malvazia, Carravilhas and Gin in bottles; lots of Manilla wood of different dimensions, four large masts, one new chain cable and anchor.

FOR SALE.—At Wm Lane's, Superfine BLACK and GREEN TEAS
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing. Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices.

Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.'
20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also

Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
" 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MORGAN.
General Wood.—Hongkong.
Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY designed to assist beginners in learning *Chinese*, Sp. Drs. 8.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: *in Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal 8vo. *Price: 10 dollars a copy.*—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —*on a Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—THE full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839. Nos 14, 18, 45. 1840. No 27. 1841. Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842*. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $ 3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound a $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ 6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. STADE, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.

Calcutta Black Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—THE *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office. Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100	}	$2.
Opium Orders ..... "		
Circulars &c. ..... "		
Comprador's Notes &c. ..... "	}	$ 4
Ship's and Boat's Notes and Receipts ..... "		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c "		
Navy Bills ..... "		
Policies, and Folio pages ..... "	}	$ 5
Auction Bills ..... "		

N.B. The Press cannot be sent for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

AFFGHANISTAN.

Notification.

FORT WILLIAM, SECRET DEPARTMENT,
THE 31ST JANUARY, 1842.

INTELLIGENCE having been received which leaves no room to doubt that, after the British force at Cabul had maintained its position against overpowering numbers of insurgents for more than six weeks, the officer commanding had judged it necessary, in consequence of a failure of provisions, to agree to a convention with the enemy, and to retire, in reliance on the faith of that convention, towards Jellalabad, when the troops exposed to the worst rigors of cold and privation in the mountain defiles, and harrassed by treacherous attacks, suffered extreme disaster—the governor general in council deems it proper to notify, that the most active measures have been adopted, and will be steadfastly prosecuted for expediting powerful reinforcements to the Affghan frontier and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honor and interests of the British government.

The ample military means at the disposal of the British government will be strenuously applied to these objects, so as at once to support external operations, and to ensure efficient protection to its subjects and allies.

A faithless enemy, stained by the foul crime of assassination, has, through a failure of supplies, followed by consummate treachery, been able to overcome a body of British troops, in a country removed by distance and difficulties of season, from the possibility of succour. But the governor general in council, while he most deeply laments the loss of brave officers and men, regards this partial reverse only as new occasion for displaying the stability and vigor of the British power, and the admirable spirit and valor of the British Indian army.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the govt. of India.

The opium claims.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

The opium claims—ransom of Canton.

Contrary to what was expected from the tenor of the advices by the last Mail, it will be seen from the subjoined correspondence, that no part of the money obtained from the Chinese for the ransom of Canton is to be appropriated to the liquidation of the opium claims; it being considered a droit of the crown, and, as such, after paying what her majesty may be pleased to award as prize money, is to be carried to the account of the consolidated fund.

King's arms yard, 17th Nov., 1841.

Sir.—I have been requested by the gentlemen who with myself were honored by lord Aberdeen with an interview on the 28th ultimo on behalf of the claimants for compensation for the opium seized in 1839 by the Chinese authorities at Canton, to draw your attention to that part of the money lately recovered by captain Elliot which is now coming to England on board her majesty's ship Conway, presuming that her majesty's government will allow compensation to be made to the claimants out of the money so recovered, the agents are desirous of being informed, whether any specified amount of the bullion, now subject to sea risk, can be so defined as to authorize their effecting an insurance to guard against the loss of that part of the property appertaining to the proprietors of the opium certificates.

I trust that you will coincide in the propriety of this information being afforded for the benefit of parties (natives both in Bombay and Bengal) who have suffered so heavily from the seizure of their property.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) J. HORSLEY PALMER.

To the right hon'ble Henry Goulburn, Downing street.

Downing Street, 17th Nov., 1841.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, requesting information as to whether any specific amount of the bullion shipped by capt. Elliot on board h. m. ship Conway now on its passage to England, can be defined as compensation to the proprietors of opium certificates as to authorize their effecting insurance upon it; and to acquaint you in reply that the bullion on board h. m. ship Conway is part of a droit of the crown, and that the lords of the treasury possess no power of appropriating any part of it to the satisfaction of claims such as those which you have preferred on the part of the proprietors of opium certificates.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN.

To J. H. Palmer, esq.

Foreign office, 2d December, 1841.

Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter of the 1st November, requesting information as to the intentions of her majesty's government with respect to the distribution of the money obtained from the Chinese authorities at Canton under the arrangement entered into by captain Elliot with those authorities on the 27th May last, I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acquaint you, that the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury have stated that they are precluded from entertaining the question submitted in your letter. The money to which you refer having been obtained from the Chinese authorities at Canton, in order to relieve that city from hostile pressure, is a droit of the crown and, as such, after paying what her majesty may graciously be pleased to grant to the forces employed at Canton, it must be carried to the account of the consolidated fund.

(Signed) CANNING.

To sir G. de H. Larpent, Bart.
J. H. Palmer, esq.
John Abel Smith esq.
George Lyall, esq.

[Bombay Times, January 19.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Sir.—May I request you will be so good as, in the next issue of your impartial Journal, to do me the favor of giving insertion to the following statement of my unfortunate case. I have endeavoured to make it as brief as I possibly could, from a desire to avoid, equally occupying too much space, or attempting to draw public attention to myself individually. My case however is one of such extraordinary character, that I fear nothing on the latter score—but my object in wishing its publication to the world is that such of my fellow countrymen as may be seeking their fortune on the wide ocean similarly to myself, may look upon it as the beacon light whereby to avoid those rocks whereon their hopes and their all *may* be wrecked for ever. I desire this publicity also for another reason, namely, that having in vindication of my own conduct and character, to refer to several important documents and facts, of the authenticity of which I have no means here of adducing proofs, I am therefore the more anxious that what I have to state may through your means, reach those quarters whence I fear no contradiction. And lastly, as captain Nias has sent my vessel down to this port upon an alleged ground of her papers not being correct or satisfactory, and upon an alleged breach of the navigation laws, which I have reason to think are pretty generally believed to be the case in Singapore, and as captain Nias has also filed his petition in the court here, in its admiralty jurisdiction, stating various grounds of illegality on my part, and as I have not had an opportunity of replying to the charges made, nor of contradicting the reports that are rife, I therefore feel particularly desirous of making my story known to the public at large.

I now proceed to a brief narrative of what befel me from the time I purchased the Brigantine *Peru* now called the *Friends*, at Valparaiso in Chili, in March 1838, as appears by the bill of sale in my possession. Being an American built vessel her original papers were given up to the American consul at Valparaiso, and I obtained a "sailing letter" from the hon'ble John Walpole, H. B. M. consul general of Chili. The *Friends* is the eleventh vessel owned and sailing out of Valparaiso with the same papers and there are several out of Lima and other ports in South America. She had when bought 8 carriage guns mounted and two more in the hold, which I also had mounted by the carpenter of H. B. M. ship Starling at Valparaiso. April the 5th, having complied with the regulations of the port, and had the articles of agreement drawn up before the British consul, and signed between the seamen and myself, explaining the nature of the voyage on which we were bound, I set sail, and after an absence of 15 months pearling amongst the islands in the pacific, returned to Valparaiso where I discharged her cargo, and commenced refitting and altering the Brigantine into a full rigged brig, in consequence of the main-mast being much worn by the jaws of the gaff. Thence I again sailed forth on the 15th September, 1839 on a similar voyage as the last, and reached Otaheite, where, owing to the prospect of bad weather, having 3 months to wait for the pearling season, and having heard of the facilities which Sydney afforded for coopering, repairing and other ship work, which my vessel required, I decided at once upon going there for repairs, and on the 28th December quitted Papaeti harbour, leaving behind 6 of my guns to prevent any misconstruction, as they were intended to be used by me solely for the protection of the ship's property and our lives, whilst trading among the more uncivilised islands. I arrived at Sydney on the 8th Febr., 1840, where I made known to mr. Jeffries who boarded us, that my object in coming there, was not to trade, but to cooper my vessel and obtain provisions for my intended pearling voyages. Not having sufficient funds I requested permission of the governor to land and sell as much as would enable me to complete the required repairs. A considerable delay ensued before my request was complied with, this arose from an act not on the part of the custom. House authorities to seize my vessel, but after due inquiry, they found no ground to justify the intention, and after obtaining what I required, I cleared out in due form, to return to the islands. After trading among the islands in the south pacific, for about twenty months and suffering various losses, I had at last the heavy misfortune to lose my wife by those little Babes surviving. This induced me to close on my voyage. I accordingly decided on returning to Valparaiso without delay, by way of Manila and China. I reached Macao on the 4th Janry. last, when I was immediately boarded by an officer from

H. B. M. sloop Nimrod, captain Glass, who behaved in a most unbecoming and insulting manner, and said that I was loaded with arms from Manila, and insinuating other remarks which I did not understand. His assertions I denied, and said that the proprietor of such willfull falsehoods certainly must be a big scoundrel for my only object in coming there was to dispose of a few pearls, a little Tortoiseshell, some rums, and a little sperm oil, the proceeds of which I intended for Valparaiso. Nevertheless, after all my protestations and declarations the said officer was not satisfied, and detained me until further orders from captain Glass. About an hour elapsed, when there came on board from the Nimrod 4 marines, and at 6 p. m. the first lieutenant, to relieve the officer who first boarded with orders from captain Glass that I must get an outweigh and anchor alongside the Nimrod which I did. During the night, there was a strong guard on board, and on the following day, the 5th, a search was commenced by a strong party from the Nimrod, breaking my rums and destroying other property as will appear by my log. The officer in command of the working party was repeatedly told by the chief officer and myself, to desire the men to be careful and not destroy any thing more than they could help; but my request met from this person with no thing but a contemptuous sneer. Such conduct I told him was not only unbecoming an officer but unfeeling, and that he would soon perceive that what I had related in the first instance was true. When however mr Hynes of the same vessel came to relieve him I succeeded in getting that officer to put a stop to such ruinous proceedings. At 4 p. m. the search was completed, and after having turned every thing inside down and seizing her keel on in four or more different places, the report of which was sent on board to captain Glass, who immediately withdrew the seamen and marines, and I was myself requested to go on board the Nimrod, which I did. Captain Glass received me very kindly and expressed his regret at the steps he was obliged to adopt, and trusted that I should find out the author of the base reports which led to them. I questioned captain Glass as to his being satisfied with regard to my documents, and the search he had made; he told me he was thoroughly so, and that it would be the means of doing away with any further suspicion. On the following day, the 6th, the Nimrod sailed for Hongkong, and I removed the Friends further inshore for convenience. On the 8th I consigned my vessel to Messrs Gemmell & Co., being personally acquainted with mr Hacker, the head of the house, whom I had known at Valparaiso, and who partly promised me a charter for that place, which was what I wanted when, to my utter surprise and astonishment, on the following day, the 9th, the Hebe tender arrived from Hongkong, and sent on board my vessel an armed force of 9 men under the command of mr. Hynes before named. On my questioning him as to the purport of so strange a visit, he replied, I am sent by order of captain Nias of H.B.M. ship Herald, senior officer of the station, to take you and vessel to Hongkong, and on no account to allow you to communicate with the shore. I replied that such behaviour was more than cruel, and that nearly the whole of the children's linen with my own was on shore. Mr. Hynes said that he was sorry for it but he could not help it; he had receiv d orders and he must obey; the vessel therefore was got underweigh immediately and away we were dragged to Hongkong at which place we arrived on the following day at noon, June 10th. The officer in charge went immediately on board of the Herald to report his arrival to captain Nias; upon his leaving the vessel I begged of him to ask captain Nias to allow me an interview as soon as convenient, wishing to know the reason of such rigorous proceedings. Shortly afterwards he returned with a verbal message for me to go on board, and to take my papers with me, which I did, and met three other captains in his cabin. On his demanding my papers I handed them to him one of which was my sailing letter, and after the certificate of my having ten guns mounted and other small arms, by R. Charlton, esqre. H. B. M. consul at Oahu, and another giving my port clearance from the last port, Manilla. On inspection of which captain Nias expressed himself in a most insulting manner, and said that I was a pirate, the seas illegally and he would be d——d if he would not seize my vessel and send me to Singapore. After this he applied to the other three captains present viz, captains Glass Pritchard, and I think Pearce, to join him in the seizure, but they all declined upon which he said I will take the responsibility on myself and the brig Friends shall be a prize to the Her Majesty. I then begged of him to allow me to explain the nature of my case, offering to produce documents which would I felt assured thoroughly satisfy him that I had not been engaged in any illegal trade, nor had I transgressed or violated any law to the best of my judgement; but all my remonstrances were in vain; he would listen to nothing, but ordered me on board to get my vessel ready or else instantly saying if I had gone to Sydney they would have seized my vessel. I told him I had been there, and added that I thought I could produce my port clearance from thence. I accordingly went on board and very fortunately found the port clearance, which I sent him by my chief officer accompanied with a note requesting permission to go on shore to make a few arrangements for my children. He would not allow it, nor would he permit me to communicate with the shore verbally or by letter. Under such cruel circumstances I sent an unsealed letter for his inspection addressed to mr Harker at Macao, requesting him to some means to procure our lives which had been left there. Such was the inhuman conduct of captain Nias, that a current rife was sent on board to prevent all communication, and as if the confined as though I were an arch-guilty criminal—and at 6 p. m. mr Hill mate of the Herald with eight seamen and two marines, came on board and took entire charge of my vessel to sail for Singapore. My letter to mr. Harker I find from letters received by him was not delivered until few days after we had sailed, which was on January 11th, for Singapore, where we arrived after a considerable wind and tear of sails and rope) on the 20th January. We remained here six days, when we were taken to Penang in consequence of the absence of the recorder, and from Penang back to Singapore again the recorder having left Penang on circuit and being expected at Singapore, where we arrived on 10 Feby., (after having lost a small anchor and a new buoy rope, with sails nearly torn to pieces.

Shortly after the arrival of the recorder here, captain Nias agent's presented a petition on his behalf, praying for a forfeiture of the brig Friends and cargo upon the following grounds, namely—

That the act of 3rd and 4th of Will 4th Ch. 55th and section 4th enacted—

1st That if any vessel not duly registered and not having British certificate, shall exercise privilege of British ships, the same shall be subjected to forfeiture.

2nd That such act shall not affect vessels which (prior to that act) have been registered by act of 6th of Geo 4th.

That the petition was senior naval officer in Canton river when the brig Friends, in January last arrived off the coast of China under the British flag—that suspecting its character and on calling for her papers found no certificate of registry—she was American built with a sailing letter. That among her papers, he found a port clearance from Sydney and a manifest of cargo and stores exported, and therefore trading where she was not entitled to do—that port clearance dated 6th March, 1840 states British built, but the manifest American built—that those papers were signed by P. Stewart, collector of customs, where as colonel Gibbs was collector at that time in Sydney. That the manifest states she was armed with four guns whereas she mounted ten and that they were not specified in the sailing letter—that the said vessel did not correspond in her rig with sailing letter dated 10th March, 1838, calls her Brigantine whereas she is fully rigged a brig—and that there was no limitation as to time or specification of voyage or destination in such letter.

This petition was amended by adding the 11th Sec. Ch. 109 of the Nav. act of the 6th of Geo. 4th.

Such are the grounds and evidences of illegality, upon which I have been dragged about from one place to another, to the ruination of my prospects and property, the whole of which might have been avoided, if captain Nias had only condescended to listen to the explanations I had to offer, and which had so thoroughly satisfied captain Glass.

I consider it unnecessary, in this place, to enter into a detailed reply to the charges against me. The statement I have already given supported as it can be by unexceptionable evidence, must satisfy every unprejudiced mind. In reference to my Sydney Port-clearance however, I may remark that I have been told it was looked upon as the grand document which alone was sufficient to condemn me! This document it will be seen I voluntarily sent to captain Nias, which I certainly should not have done had I known it to be, what it has been called—a forgery. The fact is, it was then and I believe still is usual for subordinates in the Sydney custom-house to sign port clearances for the collector, in proof of which I have now copies in my possession, obtained from even masters of vessels in those ports, bearing different signatures and none of them that of the collector. The manifest attached to the port clearance, is, as stated on the face of it, a manifest of my original cargo, and not of cargo taken on board at Sidney, and therefore no proof of my having traded there.

The court here declared it had no jurisdiction to entertain the question submitted to it, and in concluding his judgment, the recorder cautioned the petitioner to pause before he undertook the risk and responsibility of seeking an adjudication elsewhere.

Whether this hint operated as the cause I will not undertake to say—but on a proposal being submitted to me by captain Nias's agents, to restore the Friends upon my resigning all claims on him arising from the seizure, I was upon mature consideration and by the advice of friends, induced to accede to it.

I have now brought my statement to a close and regret much I could not shorten its details. But I feel that I have not adhered more than was necessary for a full appreciation of the whole affair of the seizure of my vessel. I have refrained from those comments which the facts above stated call for, leaving them to speak for themselves—satisfied if the objects of communication are realized.

Enclosed is copy of a letter from the foreign office, which bears so much upon this case that I shall be obliged by your also publishing it at foot of this. It embodies the sentiments of the duke of Wellington while foreign secretary, on this important subject, as appears from copy of a despatch now with me, dated Foreign office, 17th March 1835 addressed to the consul general of Mexico. The originals of these and other documents from the board of trade, and other public offices, bearing on this question, were shewn to me by R. Charlton, esq. H. B. M. consul at Washoe, from whom I obtain'd the copies now in my possession. The sailing letter referred to is an exact counter part of my own herewith sent. I also have seen the report of a survey held on my vessel shewing the state in which she has been restored to me.

With many apologies for thus trespassing on your time and columns.

I am sir, your most obedt. servant,

Singapore, 24 March 1842. C. J. Rees

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE WOODMAN.—Much anxiety has been felt here during the present week, in consequence of a report that the Woodman, of this port, bound for the east Indies, had been lost, and that all the crew had perished. By the arrival of the Kingston, M'Lean, at Dublin, from China, we learn that the Woodman and the latter vessel came into collison during the night near the line, by which the Kingston was much damaged. In an hour afterwards the report of a gun was heard from the Woodman, and in the lapse of three quarters of an hour more the lights on board of her disappeared, from which circumstance it is feared she must have gone down. Hopes are entertained, however, in consequence of it being fine weather, and the time which had elapsed after the collison before the lights disappeared, that the crew may have got into the boats and may have been picked up at sea.—*Hull Paper.*

HOW TO DRESS FISH CITABLY (not in Mrs. Glasse.—At table, where a wit was dining the other day, a pair of soles were served up pretty well smeared with soot. "What could cook be thinking about (murmured the hostess) when she dressed these soles?" "I dare say," said her guest, "she thought she *soles* were the *upper leather*, and so *she blacked them!*—*Literary Gazette.*

AMERICA.—After a rapid passage of ten days from Halifax, the noble steam-ship Columbia entered the Mersey on Monday, bringing New York papers to the 30th ult., Boston to the 1st instant, and Halifax to the 4th. The royal mail steamer Britannia, which sailed from this port on the 19th ult., was going into Halifax as the Columbia came out.

The governor general of Canada *pro tem.* (sir R. Jackson), in a letter to the governor of Vermont, had declared, that if, on investigation, officers or soldiers in her majesty's service had been implicated in the seizure and abduction of Grogan, he should not fail to visit the offence with the utmost rigour. From this portion of America we find nothing further of importance.

From Mexico we learn that the new revolution was progressing vigorously; and from the Havanah papers we extract the following paragraph:—

Havanah papers, received at New Orleans, contain advices from the city of Mexico to 2nd Sept., at which time insurrection was in full progress. General Valencia made a *grito* on the 31st August, for the constitution of 1824, being at the head of a considerable military force. The alarm quickly spread, and a number of edifices commanding the citadel were occupied by the insurgents. Bustamente and his party fortified themselves in the palace, but up to the 2nd September no attempt to dislodge the insurgents had been made. Valencia contenting himself with holding his position until the arrival of Santa Ana, and Bustamente not daring to attack him. The students at the military academy had joined Valencia. His force was more than 1600, with 18 pieces of cannon; that of Bustamente about 1000.

EXTENT OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.—The *Liverpool Times*, in announcing the birth of the duke of Cornwall, thus sums up the vast extent of the empire, which it is to be hoped he will at some future and distant day preside over:—"Salutes in honour of his birth will be fired—in America—on the shores of Hudson bay, along the whole line of the Canadian lakes, in New Scotia, Newfoundland, in the Bermudas, at a hundred points in the west Indies, in the forests of Guiana, and in the distant Falkland Islands, near Cape Horn; in Europe—in the British Islands, from the Rock of Gibraltar, from the impregnable fortifications of Malta, and in the Ionian Islands; in Africa—on the Guinea coast, at St. Helena and Ascension, from the Cape to the Orange river, and at the Mauritius; in Asia—from the fortress of Aden in Arabia, at Karrack in the Persian gulf, by the British army in Affghanistan, along the Himalaya Mountains, the banks of the Indus and the Ganges, to the southern points of India, in the Island of Ceylon, beyond the Ganges in Assam and Arracan, at Prince of Wales Island and Singapore, and on the shores of China, at Hongkong and Chusan; and in Australia, at the settlements formed on every side of the Australian continent and islands, and in the straight which separates the islands of the Z w Z ahanders. No prince has ever been born, either in this or any other country—in ancient or modern times—whose birth would be hailed with rejoicing at so many different and distant points in every quarter of the world."

It cannot fail to give pleasure to all right-thinking and humane persons to know that a most excellent plan is in force in that fine regiment the Royal Scotch Fusilier Guards, namely, the married women are encouraged to subscribe 3d a week to a fund, which is allowed to accumulate to the end of the year, when, by the ladies of the officers contributing to the same fund, the soldiers' wives are given a ticket to double the amount they have paid in, which ticket is directed to some approved tradesman, where they can go and select such goods as they most require. One of the ladies receives the women's subscriptions weekly, signs the tickets, and each parcel is delivered for her inspection before it is given to the women. The above plan, if more generally carried out in other regiments, would recommend itself not only as an act of benevolence, but must tend to induce frugal habits both in the soldier and his family.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

APRIL 12TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Dec.	Singapore	12th March.
U. States	22nd Nov.	Java	15th Jany.
Calcutta	4th Febr.	Manila	12th Febr.
Bombay	22nd Jany.	Austral Asia	15th Jany.
Chusan	23th March.	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	10th March.

April. ARRIVED. From

5. WANDERER, *Smith*, Singapore and Calcutta.
5. CHAMPION, (trpt.) *Budd*, Ceylon.
6. MYSORE, *Ward*, Chusan.
9. MINERVA, (Ont.) *Lynch*, Timor.
9. FRIENDS *Rugg*, Singapore.
9. JUVENA, *Grandy*, Singapore and Madras.
10. STEPHEN ROWAN CRAWFORD, *Robertson*, do. and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per Champion, mrs. Wigsom mrs Grattan and child.

April. SAILED. For

—, COROMANDO, (U. S.) *Scudder*, Newyork.
—, IGMA, (U. S.) *Kent*, Bombay.
9, ROBERT FULTON, (U. S.) *Mac nichael*, Manila.
9. JOHN MACLELLAN, *Mcdonald*, Bombay.
9, OLOF, WYK, *Meacom*, Newyork.

PASSENGER.—Per Cowasjee Family, (omitted last week) T. A. Gibb, Warner Varnham, esqs,

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Madras.—Ariel.
For Chusan.—Alibi.
For Calcutta.—Algerine, this day.
For Bombay.—Eleanor.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anna Eliza.
From Liverpool.—Robert Whiteway, Abbots Reading, John Christian.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.
From do. via Manila.—Borrussin.
From Calcutta.—Harlequin, Dido, Falcon, Laurence.
From Bombay.—Mor, Wild Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Strabane, Corsair, Montague, Ceylon, Vestal, Bombay.
From Port Nicholson, New Zealand. Amelia Thompson, Dawson.
From Java.—Orion.

We have received since our last number an immense quantity of papers from India, by the overland mail from England and from Austral Asia; but mindful of the duke of Wellingtons letter, quoted in the Register of the 29th ulto., we shall abstain from any allusions to affairs beyond the Indus and the amount of reinforcements on their way to this country, respectable as they are in numbers; the more especially as our local readers must have full knowledge of these matters; and we confidently hope that good will be educed from evil.

It is reported from Hongkong that the proceedings of the land committee appointed on the 29th ulto have not, as yet, given very general satisfaction; we have not heard any very detailed account of these proceedings, but it is said some precipitation has accompanied the acts of the committee.

We have taken the liberty to borrow from the Canton Press the editor's account of the important news from Ningpo, as we have not received or seen any letters from that quarter; it would appear that the Chinese find greater resources than any one has anticipated, but constant defeats attended with great slaughter of the troops will surely at length convince the emperor that his kingdom is at stake.

We have been requested to publish the letter of captain Rugg, of the ship Friends. The English law says there is no wrong without a remedy. The case was tried in the vice-admiralty court at Singapore by the recorder of Penang; the judgement is published in the Singapore Free Press of 3d March 3d, but is too long to be quoted in our present number.

We are obliged to postpone the letters &c. referred to in the last paragraph of captain Rugg's letter until another opportunity.

There is so much interesting intelligence from Cabool in the Singapore Free Press of March 3d, that, notwithstanding what we have said in a former paragraph, we will, at the request of friends, if we are able, publish an *extra*.

IMPORTANT FROM NINGPO.

(From the Canton Press, April 9th.)

We had last week the pleasure of publishing sir Henry Pottinger's circular giving an account of the gallant repulse by h. m. forces of a large body of Chinese. By the Mysore, transport, since arrived, we have had accounts of new deeds of arms, and several of our friends having kindly allowed us the perusal of their letters, we shall now lay before our readers a brief account of the occurrences of the 15th and subsequent days. It appears that after the unsuccessful attack on Ningpo, the Chinese attempted to annoy the British garrison, by obstructing the supply of provisions, and intelligence having at same time been received that a body of 3 or 4 000 men were encamped at the town of Tsee kee, about 14 miles to the westward of Ningpo, sir Hugh Gough determined to attack them. A force consisting of detachments of the 18th, 26th and 49th regiments and a naval brigade, in all about 1100 strong, was taken on board and in tow of the Nemesis and Pilegethon steamers, on the 15th of March, and on arriving near Tsee-kee the Chinese were seen posted in a tolerably strong position immediately to the west of the town, the walls of which were scaled at once without meeting with any resistance. When, however, the British troops went out to attack the encampments, the Chinese fought well, keeping up for some time a fire from gingalls and matchlocks.

The marines and sailors were directed to attack the men on the hill which formed the right of their position, while the 49th took the centre, and the 18th and 26th the left of their camp. Here it seems the much shorter distance (and no doubt impatience to engage) which the marines and 49th had to traverse, brought on the fight rather prematurely, they getting into action much sooner than the 18th and 26th, who had a long distance to go over steep hills; the 18th were unable to get at the Chinese till they had begun to run, and they then fumbled a few over. According to all accounts the Chinese have shewn more courage on this than any other previous occasion, and their loss as well as numbers are very variously estimated in different letters we have seen; the former at from four to nine hundred killed: the latter at from 14 to 15,000 although most of the letters mention the enemy to have been about 6000 strong. On the side of the British the loss of the naval brigade was 3 killed and 14 wounded, including a marine officer mr. Hambly: of the 49th there were 6 or 8 wounded, among them captain Reynolds slightly, and lieut. Montgomerie and Lane severely; the latter was so severely hurt in the arm that it was obliged to be taken off in the field. On that night the British troops slept in the neighbourhood of Tsee-kee, and on the following morning burnt the camp and several mandarin and government houses in the city and suburbs. Intelligence of another camp existing at about 5 miles distance, the troops were marched there, but found it utterly deserted. On the following morning the troops returned to Ningpo and Chinhae from this successful expedition. It seems that the flying Chinese have been rallied by some mandarins and reinforced by new troops, and that they were again gathering near a large city of the name of Shoohing to the north of Yoyaou, and that sir Hugh Gough intended to rout them thence within a few days after the date of our intelligence. Rumours were also rife of an intended attack on Ningpo by a very large force, say 30 000 men, on about the 25th, so that our gallant men will have enough on their hands for some time to come. It was said to be sir Hugh Gough's intention immediately to move on Hangchowfoo, the capital of the province of Chekeang; to execute which movement the position of Ningpo will no doubt have to be abandoned. The Sesostris steamer had been despatched to Amoy to bring up 300 men of the royal irish. Most of the letters we have seen agree in representing our loss at Tsee-kee at 3 killed and 40 wounded, and that of the Chinese uncertain as above stated.

NINGPO PRIZEMONEY.

We now advert to the slight remarks in our last number respecting the *unfounded* rumour, which has been circulated, tending to create a feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the forces employed on the China expedition, which states that the copper money (*cash*) collected at Ningpo by the Chinese, for the purpose of paying the troops, casting cannon, building fortifications, and which has been in possession of the military under sir H. Gough nearly six months, has been *returned to the Chinese*, with the exception of 10 per cent. The well known characters of the commanders in chief of both professions, with their experience of nearly half a century, renders such a report absurd: with such experience can it supposed that a sum of money amounting to seven or eight hundred thousand dollars would be given over to an enemy, with a force of 20,000 men in the immediate neighbourhood ready to act? would it not have been equally reasonable to have supplied them with arms & ammunition at the same time. The chiefs of both services have too anxious a regard for those under them to sacrifice any portion of their hard and dearly earned prize-money, well knowing it is all the poor sailor or soldier has to look to (save glory) as a consolation and recompense for his privations and sufferings;—they the *red* and *blue* jackets—look forward to no honours, distinctions, promotions or rewards—take their prize-money and they have nothing to look to should their health fail—but a wretched pension of a few pence per diem, with a shattered constitution they perhaps are unable to work, and consequently end their days in a poor house: for without wounds or a very long period of service, we think there is no admission at either Chelsea or Greenwich hospitals.

We are glad to find that the Canton ransom is to be given over as prize-money, and trust that those sums—abstracted for other purposes will be made good by the government.

EDICTED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1842.

In fulfilment of our promise we have issued an *extra* containing the important news from Cabul, republished from the *Calcutta English man*, in the *Singapore Free Press* of the 3rd ulto.

It has been thought by others that the appearance in our columns of this disastrous intelligence cannot do any harm, as the Chinese are too ignorant of geography and of British power to be able to take advanta e of it.

A late report from Canton states that it was the general opinion there among the Chinese officers and merchants, that the English wanted to force the Affghans ("*black devils*") to *attack the Chinese*: the Affghans refused: we tried *compulsion*, when they rose *en masse*, *marched to England and killed our most gracious queen!* It is also been thought prudent to publish this intelligence, to prevent any misconception of the real events: we have on these pleas, therefore, departed from what we considered a prudent course when we formed a resolution to adhere to it.

We cannot help entertaining the greatest fears for the safety of the ladies and their children and of that hostages; for these Affghans have exhibited themselves in as odious a light as the Pindarries; & their unutterable outrages are too well known; mothers begged that their daughthters might be put to death rather than be captured by those ferocious libertines.

CABOOL AFFAIRS.

(From the Englishman, January 31.)

On Saturday the government received letters from Jellalabad to the 12th, and from Cabool to the 4th instant.

The substance of the Cabool intelligence was that the force was to march towards Jellalabad on the next day, but that they were uncertain as to the faith that would be kept with them, expecting, however, no attack until they reached Jugdulluck.

Six Hostages had been given, capt. Drummond 3d cavalry lieut. Conolly, lieut. Eyre, lieut. Warburton, brevet capt. Walsh and lieut. Webb, of the Madras army, in Shah Soojah's service.

All the sick had been sent into the city to the care of Mahomed Zeman Khan.

It appears certain that Mahomed Akbar Khan had openly proclaimed, and gloried in, the deliberate murder of sir William Macnaghten.

The Peshawur letter of the 15th instant, forwarding the above intelligence, states:—'Ali Musjid was again attacked by 1,500 men, who were beaten back. To-night the 64th and 53rd march to reinforce the garrison.'

Yesterday the following dreadful, but not unexpected news was sent to us from the usual high quarter.

'There is an express from Peshawur of January 16th, with a letter from Jellalabad of January 13th, which conveys the subjoined melancholy intelligence. Dr. Brydon has arrived here from Cabool: he is wounded and a good deal confused, but I gather from him the following melancholy particulars. Our troops left the cantonments there on the 6th or 7th. No sooner did they do so than they were attacked by the enemy, who possessed themselves of the cantonment on its being evacuated by our people. At Khoord Cabool, which was their third march, the ladies of the party were sent back to Cabool under the charge of Mahomed Akbar Khan, the enemy having consented to protect them en route. On the Huft Kotul, part of the troops became disorganized, many were destroyed and others fled. At Tezeen, where our last gun fell into the hands of the enemy, Elphinstone and Shelton were made prisoners. From Tezeen to Jugdulluck about 200 men of the 44th regiment held well together; there they became very disorderly, and here Dr. Brydon separated from them last night, and he is the only one of the fugitives, who has yet reached Jellalabad. The following is the list of officers who, Dr. Brydon states, have been killed.

Major Ewart; lieut. Start; dr. Duff; dr. Bryce; dr. Macgrath; Cardew; Bellew (captain;) Bird; Anquetil (brigader.) and Macartney.

The Peshawur letter states that the 53d and 64th regiments native infantry occupied Alee Musjid without opposition on the night of the 15th January.'

(From the Englishman, Feby. 4.)

In this day's Military Chronicle will be found a most melancholy list of the officers who have fallen, in the Cabool force, since the 2nd of November last, the date of the insurrection. We give this mournful roll

LIST OF PERSONS WHO ARE ASCERTAINED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN AFFGHANISTAN SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE INSURRECTION ON 2D NOVEMBER, 1841.

Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bt.
Brigadier Anquetil, commanding the Shah's force.
Lieutenant-colonel Mackenzie, h. m.'s 44th regiment.
Lieutenant-colonel Oliver, 5th regiment N. I.
Lieutenant-colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, Bombay army, assistant to the envoy.
Major Ewart, 54th regiment N. I.
Captain Bellew, assistant quarter master general.
Captain Swayne, h. m.'s 44th regiment.
Captain Robinson, ditto.
Captain Macrae, ditto.
Captain Codrington, commanding 4th Shah's infantry
Captain Broadfoot, 1st European regiment.
Captain Spottiswoode, Shah's service.
Captain Westmacott, 37th N. I.
Captain Paton, deputy quarter master general.
Captain Mackintosh, 5th regiment N. I.
Captain Trevor, 3d light cavalry.
Capt. Woodburn, 44th N. I. comdg. Shah's 5th regt.
Lieutenant Sturt, engineers.
Lieutenant Raban, h. m.'s 44th regiment.
Lieutenant Rattray, politics) department
Lieutenant Golding, 3d European regt., Jan Baz Horse.
Local lieutenant Wheler, Shah's service.
Lieutenant Laing, 27th regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Walker, Shah's cavalry.
Lieutenant Barnes, Bombay army.
Ensign Salisbury, 1st European regiment.
Ensign Gordon, 37th N. I.
Ensign St. George, 37th N. I.
Ensign Macartney, Madras army, Shah's 2d infantry.
Doctor Duff, 54th N. I.
Doctor Bryce, horse artillery.
Doctor Macgrath, 37th N. I.
Doctor E. R. Cardew.
Doctor Bird.

(From the Englishman, Feby. 5.)

We republish the following which appeared in an extra last night, that no portion of the intelligence may be left out of our regular paper:—

'There are letters from Jellalabad of January 15th and from Peshawar of January 20th. The former of these states that a note had come in from major Thain, dated Jugdulluck January 11, mentioning that the troops arriving from Cabool had reached that place on their march on that day, when general Elphinstone would appear to have given himself up to Mohomed Akbar Khan, to be detained until Jellalabad should be evacuated, in pursuance of the arrangements made at Cabool. After this the troops marched suddenly during the night of the 11th in advance from Jugdulluck, on receiving information of intended treachery. They became disorderly during this night march, when doctor Brydon, with capt. Collyer, and doctor Harper of the 5th cavalry, and captain Hopkins of the 27th N. I., separated from them on issuing from the Jugdulluck Pass, and doctor Brydon escaped into Jellalabad, wounded. The other three officers were killed, and on the 14th January, when the cavalry from Jellalabad went out for exercise, they found the bodies of these officers, who were buried within the walls of Jellalabad on that night.

'No enemy had approached Jellalabad up to the 15th January.

'The Peshawur intelligence is that the brigade under brigadier Wild finds a difficulty in retaining its hold over the Khyber Pass. Two regiments had been thrown into Ali Musjeed, but were straitened for ammunition and food, and when on the morning of the 19th January, the two other regiments endeavoured to reach Ali Musjeed with a convoy, they were resisted by overwhelming numbers and were unable to effect their object. About 300 men are mentioned to have been killed and wounded in the attempt. Brigadier Wild as wounded, but is said to be doing well.

'No effective co-operation in regard to the movements within the Pass had been obtained from the Sikh troops.'

In our yesterday's extra, the contents of which are now published in our regular sheet, we announced the failure of an attempt made by brigadier Wild to force the Khyber Pass. His march was too late. The enemy had collected in overpowering numbers, and he was beaten back with considerable loss, and himself wounded. This sacrifice of our troops in detail we look upon as the effect of ill judged haste caused by a good intention. The object was to reinforce Sale, and especially to re-supply him with ammunition - the article he is in most want of - but the natural and laudable anxiety to effect that important measure appears to have occasioned the despatching of too small a force, and the means not being adapted to the end, the result has been disastrous. The more important it is to relieve Sale, the more careful should they be not to where he is, and that the Ali Musjeed garrison were also out of peril—and there were *hopes* at Peshawar on the 20th that they might get in that evening, though we know not how they can come, where Wild's force could not go. However, we have not ample enough information to encourage us to venture upon any decided commentary, and indeed we cannot help feeling surprised at the *meagreness* of most of the Jullalabad and Peshawar accounts. We should have thought that in three days some tolerably connected narrative might have been obtained from Dr Brydon, yet such does not appear to have been the case; and now we have a very confused kind of statement, composed partly from a note sent in from Jugdulluck by major Thain, and partly it would seem, from some more scraps from Dr. Brydon. From the former source we gather really nothing that is intelligible, for while it represents general Elphinstone to have given himself up as a hostage, at a time when he ought to have been heading his troops, it says not a word about the ladies, and does not so much as hint at an attack,—for the account of the 'disorder during the night march' must have come Dr. Brydon, who, however, does not explain the *apparently* premature abandonment by certain officers of their men. In this most unsatisfactory state of every government intelligence, we must perforce wait as patiently as our deep and unceasing anxiety will allow, till we can be supplied with such information as shall set at rest conjecture.

† A Kurnaul letter of the 26th says that the tale there goes that Ukbar had accompanied our fated troops—not only fated, but betrayed by that infamous convention into the enemy's ruthless power—two marches from Cabool, when the women and children being all but dead with the extreme cold and their sore privations, returned to Cabool accompanied by the Khan; and this tallies pretty closely with what we have already heard as related by doctor Brydon. The slaughter of our brave and devoted men must have taken place at Bareekar and Jugdulluck, and the Kurnaul account (derived from what is learned in the commander-in-chief's camp) further says that 'general Elphinstone also returned to Cabool.'—intelligence of course derived from doctor Brydon, as our own was, to the same effect. Our correspondent then goes on to say (we do not give the details as news, but to make our pages a record of the feelings throughout the country on this woful occasion) that:—

'Six officers were given *by us* as hostages (their names I have heard) we were to leave all our sick and wounded behind, all our guns, stores, ordnance of every kind, all our treasure, &c., *being allowed* (Oh God! how degrading) to carry our small arms and pouch ammunition only. They were to march next morning (the 5th Jany.) for Jellalabad, where *according to the treaty*, general Sale was to surrender his guns, stores, &c., and retreat with the rest to Peshawar. *A governor of Jellalabad* had actually started from Cabul. Sale of course would not obey the orders of general Elphinstone, should he reach Jellalabad alive, for Elphinstone's command. I presume, must be by all rules at an end, when he signed a treaty by which he actually surrendered. What will amaze you more than all is, that this treaty was signed by Elphinstone, Pottinger, Shelton, Anquetil, and Chambers—what an awful fatality has attended all the acts of every one concerned in this sad tragedy! A dark spell must have deprived them of their senses, and induced them not only to give themselves up to save destruction, but also to sign away, so far as in them lay, the honor of their country and their country's name.'

An again:—

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Captain Bellew, assistant quarter master general.
Captain Swayne, h. m.'s 44th regiment.
Captain Robinson, ditto.
Captain Macrae, ditto.
Captain Codrington, commanding 4th Shah's infantry
Captain Broadfoot, 1st European regiment.
Captain Spottiswoode, Shah's service.
Captain Westmacott, 37th N. I.
Captain Paton, deputy quarter master general.
Captain Mackintosh, 5th regiment N. I.
Captain Trevor, 3d light cavalry.
Capt. Woodburn, 44th N. I. comdg. Shah's 5th regt.
Lieutenant Sturt, engineers.
Lieutenant Raban, h. m.'s 44th regiment.
Lieutenant Rattray, politics) department
Lieutenant Golding, 3d European regt., Jan Baz Horse.
Local lieutenant Wheler, Shah's service.
Lieutenant Laing, 27th regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Walker, Shah's cavalry.
Lieutenant Barnes, Bombay army.
Ensign Salisbury, 1st European regiment.
Ensign Gordon, 37th N. I.
Ensign St. George, 37th N. I.
Ensign Macartney, Madras army, Shah's 2d infantry.
Doctor Duff, 54th N. I.
Doctor Bryce, horse artillery.
Doctor Macgrath, 37th N. I.
Doctor E. R. Cardew.
Doctor Bird.

(From the Englishman, Feby. 5.)

We republish the following which appeared in an extra last night, that no portion of the intelligence may be left out of our regular paper:—

'There are letters from Jellalabad of January 15th and from Peshawur of January 20th. The former of these states that a note had come in from major Thain, dated Jugdulluck January 11, mentioning that the troops retiring from Cabool had reached that place on their march on that day, when general Elphinstone would appear to have given himself up to Mohemmed Akbar Khan, to be detained until Jellalabad should be evacuated, in pursuance of the arrangements made at Cabool. After this the troops marched suddenly during the night of the 11th in advance from Jugdulluck, on receiving information of intended treachery. They became disorderly during this night march, when doctor Brydon, with capt. Collyer, and doctor Harper of the 5th cavalry, and captain Hopkins of the 37th N. I., separated from them on issuing from the Jugdulluck Pass, and doctor Brydon escaped into Jellalabad, wounded. The other three officers were killed, and on the 14th January, when the cavalry from Jellalabad went out for exercise, they found the bodies of these officers, who were buried within the walls of Jellalabad on that night.

'No enemy had approached Jellalabad up to the 15th January.

'The Peshawur intelligence is that the brigade under brigadier Wild finds a difficulty in retaining its hold over the Khyber Pass. Two regiments had been thrown into Ali Musjeed, but were straitened for ammunition and food, and when on the morning of the 19th January, the two other regiments endeavored to reach Ali Musjeed with a convoy, they were resisted by overwhelming numbers and were unable to effect their object. About 300 men are mentioned to have been killed and wounded in the attempt. Brigadier Wild as wounded, but is said to be doing well.

'No effective co-operation in regard to the movements within the Pass had been obtained from the Sikh troops.'

In our yesterday's extra, the contents of which are now published in our regular sheet, we announced the failure of an attempt made by brigadier Wild to force the Khyber Pass. His march was too late. The enemy had collected in overpowering numbers, and he was beaten back with considerable loss, and himself wounded. This sacrifice of our troops in detail we look upon as the effect of ill judged haste caused by a good intention. The object was to reinforce Sale, and especially to re-supply him with ammunition—the article he is in most want of—but the natural and laudable anxiety to effect that important measure appears to have occasioned the despatching of too small a force, and the means not being adapted to the end, the result has been disastrous. The more important it is to relieve sale, the more careful should they be not to undertake it under a calculable risk of failure, for such failure more than doubles any difficulty which might have been occasioned by merely a delay, in order to obtain adequate means for effectuating the purpose. We fear that if Sale now attempt to retire, he will be overpowered; yet we wish he were on the plain of Peshawur, instead of where he is, and that the Ali Musjeed garrison were also out of peril—and there were *hopes* at Peshawur on the 20th that they might get in that evening, though we know not how they can come, where Wild's force could not go. However, we have not ample enough information to encourage us to venture upon any decided commentary, and indeed we cannot help feeling surprised at the *meagreness* of most of the Jellalabad and Peshawur accounts. We should have thought that in three days some tolerably connected narrative might have been obtained from Dr Brydon, yet such does not appear to have been the case; and now we have a very confused kind of statement, composed partly from a note sent in from Jugdulluck by major Thain, and partly it would seem, from some more scraps from Dr. Brydon. From the former source we gather really nothing that is intelligible, for while it represents general Elphinstone to have given himself up as a hostage, at a time when he ought to have been heading his troops, it says not a word about the ladies, and does not so much as hint at an attack,—for the account of the 'disorder during the night march' must have come Dr. Brydon, who, however, does not explain the *apparently* premature abandonment by certain officers of their men. In this most unsatisfactory state of even government intelligence, we must perforce wait as patiently as our deep and unceasing anxiety will allow, till we can be supplied with such information as shall set at rest conjecture.

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† A Kurnaul letter of the 26th says that the tale there goes that Ukbar had accompanied our fated troops—not only fated, but betrayed by that infamous convention into the enemy's ruthless power—two marches from Cabool, when the women and children being all but dead with the extreme cold and their sore privations, returned to Cabool accompanied by the Khan; and this, tallies pretty closely with what we have already heard as related by doctor Brydon. The slaughter of our brave and devoted men must have taken place at Bareekar and Jugdulluck, and the Kurnaul account (derived from what is learned in the commander-in-chief's camp) further says that 'general Elphinstone also returned to Cabool,'—intelligence of course derived from doctor Brydon, as our own was, to the same effect. Our correspondent then goes on to say (we do not give the details as news, but to make our pages a record of the feelings throughout the country on this woful occasion) that:—

'Six officers were given *by us* as hostages (their names I have heard) we were to leave all our sick and wounded behind, all our guns, stores, ordnance of every kind, all our treasure, &c., *being allowed* (Oh God! how degrading) to carry our small arms and pouch ammunition only. They were to march next morning (the 5th Janv.) for Jellalabad, where *according to the treaty*, general Sale was to surrender his guns, stores, &c., and retreat with the rest to Peshawur. *A governor of Jellalabad* had actually started from Cabul. Sale of course would not obey the orders of general Elphinstone, should he reach Jellalabad alive, for Elphinstone's command. I presume, must be by all rules at an end, when he signed a treaty by which he actually surrendered. What will amaze you more than all is, that this treaty was signed by Elphinstone, Pottinger, Shelton, Anquetil, and Chambers—what an awful fatality has attended all the acts of every one concerned in this sad tragedy! A dark spell must have deprived them of their senses, and induced them not only to give themselves up to save destruction, but also to sign away, so far as in them lay, the honor of their country and the is country's name.'

Au again:—

'All is amazement and horror here, but I will write again to-morrow, and give you all that I can give regarding this fearful story, which I fear is but too true. I do hope and trust that lord Auckland will do

† It is needless to say that this article was written before we received the information on which we based a last evening's article.

something, by precipitation or otherwise, to allay the wide spread excitement which exists amongst the native. He would not listen to the Anglican clamor for the general voice of the service. Let him do as now and all will yet be saved. But no time must be lost in giving to the whole of India a pledge that our honor and power are not to be insulted and outraged with impunity—but that upon the heads of those who have thus dared to outrage all humanity and reason—in their brutal, savage, temporary triumph.'

The proclamation here called for, and in the first instance suggested by ourselves, is now spreading over the country, and will at least serve to show the native population (for we conclude that means have been taken to make its purport known vernacularly) that retributive measures are positively resolved on, as it is only as a political manifesto that we consider it to be deficient. There will be but one cry for vengeance heard from one extremity to the other of British India, and Sepoys and Europeans will alike burn to inflict war's bloody retribution on the perfidious race who have strewed the ground of Cabool with the corses of their butchered comrades. Amid all this stern and just excitement—this patriotic wrath—this mighty burst of feeling—but one recreant voice is raised to check the generous impulse—to palliate the ineffable outrage—to excuse the Affghan faithlessness—to declare that this dire calamity is but re*tribution upon England!* Over a debasing surrender he has expressed no indignation; for our treacherously slaughtered troops he has breathed no vengeance; for our captive women he has scarce uttered a lament; but taken up with his false and distorting arguments in extenuation of the unparalleled baseness of which our enemy has been guilty, his heart seems altogether turned from English sympathy with his countrymen in this national disaster, and he gives no token that he feels it either as a man or as a Briton—but, unlike the case of Balaam, he virtually curses where he ought to bless. His arguments, even considered as such, and without thought of the sorrowful events which have occasioned them are utterly worthless, whether tested by national law or military honor, or even the observances of wholly savage communities,—or, lastly, with reference to the perfect knowledge which the Affghans themselves possess of the sacredness of the Ambassadorial character, and the binding nature of a guaranteed safe conduct—but we are too disgusted with their advocate to dwell much longer on the subject. In future let it be designated.—'The Affghan Journal.'

As the eyes of all Indiaare now directed to the formidable space of ground between Jellalabad and Cabul on the one hand, and Kandahar and Cabul on the other,—a space, on the successful and early crossing of which such mighty interests now depend,—we gladly avail ourselves of a friendly suggestion that has been offered, and here reprint, from mr. Rushton's extremely useful *Guide and Gazetteer for* 1841, the itinerary furnished in the first volume. From this some notion may be formed of of the serious natural difficulties which oppose themselves to the march of troops encumbered with an immense quantity of baggage—difficulties which were surmounted by perseverance on the march of the great expedition, but which are not so easily overcome now that the mountaineers are not to be bought and have learnt the art of defending passes.

No.	Names of Stages.	Distance M	Distance F	Remarks.
44	Jellalabad	6	6	Over a good road the whole way, road even, good encamping ground on either side of the town which is situated on the right side of the Cabul river. The town is surrounded by a low regularly built mud wall, and has a tolerable bazar. Capital forage and grass.
45	Soultanpoor	8	7	This march is over a heavy sandy road with now & then boulder stones. On the right of the road is a kind of fortified village with long battlements: 'Soultanpoor' is to the right of the road, encompassed upon a sandy plain, water from the canal and river streams, forage and grass abundant.
46	Futtehabad	7	4	The first part of this march is over heavy sand and in parts stony. Pass through the village, and encamp the other side about a mile off, upon good ground with plenty of grass and forage and water from the streams and canals.
47	Siffund Sung near Gundamuck	11	7	The road is very good for the first 4 or 5 miles being over a high and waste tract, cross two or three small streams and the village of 'Neemlee' which is surrounded by large trees and gardens and is about ¼ of a mile to the left of the road. After passing which the road is stony with some steep ascents; the last 3 miles are along a ridge of hills; where these terminate you come to a flat table land near the river over which is a bridge in ruins. The village of 'Gundamuck' is about ½ mile further on, and is the regular encampment. However there is good ground and abundance of grass and forage near 'Siffund Sung,' a large white stone the powder of which is said to cure manifold diseases!
48	Soorkab	9	6	The road during this march is for the most party pretty good being a gradual ascent, but there is one part rather difficult at about half way; pass the village of 'Gundamuck' and cross 4 or 5 small streams, the number of large loose stones during the latter part of the march make it rather a tedious one for camels; encamping ground on the bank of the 'Soork rood' (or red river) which is a rapid stream, but only about 2½ feet deep, and there is a stone bridge over it. Little or no grass for horses and no forage for camels procurable. There is no village.
49	Jugdaluk	13	1	After crossing the 'Soorkab' the road is up an ascent with an awkward ghaut at the top of it for wheeled carriages or guns, then the road descends into the bed of a river and continues for a short distance, up an easy ascent, again descending to 'Jugdaluk' passing through a short defile; the road is stony. This encamping ground is known by a clump of Mulberry trees to the left of the road. Water, grass and forage procurable but not abundant.
50	Kutta Sung	7	1	There are two roads leading to this encampment; the one through a narrow defile called the 'Purree Durra,' but being along the bed of the river the whole way and being through water the road over the hills to the left is to be preferred as it is good, a succession of small ascents and descents. Encamp after on the bed of the river with a plentiful supply of water but no forage for camels and only the long coarse grass to be procured for horses.
51	Baba Esaw. A Tomb under some trees	9	0	This march is over a steep and stony road with several ascents the greater part of the way. At about a mile from 'Baba Esaw' you cross a small stream issuing from the left called 'Bareekab,' and then there is a winding and bad road to the halting place, which is a very bad one being upon large loose stones. Water abundant but grass and forage not to be had.
52	Near Yadzeen	8	4	This march is along the bed of the river over a gradual rise the whole way and being stony and rough is a bad road for camels: the hills on either side from a pass through which the river runs. To the left of the road and about the 2nd mile is a Fakeers Tukeah, to the right a round tower on a hill, and a ruined village. Good encamping ground upon a broad open space about half a mile short of the village or fort of 'Passeed' which is very prettily situated and surrounded by gardens and trees. Grass and forage not procurable.
53	Koord Cabul	12	7	A very bad road indeed the whole way crossing the 'Haft Kothul' or seven hills: the ascents and descents are very steep and stony and difficult for baggage, cattle, and wheeled carriages: the encamping ground is rather confined, being in the bed of the river. The fort of 'Koord Cabul' is about a mile off the road, no forage or grass to be got: from the villages near at hand a small supply of Boosah and clover could be procured.
54	Boothak	9	1	At about 2 miles from the last encampment, the road enters the 'Tungee Koord Cabul,' a narrow defile with the 'Koord Cabul' river running down it and the road which crosses it at every 100 yards; however there are no difficulties as the road is good. You continue along this pass, till within ½ a mile, of the Cabul river. Stony ground, forage and grass scarce.
55	Cabul	8	4	The first 3 or 4 miles of this road is good but after that you pass over a raised stony road with a swamp on either side. You cross 3 or 4 nullahs by narrow bridges and at about 2 miles from our encamping ground (on the east side of the town) you cross the Sogar by a stone bridge and ascend a low range of hills. Again descending to Cabul. From 'Boothak' to the Lahore gate of the city. The distance is 10 miles.

We omit the itinerary from Candahar, as it occupies too much space.—Ed. C. H.

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JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CAPTIVE REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE — Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 16. TUESDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1842. No. 592.

FOR LIVERPOOL

THE "QUEEN MAB," Captain AINLEY, now at Whampoa has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to Messrs. COOLIDGE & RYAN,—Canton or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co—Macao

FOR CHUSAN, TOUCHING AT AMOY

THE Brig ROYAL EXCHANGE, Captain REES, will be despatched on the 20th inst., for the above Ports For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Barque CECILIA, 310 Tons, Captain CAMERELL, will be despatched for Singapore on Wednesday the 13th instant For freight apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao 5th April, 1842

FOR BATAVIA AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Brig JANE, 200 Tons, Captain BERG, is daily expected, and will have quick despatch for the above Ports direct. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT ON CHARTER

THE A 1. British Barque "ANN," 271 Tons Register, Captain MACALPINE, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive Cargo Apply to GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, March 18th, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE new clipper ARROW, Captain GRANT, H. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine 1200 Ton ship RELIANCE, captain GREEN, has half her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to J COOLIDGE,—Canton. or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co —Macao.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDRAPORVY, built in India in 1836 and recopered last December, 205 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with stores Apply to Macao, 22d Nov., 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, on Friday the 22d instant, in his Auction Room, the following small lot of Superior Wines, &c. on account of A. A. DE MELLO, Esq.

Calcutta bottled Beer, in 3 and 6 dozen cases,
Sherry, in do do.
Champaigne, in do. do.
English and French Brandy, in 1 and 4 dozen cases,
200 cases of Gin,
Green and White Points.

☞ *Sale will take place precisely at 12 o'clock.*

AND ON THE SAME DAY, ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER PARTIES,

WILL BE SOLD:

Europe Hemp Rope; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Cider; Hock; Claret; a quantity of cut Tumblers, Rummers, and Wine glasses; one large sized Looking Glass; Dinner and Breakfast services; Sirup d'orgeat; Cavendish Tobacco; glass Decanters and cruet bottles; Corks; Children's Wooden Toys; a few Envelope cases; Letter Clasps; Letter and Drawing Paper; Bill and Card cases; Champaign Nippers; English-made Umbrellas; Merino Drawers and Shirts; a few Books one 8 day clock; a small quantity of Flannel; a few pieces of Levis's Woollen Dresses; Ladies and Gentlemens Cotton Hosiery; Ladies' Dressing cases; superior Eau de Cologne; a quantity of Coir Rope; a few casks of Cape Town Walnuts; London made coats and waistcoats; Lucifer Matches; and a small quantity of sundry effects, belonging to a gentlemen who has lately quitted China; consisting of Plate, Books, Furniture, Gun, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having entered into partnership on the 1st of January 1842 under the firm of P. TOWNSEND & Co., in the ship Chandlery, Auctioneering and Commission business at Hongkong, would be pleased to fulfill any orders in their line, and hope by attention to give every satisfaction to any who may be pleased to favour them with any business.

P. TOWNSEND.
H. MOLBYE.

Macao, April 7th, 1842.

NOTICE.—Wanted a second and third Officer for a large ship Apply to FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, April 11th, 1842.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Agents in this place, in connection with Messrs. JOHN GLADSTONE & Co. of Liverpool.

GLADSTONE, HAY, WYLLIE & Co.

Calcutta, 17th January, 1842.

TO MERCHANTS &c.—A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived in China, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Mercantile House as Corresponding or General Clerk; he has for some years been similarly engaged, and can give the most unexceptionable references as to his qualifications and respectability. Applications addressed to S. H. care of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., will meet with the promptest attention.

MRS. FLAYHERTY, 18 ROYAL ESPLANADE, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.

Hongkong.

ADVERTISIMENT.—The Rev. THEODORE JOSET, Procurador of the Missions of the Pro agandis, and charged with the administration of the Catholic Mission at Hongkong, takes the liberty of making an appeal to the friends of Humanity and Religion.

Observing the rapid formation of the settlement at Hongkong, and anticipating that a portion of its garrison will consist of Catholic soldiers, he proposes to erect a Church for their accommodation as well as for the great number of persons, who may be expected to resort to the island from every part of the world.

He desires also to establish a school for the instruction of Youth; proposing not only to teach them the English and Chinese languages, but particularly to imbue their minds with the principles of Integrity and Justice, that they may become useful and faithful assistants to Commercial houses; and he confidently solicits the aid of the benevolent to enable him to effect this desirable object.

Macao, 24th February, 1842.

A CARD.—J. K. BURD, late of SINGAPORE,—begs to inform the public of HONGKONG, MACAO and CANTON, that he has established himself as a SHIP WRIGHT and ENGINEER in the QUEEN'S ROAD, on the BRITISH ISLAND of HONGKONG; and respectfully solicits their patronage, which he hopes to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.

P DE LAS HERAS.

Macao, 7th February, 1842.

TO LET — Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Hospital Road, to a single gentleman. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

TO LET —A large two Story House at St. Antonio lately occupied by Sr. Don Gabriel de Yruretagoyena. Apply to B. BARRETTO, Esq.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. C. R. Gleig, H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

JUST LANDED EX "S. R. CRAWFORD."—A few copies of SCOTT & Co's. BENGAL DIRECTORY, for 1842, and for sale by JOHN SMITH,

Macao, 15th April, 1842.

FOR SALE AT INVOICE COST.

200 three dozen cases of Bass's Beer.
40 two and three dozen cases of superior Port
40 three dozen cases of superior old Pale Sherry.
40 one and three dozen cases of do. old Brown do.
100 three dozen cases of old Brandy.
75 dozen boxes of very superior Eau de Cologne.
A quantity of Nuggerhead and Cavendish Tobacco.
ap. ly to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 15th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—P TOWNSEND & Co. now offer for sale at their godowns at Hongkong, the following goods, viz:—

Chain Cables and Anchors of sizes,
Europe, Coir, and Manila Rope.
American and Irish Beef and Pork.
Bass' and Allsops Beer, in bottle.
Gin in cases and Liners, Claret, Sauterne, Port, Sherry, Vinegar and Arrack.
English and German Canvass, Duck, Twine, Marine Loglines, Stationary Quills and Ink,
Sailneedles, Sailor's Knives, Padlocks, Nails, Hinges.
Compasses and Compass Cards Tar Pitch and Rosin,
Paint and Oil and every article for ship's use.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spirits, Privitions' Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass Paints and other stores by C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Granite Godown No. 46 Queen's Road Hongkong, will be completed and ready on the 1st proximo for the reception of Merchandize on rent at low rates. This Godown has a Stone Pier in front, 275 feet long and is situated at a distance above high water mark of 14 a double sea wall that will protect it against the rise of the sea usual in Typhoons.

For the Convenience of Vessels discharging in front of the Godown, white and black buoys have been laid down at a short distance from the shore, the white in 2 fathoms black 2½ fathoms, with good holding ground.

Apply on the premises to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842

FOR SALE —At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and FLEXCLOTH.

Macao, 14th January, 1842.

FOR SALE

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provision's Warm Clothing, Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescops, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.

20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG — A quantity of Timber and Planks fit for Ship and House building. Also

Spars 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches.
" and 50 to 60 " " 14 to 20 "

Daily expected from Manila. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to Captain MORGAN. General Wood.—Hongkong.

Macao 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHARGE MATHY designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese, Sp. Drs. 8.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in *Chinese, Latin and French.* By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal otavo. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—*The Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842—on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—THE full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839. Nos 14, 18, 45 1840. No 27. 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for* 1842. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp Drs. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835 36, 37, 38 bound a $ 3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $6, per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound a $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound at the publishing price, $6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Slade, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.

Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—THE *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents Apply at the *Canton Register* Office. Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	$2.
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Comprador's Notes &c	"	$3 4
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	
Linguist's Reports, Receipts of Cargoes, &c	"	
Navy Bills	"	
Policies and Folio pages	"	$5
Auction Bills	"	

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

CIRCULAR.

To her Britannic majesty's subjects in China.

HER Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China has the highest satisfaction in announcing to her majesty's subjects that he has this day received official intelligence that a body of Chinese select troops, estimated at from 8 to 10,000 men, partly forming the garrison of the district city of Tsekee (10 miles from Ningpo), and partly posted in a strongly fortified camp on the heights close to that city were totally defeated with the loss of all their guns, small arms, ammunition, stores camp equipage &c. (both in the city and camp) by her majesty's combined forces on the 15th of last month.

Accounts had for some time before reached their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief, of the assemblage of troops at Tsekee, and as there was reason to believe they intended to retire on Pakwan, forty miles distant, in consequence of the repulses sustained by the Chinese forces at Ningpo and Chinhae on the morning of the 10th March, their excellencies determined to make a rapid movement in the hope of bringing them to action before they could retrograde.

The troops, seamen and marines were accordingly embarked in the Nemesis, Phlegethon and Queen, steamers, towing a number of boats of the squadron, early on the morning of the 15th, and after proceeding 16 miles by the river and marching five, reached Tsekee at half past three o'clock, when a fire was opened on them by some guns from the ramparts, and a considerable body of matchlock men, who retired on receiving a few rounds from two small field pieces, and the walls were immediately escaladed without further resistance.

The chief body of the British troops &c. marched round outside the town, and were joined at the east-gate by the escalading party, where the whole had an excellent view of the Chinese forces entrenched on two, distinct lofty hills in front, and on the left. Arrangements were directly made for advancing to attack and dislodge them as nearly as possible at the same instant. This manoeuvre succeeded admirably, and although the enemy disputed the possession of their steep and difficult position so obstinately that many instances of hand to hand combat occurred, her majesty's forces gallantly and steadily persevered in their ascent under an unceasing fire, until their summits were gained and the rout of the Chinese army became complete at all points, and was followed up by a pursuit which was continued till sunset.

Whilst these operations were going on upon the heights, the small steamers (Phlegethon and Nemesis) accompanied by some of the boats of h. m. ships, proceeded up a branch of the main river leading in the direction of the intrenched camp, were they destroyed a number of gunboats and fire vessels; and shortly after, on the fugitives from the Chinese camp passing near them, they landed their small crews, and pursued them in various directions, putting a number *hors de combat*.

It is estimated that the enemy could not have lost fewer than 1000 men killed, in these different affairs, independent of great numbers that were carried off wounded, and amongst whom are known to have been many mandarins and officers of rank.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary has not received the return of casualties in her majesty's land forces, but he regrets to mention that three were killed and fifteen wounded (most of them severely) in the naval brigade.

The British forces remained the night of the 15th in the Chinese deserted camp, and the next day, after the necessary delay of embarking the wounded, destroying the guns, wall-pieces, and matchlocks, as well as the useless provisions and ammunition, and burning the camp and barracks, the commander-in-chief pushed forward to a second entrenched camp about seven miles from Tsekee at the Changhe pass, but it was found that it had been evacuated during the night, and after destroying the works and burning everything that was ignitable, including the joss house and other buildings, which had been converted into magazines, or barracks, h. m.'s forces returned to Tsekee the same evening and to Ningpo on the 17 h.

God save the queen.

HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

Dated at Hongkong government house, 8th April, 1842.

LONDON.

THE TEA TRADE June 3.—A new year opening upon us, a few remarks upon the stocks, &c., may not be without use. The stock in London on the 1st of June, instant was 29,762,754lb., and in January, 1840 38,331,000lb. The total deliveries in London in the year 1840 were 20,019,000lb. for home consumption, besides 4,682,000lb. sent coastwise, and 1,24[illegible],000lb. exported. The deliveries in 1841 were 3,72[illegible]8lb. for home consumption, and 10,190,160lb. sent coastwise and exported. This shows an increase of about 8,000,000lbs. in the consumption last year, as far as London alone is concerned. We quote Bohea now at 1s 6d; Congou, ord. to good ord., at 1s 9½d to 1s 9½d; Pekoe, discovered at 2s 4d to 2s 7d; Pouchong, at 1s 6d to 1s 8d; Souchong, ord. to good ord. 1s 9½d to 1s 10d, and mid. to good mid., 1s 11d 3s 6d; flowery Pekoe, 3s to 3s 6d; Twankay, good ord. to but mid., 1s 9½ to 1s 9½d, and mid. to Hyson kind, 2s to 3s; Hyson, good ord. 2s 3d, and mid. to good mid., 3s to 4s 6d; and Gunpowder, 5s to 2s 3d per lb. At the auction this morning, 200 chests of Congou sold briskly at ½d per lb. higher; company's Congou was 1s 5½d to 1s 9½d per lb. cash. The deliveries last week were 332,941lb. The stock of company's congou is rapidly decreasing. It is now only 11,546 chests. Merchants generally are firm.—*Times*, January 4.

TEA.—The demand was good to-day for free trade Tea, and a fuller sale was made; at auction 1,200 packages were sold out of 2,600 offered. Common Congou fetched 1s 10d; Company's, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d per lb.—*Chronicle*, January 4.

DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

The dowager lady Ongley; earl of Egmont; lord Hallibarton; John Beatty West, esq., M. P. for Dublin; captain Steele, R. N.; Edward Howard, esq.—author of "Rattlin, the Reefer," &c.; Countess of Durham; lord Polwarth.

Ambassador extraordinary from England to America.—The *Times*, of Friday (yesterday) says—"It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, at the request of her majesty's government, is about to proceed to the United States on a special mission, with the object of settling all existing differences between that country and our own. His lordship, who will sail in a few weeks, had been asked to undertake this service, and had consented to do so, before the president's message had been received so that the mission in question, whatever be its character or results, has been had recourse to wholly irrespective of anything contained or omitted in that document. The appointment of a special ambassador from this country is, of itself, a piece of marked respect to the United States government, which can hardly fail of being duly appreciated and of paving the way for an amicable negotiation. A friendly intercourse, too, between our special envoy and the leading statesmen of America, dictated by a cordial anxiety to complete an infrangible bond of amity, cannot but be attended wite beneficial results."—Atlas, Jany. 1.

THE "FRIENDS, RUGG," MASTER.

This vessel was seized at Canton by captain Nias, of h. m. s. Herald, and has been sent here in charge of one of the officers of that ship to be dealt with according to law for a supposed breach of the revenue laws; and condemnation of the vessel and cargo is now prayed, under the circumstances stated in the petition filed by the captor's agent, for an alleged violation either of the registry act 3rd and 4th William 4th cap. 55. s. 4., in exercising the privileges of a British ship without being duly registered, or of the navigation act 6th Geo. 4th cap. 109. s. 11. in importing goods into a British possession, Sydney, in a manner contrary to the provisions of that section. The latter charge has been embodied in a supplementary or amended petition, not having been distinctly specified in the first petition, and has been added, I suppose, in consequence of the doubts which I expressed the other day whether this court could take cognizance of the alleged breach of the registry act. The amendment, however, does not appear to me to affect the question to be decided in the first instance, which is still a question of jurisdiction; and whatever does not belong to its jurisdiction the court is bound of its own motion to reject. The registry and navigation acts are a part of the revenue laws of Great Britain, and, as such, the old registry and navigation acts were repealed, with hundreds of other statutes, by the general act 6th Geo. 4th cap. 105. "for repealing the *laws relating to the customs*." The case of the *Gethrous*, in 2nd Dodson's admiralty reports 322, which was confiscated for a breach of the navigation act, in having a crew not composed of properly qualified persons, is called by sir Wm. Scott, "a *revenue case*." The case of the *Betty Cuthcart*, in 1 Robinson's admiralty reports 220, which had been condemned by the vice-admiralty court of Jamaica, for an alleged breach of the registry act, is also described by the same learned judge as "a proceeding on the *revenue laws*." It is needless to cite other cases in support of so plain a position which I merely repeat, because the other day it was disputed. Now as observed by sir Wm. Scott, in the case of the *Hercules*, 2 Dodson, 356, "the jurisdiction of the vice-admiralty courts "in *revenue* cases is of mere statutory institu"tion; given to them by positive statutes; being "no part of their original and inherent authority, "it exists only so far as it is so given." The question then is, whether by the modern navigation or other acts this court is invested with power to adjudicate on the matters brought before it in this case. Under the old navigation acts, it is true, prosecutions and forfeitures are of frequent occurrence in the colonial courts, although the prosecution could only be maintained in that colony within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed until the statute 40th Geo. 3rd cap 107. enabled the *prosecutor*, to sue, at his option, either in the colony were the forfeiture accrued, or in that where the seizure was made. But all these statutes, as before stat-

ed, were repealed by the 6th Geo. 4th cap. 105. The restoration, then, of the jurisdiction given by and extinguished with these statutes, must, if to be found at all, be sought for in some of the statutes contemporaneous with or subsequent to the repealing act. And the search is necessarily as short as the result is fatal to the hopes of the prosecutor, at least on the immediate question of local jurisdiction; for there is no occasion to travel much beyond the provisions of the existing registry and navigation acts themselves—the very acts on which the prosecution is based,—for a conclusive answer to the inquiry. Section 46 of the *registry* act, referred to in the petition, 3rd and 4th Wm. 4th cap. 55, enacts "that all the penalties and forfeitures inflicted "and incurred by that act *shall* and may be sued "for, prosecuted, recovered and disposed of in "such manner and by such ways, means and "methods as any penalties or forfeitures inflicted or which may be incurred for any offence "committed against *any* law relating to the *customs* may now be legally sued for, prosecuted, "recovered and disposed of." In like manner, section 23rd of the *navigation* act, cap. 54 of the same session & passed on the same day, declares, in terms still more precise and definite, "that "all penalties and forfeitures incurred under "that act *shall* be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, and disposed of, or shall be mitigated or "restored, in like manner as any penalty or "forfeiture can be sued for, prosecuted, recovered and disposed of, or may be mitigated or "restored, under an act passed in that session "of parliament for the prevention of *Smuggling*." It is true, the prosecution in the present instance for the alleged breach of the *navigation* laws is not expressly based upon the last navigation act 3rd and 4th Wm. 4th cap. 54 just cited, but upon the *former* act, 6th Geo. 4th cap. 109, which contains no precise direction as to the mode of recovering the penalties. This omission in the petition of all reference to the act of Wm. 4th may have arisen from inadvertence; but, whether or not, the two acts are not to be separated; the preamble to that of Wm. 4th expressly contemplates the *consolidation* of both "into one act,"& they must therefore be construed together. It only remains, then, to see what are the provisions for the recovery of penalties in the act above referred to, passed in the same session, viz cap 53, "for the prevention of smuggling;" and those provisions (in section 75) are as follows, viz "And be it further enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures incurred or imposed by this or *any other act* relating to the customs, or to *trade or navigation*, *shall* and may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of his majesty's courts of record at *Westminster* or at *Dublin* or at *Edinburgh*, or in the royal courts of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, in the name of his majesty's attorney-general, or of the lord advocate of *Scotland* or in the name or names of some officer or officers of his majesty's customs, or by information before any two or more of his majesty's justices of the Peace in the United Kingdom, or before any governor, deputy governor or deemster in the *isle of Man*." The legislature having thus thought fit, doubtless for good and wise reasons, to confine the trial of such prosecutions to the courts of the mother country, there is of course an end of the question in this court, and as there was plainly no necessity for bringing the defendant here, I think he is entitled, under the circumstances, to recover his agent's costs. Upon the *merits* I can say, for I legally know, nothing; but should the prosecutor determine to pursue the inquiry elsewhere, he will of course consider well the responsibilities he may incur by so doing.

Suit Dismissed.

No. 1.

FOREIGN OFFICE

February 24th, 1836

SIR,—With reference to your dispatch No. 47 of the 17th of June, and No 65 of the 1st of August last requesting instructions respecting foreign built vessels owned by British subjects and trading under the British flag, I am directed by viscount Palmerston to forward for your information and guidance, a copy of the instructions on this subject which were some time ago forwarded to h. m. consul in the Sandwich Islands and in Mexico, stating that vessels which are the property of British subjects are entitled to the protection of British authorities in foreign ports, although they may not be entitled to the privileges of British registered vessels.

Lord Palmerston desires me to call your particular attention to the distinction between property and privilege; you will observe that a foreign ship does not become a British ship because British property. The law of navigation declares that no ship unless duly registered shall be admitted to be a British ship, and therefore no advantages, accorded by treaty or otherwise to vessels under the denomination of British vessels can be claimed by vessels which are not registered.

"Lord Palmerston can hardly suppose a case in which the rights of property in a foreign country shall be so invaded that British subjects claiming property in a vessel which has not become entitled to the British privileges of trade, can have occasion to require the protection of the British consul in defence of that property;" but it is clear that such British subjects will not be the less entitled to claim protection for his property in such a case, merely because certain other vessels which are the property of British subjects are in the employment of some exclusive privileges of trade his said vessel is not entitled to enjoy.

As it appeared to lord Palmerston, that the sailing licence granted by vice-consul Willmot to the brig Ayacho, did not sufficiently mark the important distinction between British ships and ships which are merely the property of British subjects, his lordship caused the question to be referred to the committee of privy council for trade, and I am directed by his lordship to send you herewith the draft of a form of sailing letter, for the protection of ships owned by British subjects but not entitled to the privilege of British ships duly registered and navigated, which has been prepared by that board, and I am to desire that you will adopt this form in any sailing letter which you may be called upon to grant under the present instructions. I am &c.

(Signed) JOHN BIDWELL

B. H. Wilson, esq. his majesty's consul general, Peru

No 2.

FORM OF SAILING LETTER.

No. 11

For the protection of ships owned by British subjects, but not entitled to the privileges of British ships duly registered and navigated.

I, the honorable John Walpole, her Britannic majesty's consul general in Chili, grant this sailing letter; as above designated, for the use and navigation of the ship Friends, whereof Christopher James Rugg is at present master, and whereof the said Christopher James Rugg is the sole owner. And I hereby make known to all her Britannic majesty's ministers appointed to reside in foreign countries, and also to all other officers in her said majesty's service both civil and military, and also to the several constituted authorities in foreign countries that the said ship Friends is the property of a British subject, that she is therefore entitled under the laws of England to assume the British flag, in all her voyages, and to claim the protection of that flag as a national distinction in all matters relating to the rights of property. But I do at the same time, make known, that by this sailing letter there are given to the said vessel no rights of trade, and particularly no license whatever to exercise any privilege of trade or navigation which is by the laws of England confined to British ships properly so called, and provided with certificates of British registry, which is the only legal evidence of their title to that character, nor to exercise any privilege of trade or navigation which is by the laws of England confined to the ships of any foreign country owned and navigated by the subjects of such country. But inasmuch as the British laws of navigation and registry do not preclude British subjects from employing ships other than British registered ships in voyages between foreign countries between which they trade, nor certain other cases this sailing letter is granted to the said ship Friends in order that she may be duly protected as British property while employed in any such unrestricted voyages. And for the more certain identification of the said ship for which this sailing letter is granted, I do hereby certify, that she has one deck and two masts, that her length from the forepart of the main stem to the after part of her sternpost aloft, is ninety-six feet English; her breadth at the broadest part is twenty eight feet English; her depth of hold is ten feet two inches English; that she is rigged as a brigantine or Hermaphrodite brig, with a standing bowsprit is square sterned, has no quarter galleries, is carvel built, has a billet head with the figure of a bird, with a rise of three feet nine inches English on the after deck, and that she measures about two hundred and four and one half tons, according to the mode of admeasurement prescribed by the British act 5th and 6th William the fourth cap. 56 p. 2 to regulate the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden of the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom passed in the year 1835.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my consular seal in Santiago at Chili, this tenth day of March in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

JOHN WALPOLE,

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Chili.

No. 3.

At the request of captain C. J. Rugg of the brig Friends, we have this day holden a survey on board the said vessel now lying at anchor in Singapore roads, and found her in the following condition

HULL.—Head rails, ports and the fairings under the top gallant forecastle requiring great repairs.

SAILS.—Upon examination found they required thorough repair.

RIGGING.—In such a state that it is necessary to be overhauled and refitted

BOATS.—Unserviceable for want of repair; launches, nearly in the same condition.

Also an immense quantity of yarns in the hold, rotten and rotting.

And we are of opinion that it will require an outlay of one thousand dollars or upwards to put her in the condition she was when taken possession of by captain Nias of h. m. s. Herald on the 9th January at Macao, according to the statement of the commander and his chief officer.

It appears this vessel has been sent down here in charge of mr. Edward Hill, mate, and a party of men from h. m. s. Herald, for adjudication, afterwards sent on to Penang, and again brought back here, and finally released by messrs. Shaw, Whitehead and Co., agents of captain Nias, on the 25th instant, the court here not having jurisdiction in the case. From the statement of captain Rugg, and his chief officer, from what we have seen on board, together with the fact of the vessel's having never having been furled whilst lying in this roadstead, until some few days ago, which came under our own personal observation; we are of opinion that the state of wreck in which every thing on board is in, must have been occasioned by the carelessness and negligence of the prize master and his party, and is not the effect of ordinary wear and tear.

WM LOFTY,
Commander, ship Dowthorp
ROBERT RODGER,
Brig Marinus.
RICHARD EDWARDS,
Singapore, February 26th, 1842.

SHIP WOODMAN.

From the Mercantile Courier dec. 4.

Woodman, to Bombay put into Bahia on the 28th of Sept., leaky, with bows stove, loss of bowsprit, and foremast sprung, having been in contact with the Kingston, from China to this port. The Lady Flora Hastings was to proceed to Bombay with the cargo of the Woodman.

(From the Port Phillip Patriot, Sept. 16.)

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—The following communication has been officially published in the government gazette, by order of his excellency the governor:—Mansford, 21st August, 1841. SIR—I have the honour to report to you the recent discovery of two dangerous shoals, one being in the Mindora, and the other in the Banda sea. The latter I fell in with myself on the 12th of June last, as per copy from my log:—p. m., moderate east wind and hazy, heavy swell from SE.; at 6. Veltheen's island, bearing west 8 miles; at 8 dark cloudy weather, course S by W; at 11.30 the wind and swell suddenly drop, and through a thick haze, ripplings were seen from the weather quarter to the lee bow, within half a cable's length—kept the vessel away; and as she paid off, she grazed slightly on a detached piece of coral; no soundings were got at 20 fathoms immediately after; a quarter of an hour after passing to leeward of it, I could hear it breaking very heavy. It bears S by W ½ W. 18 miles from Veltheen's island.—The other was discovered by captain Blaxland, of the Merope: it bears NNW, 13 miles from Apos island, and his much in the way of vessels proceeding from China into the Mindora sea, by the Northumberland strait. I have the honour to be sir your humble and obedient servant. JOSEPH PARKER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tuesday's gazette announced the appointment of capt. sir Charles Napier, k. c. b., captain sir Nisbet Josiah Willoughby, c. b., k. c. h., captain sir Thomas Fellowes, c. b., and captain Edward Henry A'Court, to be Naval Aides-de-Camp to the queen, on the promotion of their predecessors to be admirals.

Lord Langdale, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor Wigram, mr. Pemberton, queen's counsel, and mr. Sutton Sharpe, queen's counsel, have undertaken, under the sanction and at the request of the lord chancellor, "to consider the practice, course of proceeding, and offices of the Court of Chancery, with reference to such regulations and alterations thereof as (under the powers conferred by the statutes 3 and 4 and 5 Victoria, c. 52) it would be expedient to make for the purpose of diminishing the expense and delay attending the administration of justice in the said court."

We learn that sir Robert Peel has sent agents to the continent for the purpose of collecting detailed information relative to the average rates of wages, the prices of food, and other circumstances bearing on the condition of the humbler classes. Judging from the characters of the gentlemen to whom this mission has been intrusted, there would appear to be every disposition on the part of the right honourable baronet to obtain accurate and unbiassed information.—Morning Chronicle, Nov. 29.

AMERICA.

General Scott had announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the Presidency, with a great probability of being successful. He had issued a circular developing his political sentiments. On the material point, what position the Judiciary should hold in regulating the affairs of the Union, he affirms his conviction to be, that when a doubtful question, arising under the constitution, an act of Congress, or a treaty, has been solemnly adjudicated by the supreme Court, the principle of the decision ought to be taken as definitively settled. This conviction, it should be understood, includes in it the further conviction that it is perfectly constitutional for Congress to charter a national bank, although little mentioned as a separate subject: in the celebrated case of M'Cullough v. reus the state of Maryland, the supreme Court decided that Congress had power to regulate a national bank. With regard to the Presidential veto, general Scott expresses a wish that that privilege should be reduced. The framers of the constitution, he says, could only have desired, by granting such a privilege, to enable the President to defend his power against usurpations of Congress, to enable him to forbid other legislative instructions and to guard the country against other acts of violent legislation; and then he proceeds to say that the Judiciary—"the balance-wheel" of the system—of

fords of itself all the security the people can desire. The opinions thus expressed are obviously intended as a contrast to the course pursued by President Tyler. General Scott's modification of the veto would be to allow it to be overcome by a bare majority in each house of all members, at the end of a few days afforded for reflection. Among the leading measures which occupied the attention of congress during its extra session, general Scott expresses himself in favour of the land-distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation.

A mr. Johnson, a lieutenant in colonel Dyke's Corps, and one of the parties implicated in the Grogan affair, had been tried, at Montreal, by court martial. He did not deny having participated in the attack on Grogan, but he addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment. He was cashiered.

Some petty quarrels had occurred on the north-eastern boundary, in consequence of the American ex parte survey. The American commissioners had drawn a line of boundary which, as it affected the rights of private property was very unpopular. In one instance, the observatory temporarily erected was destroyed by British settlers, and the surveyors were assaulted.

The trial of mr. Beaumont Smith, for the exchequer bill fraud, came to an abrupt conclusion this morning. By pleading "Guilty," the delinquent prevented those disclosures which were looked for with so much interest. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

The Literary Gazette gives the following intelligence of the Niger expedition.—

"Further accounts, dated the 19th September, but reaching to the 22d, have been received of the Niger expedition, which had at the former date ascended the river to the confluence of the Tchadda and Quorra; and at this point determined upon a change of operations. The original plan, to be guided, however, by events, was that the steamers should proceed in company: but circumstances have led to a resolution that the Prince Albert, captain Trotter, should ascend the Quorra and the Wilberforce, captain W. Allen, should navigate the Tchadda. The Soudan, captain Bird Allen, had returned down the river with invalids; for we regret to say that considerable sickness had prevailed, in spite of all the precautions taken to prevent it: and eight European sailors had died since the expedition left England. Captains Trotter and B. Allen had both kept their health; but captain W. Allen had been ill, but was recovered. The sickness which attacked the crews attended the vessels all the way up to Attah; about two hundred miles, above which we do not hear that it continued. Whilst the Prince Albert and Wilberforce made their way up the additional seventy miles to the site we have indicated as the junction of the two grand branches, viz. the Quorra or Niger, flowing from nearly the north or north-north-west, and the Tchadda or Chad, from the Eastward, the Soudan, from Attah, had got down to the coast in three days; and providentially found the Dolphin, lieutenant Littlehales, cruising off the mouth of the river and put the sick on board, to be carried, we believe, to the isle of Ascension."—Spectator—December 4

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

April 19th, 1842.

LATEST DATES:

England	4th Jany.	Singapore	27th March.
U. States	29th Dec.	Java	17th Feby.
Calcutta	22nd Febv.	Manila	12th Feby.
Bombay	16th Feby.	Austral Asia	15th. Jany.
Chusan	28th March.	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	13th March.

ARRIVED.

April.		From
13.	ELEANORA, *Jackson*,	Singapore and Calcutta.
14.	ANN, MacKIM, (U. S.) *Vasmer*,	New York.
14.	GEORGIANA, *Stephenson*,	Austral-Asia.
18.	ARGLONA, (U. S.) *Turner*,	Amoy.
18.	MOR, ———,	Singapore and Bombay.

SAILED

April.		For
11.	HONGKONG, ———,	Singapore.
14.	ALGERINE, *Buckton*,	Sing. and Calcutta.
14.	OLIVE WYE, (U. S.) *Meacon*,	New York.
18.	ARIEL, *Burt*,	Madras, Sing and Calcutta.
18.	IANTHE, (U. S.) *Steele*,	New York.

PASSENGERS.—Per Algerine, major Johnstone h. m.'s 26th regiment, with despatches from Ningpo. Per Ariel, Lancelot Dent, esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Chusan.—Alibi.
For Bombay.—Eleanor.
For Singapore.—Palatine, (to day, at noon) Cecilia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anna Eliza.
From Liverpool.—Robert Whiteway, Abbots Reading, John Christian, Golnare.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.
From do. via Manila.—Borneesis.
From Calcutta.—Harlequin, Dido, Falcon, Laurence Water Witch.
From Bombay.—Wild Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Cornair, Montague, Bombay.
From Java.—Orion, Jane.

In an *extra* on tuesday last, we published the disastrous news from Affghanistan; and we have not received any later intelligence from Bombay or Singapore, although the *Mor* arrived to day (18th) from those ports, and landed the January overland mail, by which we have received the London *Times* and *Morning Chronicle* of January 4, and the *Atlas* of January 1.

We see nothing in these papers of any very particular interest; and we have only time to extract the account of the Tea Market.

A letter from *Amoy*, per *Anglona*, dated the 9th inst., states that all was quiet there; but the Chinese were gathering to attack the opium vessels in *Chimmo* bay. H. M's. brig *Pylades* had gone to render the necessary assistance, if required.

There is a report, on Chinese authority we believe, that the *Ann*, captain Denham, has been lost on the island of Formosa, and that the whole crew have been made prisoners by the Chinese. If this report turns out to be true, we fear little mercy will be shown to the unfortunate captain Denham and his crew; the Chinese will not forget the chastisement they lately received from h. m's. ship *Nimrod*, which vessel had visited the island in search of the *Nerbudda's* people—of whom nothing is known—and was fired upon; but the *Nimrod* took ample vengeance in landing her boat's crews and destroying all the batteries.

Treasure to a large amount was on board the *Ann*, and we regret to learn that mr. Robert Gully was a passenger in her. We presume h. m.'s senior naval office at Hongkong will immediately despatch a force to rescue the crew of the *Ann* and recover the treasure; and if the crew have been ill dealt with, we suppose that part of the island which is under the sway of the Chinese will be entirely laid waste.

LANCELOT DENT, ESQ.

This gentleman has left China in the *Ariel*, after a residence of upwards of nineteen years; he arrived in China soon after the destructive fire in Canton in November 1822.

Mr. Dent will be long remembered and his absence regretted in China, for his kindness of heart, benevolence, liberality, and unaffected manners; and also on the account of his presence having been demanded in the city of Canton by commissioner *Lin*, immediately after his excellency's arrival in Canton in March 1839; which demand, mr. Dent, by the advice of his assembled countrymen, manfully and successfully resisted.

The house of messrs. Dent & Co., of which mr. Dent has been for many years the head, is one of the oldest established in China. Indeed, until about fifteen years ago, there were only two commercial houses in Canton, now represented by messrs Dent & Co. and messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; the agency business of each of these two great houses was, of course immense, and has, we believe, never been exceeded, if ever equalled, by any house on this side of the cape of Good Hope; and the hospitality and liberality of each were commensurate with their high commercial station.

Mr. Dent is followed by the sincere good wishes of all, that he may have a happy sight of old England, and long live to enjoy his *natale solum*.

Canton, 15th April, 1842.

The Chinese were a little startled this morning by hearing that two steamers were inside the Bogue—but on learning that their object was merely to reconnoitre, and that no hostile movements were intended on the part of the British forces—unless the Chinese had commenced erecting fortifications below Whampoa—their fears were dispelled. There is no intention on the part of the Chinese officers to erect fortifications below Whampoa.

The East India house of messrs. Scott, Fairlie and Co. has failed.

BRIG FRIENDS.

In this number we have published the letter from the foreign office to h. m.'s consul-general in Peru, the from of the sailing letter prepared by the committee of privy council for trade, and the report of the survey held on the brig *Friends*, in Singapore roads, all of which documents were referred to in the last paragraph of captain Rugg's letter, which we published in the Register of the 12th inst.; we also now publish the decision of the vice-admiralty court at Singapore.

With reference to this case, as *the suit has been dismissed*, and captain Rugg has resigned all claims on captain Nias, C. B. of h. m.'s ship Herald, arising from the seizure, we do not think the case needs any comment from us.

The following imperial edict is not undeserving of attention. When the emperor says that at *Tinghae*, the killed of the barbarian banditti were innumerable, he speaks from the report of his officers; and we presume his imperial majesty knows well what measure of credence should be placed in those reports. But the whole scope of the edict evinces a determination to resist foreign invasion: he calls upon his army to be of good heart, and to cherish the same indignation against the invaders as swells his own imperial breast.

The Chinese military code says—"when about to enter into action, he who first runs back must be beheaded." And we believe all military codes speak nearly the same language. There is scarcely one article in our naval articles of war, which does not contain the awful words, "*shall suffer death*, or such other punishment &c."—and it appears from the edict, that all those who "*first ran back*" are to be put to death; *pour encourager les autres*, as the witty Voltaire observed, when the English ministry shot admiral Byng. Chinese policy never forgives defeat or failure, in cases where success is impossible:—a passage in the "Notice of the works of *Su Tungpo*," by correspondent, in the *Canton Repository* for March, comes apt to our purpose as an illustration of their lofty disdain of all foreigners—and Napoleon was also, equally unrelenting, though he was himself at last humbled by that power which has now on its shoulders the task of humbling the country of *Su-Tungpo*.

"The Tartar fire had been braved, *irritated by faithless conduct, often led beyond conciliation by haughty officers and when the border commenced advancing to the frontiers, the heart of the emperor began to quail. Su*, however, was firm in his principles and with bitter hatred to the terrible enemy, recommends the extermination of these robbers. But these men never for a moment considered the impracticability of their scheme thinking all the while that the thunder of their edicts would settle the matter. If the command for extermination has once gone forth, the enemy will certainly be annihilated, because it is the celestial empire which, in obeying the sacred decree of heaven issued these orders. The ancients did the same and were successful, and why should not their illustrious posterity carry their point in a similar manner."

We think the transmission of peacock's feathers &c. to *Yihking*, to be distributed almost on the field of battle, a new start in the military policy of China: indeed the emperor says as much in the following words—"for I, the emperor must (now) break through established rules, and show favour."

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 19th, 1842.

—Thus there will soon be so many Chinese *knights banneret* created! and so the days of chivalry are not over.

The emperor appears to vie with queen Victoria in conferring honours and promotions on the officers employed on the *Chinese* expedition; will he ever be able to distribute any *droits* of his imperial crown amongst them?

It was a singular piece of impudence in the governor of *Fokien* to report the recapture of *Amoy* to the emperor; and brings to mind Napoleon's dating his bulletins from the palace of *Lacken* on the day of *Waterloo*.

Robbery of a Chinese Cooly by a Chinese THIEF.

A most impudent, daring, and successful robbery was committed about 10 P. M. on last Tuesday night, in the house of the editor of the Canton Register.

While the coolies were printing the *extra*, a Chinese walked into the room where the coolies sleep; the only person there was the editor's Chinese teacher—sick and betwixt sleep and wake'—he asked, 'who is that?' 'I,' answered the daring intruder; and he immediately went to the bed of the head-cooly, took possession of a jacket & purse containing four dollars and the bed-curtains, and walked off with them. While the thief was labouring in his vocation, the question, by the *domine*, of 'who is that' was repeated, and the same confident answer 'I' was returned. As the thief was leaving the room the teacher was aroused, and gave the alarm; the cooly who had been robbed pursued the thief, but could not overtake him.

It is an unfortunate habit of Chinese domestic servants to receive visits too often from their 'younger brothers' —'cousins'—who bring strangers with them; and there is little doubt that this successful robber had previously been in the room as a visitor; it will be wise, then, for foreigners not to allow their servants to have any '*followers*,'—or as few as possible.

In the supplement to this number we have the pleasure of publishing '*A beaten horse's*' account of the *Kolungsoo races*, 2nd meeting.

We have done our best to read the M.S. correctly, but we fear there will be many mistakes detected. We have also been obliged to use capital letters only to indicate the colours of the riders; at *Kolungsoo* these letters will be understood—such as B P.—blue or black and pink—but not elsewhere. We also fear that we may have misread some of the owners and riders names. The printing also looks crowded—but the narrow limits of the Register scarcely admit of printing such documents more freely without sacrificing too much space. On the whole, while we deprecate too severe a criticism from the jockeys of *Kolungsoo*, and apologise for our errors, we trust they will not be displeased with our efforts to introduce the new *Newmarket* to the notice of our readers.

We rejoice to learn that h. m.'s plenipotentiary has allotted a piece of ground, in a very appropriate neighbourhood, as a site for a Lock hospital, and that the colonial surgeon has commenced his building arrangements.

TRANSLATION.

Regulations for the imperial army.

The following imperial edict has been received. The discipline of the army is of the utmost importance and the ranks should clearly understand it. Rewards and punishments should be conferred and inflicted with sincerity and impartiality, in order to keep the ranks in awe; then the regulations will be self evident. Sincerity being observed in rewards and punishments then favour and severeness will be equally proportioned. Our family have preserved peace for the last two hundred years, and the officers and troops of each province have been nourished by our favours, and instructed (in military exercises); they have been most thoroughly imbued by our abundant kindness. You have long been engaged (with the English) and you must all, with impetuous courage strive to be foremost, in order to deserve well of your country.

Last year, the army that was put in motion, fought six successive days and nights with the English at *Tinghae*, and killed in battle innumerable barbarian banditti. As to the rest of the troops that are brought from other provinces, the officers must be capable of clearly instructing them and exciting their ardour. But, why, when about to join battle do they run away; the rebellious barbarians are neither strong nor brave; how, then, are they not to be exterminated? but it (the conduct of the soldiers) arises from the self indulgence and ignorance of the great military officers (in not drilling the troops), which is the cause that the officers and troops are not able to obey orders; if these evils are not quickly guarded against and remedied, how will it be possible to recover pure habits and practices, and to stimulate the heart of the army?

I order the awe-inspiring general (*Yihking*) and the assistant great minister (*She*) to institute a clear enquiry into the loss of the several cities, and of the officers and soldiers who advanced and who retreated, and submit them to the severest examination, and then let the military law take it's course: allow not the slightest indulgence, but put the convicted criminals to death.

As to those who have deserved well, let them received exuberant rewards, for the purpose of exciting their ardour and strengthening their courage; and confer degrees of nobility to encourage them to labour: all this rests with the said general and his colleagues, to be managed with sincerity and plain—or impartial—justice, to excite to fidelity and righteousness, and instruct (the troops) to be courageous and observe rectitude of conduct; for my anger and of all the people is awakened against the enemy and he must be opposed: thus the cup of the iniquities of the avaricious, crafty, murderous barbarians is full; let the hearts of men think on this, and on heavenly principles, and then what difficulty will there be in utterly exterminating them?

Let this be strictly explained to the ranks, —that rewards and punishments will be justly awarded; and that conspicuous merit will be immediately reported. For this special purpose I have forwarded fifty large peacocks feathers; fifty blue do. eighty thumb rings; forty *feather reeds* (*Lingkwan*);* ninety small knives; seventy five tobacco purses and flints; sixty buttons of the 6th ranks; 80 buttons of the 7th rank; and I order *Chookihking* and his colleagues to convey them to the camp, and deliver them to the awe-inspiring general, *Yihking*, to be respectfully received. The officers and soldiers who have been recorded for extraordinary courage; —and, moreover, to excite the officers, soldiers, and people of all the other provinces, —if there be any who have rushed forward and seized an ensign (flag), not shrinking from the points of the spears and arrows, and have killed an officer of the English rebels,—for these let the said general order out all the (above named) badges of distinction, and liberally bestow them as rewards—and make a statement of the whole affair and duly report it,—each case apart,—for I, the emperor, must assuredly must break thro' limited—or established—rules, and show kindness.

The said general and his colleagues should use both kindness and severity—tempering both—in reviewing and exercising the troops; giving heed to my intense anxiety to tranquillize the borders of the sea,—the coast.—(12th moon, 3d day—January 13, 1842.—By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

The following imperial edict has been received.

Formerly, because *Yen Pihtaon* (late governor of *Fokien*), in a detailed report, stated the circumstances of the loss of *Amoy*; but as I was apprehensive that the report was not true—and as I could not be always admitting him to an audience, I sent *Twanhwa* to make a secret examination; it is now authenticated that the said *Shelang* has reported the facts, and the reports generally tally with each other; and in the number of the new troops (reinforcements) (at *Amoy*) and the marines (*water braves*—i. e, swimmers and divers), the reports differ but little. But the said governor has been managing the affairs of *Amoy* for more than half a year; yet the English no soon appear than straightway *Amoy* is lost! and he forthwith retreats upon, and to guard, *Tunggan* and *Shingkeun*; he is stupid and weak, without ability, and he cannot avoid the consequences of his crime.

Now, as *Amoy* has been retaken, our indulgence shall excuse the severe punishment of his crime; but he is to be degraded three steps and lose his button and rank, but yet be retained in office, and shame may, perhaps, stimulate him to efforts to regain his reputation, when his honours shall be restored.

Now looking at another of his reports, I see he announces that the English have not renewed their attacks: this is nothing but empty prattle and glossing talk; and there is not a word of truth in it.—He should now (have reported) in what manner he had formed his plan of attack and extermination of the (English) places; but no scheme has been devised:—heinous, heinous,

* An ornament for the cap, denoting a certain rank

ous are his incoherent fa lacies; this (conduct) really proves he is ungrateful for (imperial) favours, and unfit for office. I order that *YenPihtaou* be forthwith dismissed from the public service. *Respect this.*

12th moon 3d day—January 13, 1842.

By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

SECOND MEETING.

KOOLUNGSOO RACES.

Steward, captain Smith, c. b., r. a.
major Cowper 18th r. i. regiment.
major Dillon 18th r. i. regiment and judge.
Clerks of the course mr. Hilliard and mr. Edwards.

FIRST DAY 15th FEBRUARY 1842.

THE MAIDEN PURSE.

Open to all Horses that have never run for any public money; value Rs. 35, Entrance 5 Rs. Heats twice round the course 3 subscribers or no race.

Owner's names.	Horses entered.	Age.	Riders.	Colours.	1 Heat	2 Heat
Mr. Call's	G H Vivian	Grey	4	Owner	R & G	1 1
Mr. Jodrell's	R M Emily		4	mr. Woodwright	W 2	2
Mr. Hilliard's	B C Cruiskeen		5	mr. Martin	B & B	3 3
Major Cowper's	B H Harlequin		4	mr. Viner	B & B	drawn

The first heat started at score. Emily leading, at Promotion corner Harlequin, pushed by Cruiskeen, took the lead, but bolted at the grave; Vivian Grey took up the running, all sweryed at the turn home expect Emily, a good race between her and Vivian hom, wioning by a length, 2mn. 10 second.

The second heat, Emily took the lead, and kept it to Promotion corner a fine run from thence to the Post Emily, Cruiskeen, and Vivian Grey, close: Cruiskeen took the lead to the turn, Emily headed him again and kept the lead to the turn home. When Vivian came up hand over hand and won easily 2mn. 4 seconds.

VICTORIA SWEEPSTAKES.

Value 35 Rs. Entrance 4 Rs. Open to all horses. Hackfall to carry 12 stone and give 30 yards distance or 60 yards without extra weight. Heats 3 subscribers or no Race.

Owner's names.	Horses entered.	Age.	Riders.	Colours.	1 Heat	2 Heat	3 Heat
Mr. Cockburn's	B H Footpad		6	Owner	Blue	1	1
Mr. Martin's	C H Dick Turpin		5	Owner	R B C	2	4
Mr. Cochrane's	B H Doctor		6	mr Cowen	B & P	4	2
Mr. Call's	D H Hackfall		6	Mr. Jodrell	Y B S	3	3

1st Heat. Hackfall made up the distance at the first turn, all together to the hollow where the Doctor threw his rider, a close race all the way round between Dick Turpin and Hackfall. Footpad following to the turn home, when he went ahead and won cleverly A very pretty race 2m. 1s.

2nd Heat. Hackfall did not come up till Promotion corner, close running between all, Footpad leading to the grave, he and Dick swerved. Footpad took the lead again at Promotion corner and kept it home well pushed by the Doctor 2m. 1second. A VERY GOOD RACE.

CHEEROOT STAKES.

Value 30 Rs. Entrance 3 Rs. Open to all horses, rules of this race the same as last meeting T.R.C. The Winner of the Victoria not to run, 3 subscribers or no race.

Owner's names.	Horses entered.	Age.	Riders	Colours.
Mr. Cochrane's	B H Doctor	6	mr Woodwright	W 1
Mr. Call's	B H Smike	5	Owner	Purple 2
Mr. Martin's	C H Dick Turpin	5	Owner	Red B Cap –

The Doctor and Dick together from starting. Smike a long way behind all. Dick led the first time round but bolted at the grave. The Doctor then led all the way home, Smike not pressing him till near the winning post. 2m. 1second.

TROTTING MATCH.

Value Rs. 20. Entrance 3 Rs. Open to all horses; breaking into a Canter to turn round and start afresh from where they broke. 3 subscribers or no race.

Owner's names.	Horses entered.	Age.	Riders.	Colours.
Mr. Jodrell's	G H Old King Cole	6	Owner	B & Y 1
Mr. Martin's	C H Dick Turpin	5	Owner	R & B Cap 2
Mr. Cockburn's	B H Footpad	6	Owner	Blue 3
Mr. Martin's	B H Blazes	4	mr. Call	R & Green 4

King Cole led all the way round, the rest breaking frequently, no contest, 1m. 46seconds.

HACK STAKES.

Value 30 Rs. Entrance 2 Rs. For all hacks, heats twice round the course 3 subscribers or no race.

Owner's names.	Horses entered.	Age.	Riders.	Colours.			
mr. Jodrell's	G H King Cole	6	Owner's sister		1	1	
Capt. Edward's	G M Rover's Bride	aged	mr. Call	R & G	1	4	2
mr. Elliot's	C H Tom Thumb	5	Owner	Red	4	2	3
mr. Woodwright's	B H Black in the Mud	6	Owner	M. C.	3	4	
mr. Turner's	C H Moll's Bush Man	aged	Owner		5	5	4
mr. Martin's	G H Rose Old Wellington		Owner	resided near	6	6	

1st Heat. King Cole leading all through, the rest in a knot. Rover's Bride far behind both times round till Promotion corner, when she gained slightly and won by a length. Old Moll would not start and her flash mare did not like to go without her 2m. 20seconds.

2nd Heat. King Cole led all round and won easily 2m. 32 seond.

3rd Heat. Old King Cole bolted from Promotion corner. Rover's Bride passed him and kept the lead to the grave when she swerved. King Cole took the lead and won easily 2m. 19 seconds.

THE INTERMEDIATE DAY.

A Grand Pigeon Match. Value Rs. 30. 2nd 15 Rs. 3 Rs. entrance. 8 birds each.

Shooter's Names.

mr. Cochrane		1
mr. Bruce		3
mr. Need	equal	4
mr. Jodrell		
mr. Pickard	equal	6
mr. Gore		7
mr. Major		withdrew

mr. Cochrane and mr. Bruce both made good shooting, the latter killing all his birds, one however fell out of bounds by two yards. mr. Need and mr. Jodrell killed 5 birds and mr. Pickard and mr. Gore killed 4 each. mr. Major withdrew.

Note.—Moll's flash Man—dressed to match the name, Muffity.

2ND DAY, 17th February, 1842.

1st Hunter's Plate.

Value Rs. 25. Entrance 4 Rs. Open to all Horses Hurdles T. R. C. 3 Subscribers or no Race.

Owner's names.	Horses entered.	Age.	Riders.	Colours.
Mr. Cockburn's	B H Footpad	6	Mr Cowen	B & P 1
Mr. Hilliard's	B H Slasher	5	Mr. Martin	B & B Cap 2
Mr. Call's	D H Hackfall	6	Mr. Jodrell	B & Yellow 3
Mr. Coleman's	B H Doctor	6	Mr. Woodwright	W b 4

Slasher led over the first leap Hackfall having bolted, Footpad and Doctor following. The Doctor then took the lead for the two next leaps, followed by Footpad and Slasher; after the third leap the Doctor's snaffle snapped and he left the course. Slasher then led over the four h leap, when Footpad passed him taking the 5 & 6 leaps closely pressed by Slasher, and won cleverly by half a length. A very good race 2m. 20second.

2nd Hunter's Plate.

Value Rs. 25. Entrance 3 Rs. Open to all Horses that did not run in the Hurdle Race of last meeting 6 hurdles T. R. C 3 subscribers or no race.

Owner's names.	Horses entered.	Age.	Riders.	Colours.
Mr Cockburn's	B H Footpad	6	Mr. Call	Red & Green
Mr. Jodrell's	B H Guy Fawkes	6	Owner	Blue & Yellow
Mr. Cochrane's	B H Doctor	6	Mr. Martin	B & B Cap
Mr. Owen's	C H Derby Tool	5	Owner	P & B forfeited

Footpad led all the way round. Guy Fawkes running a good second. The Doctor refused each leap 2m. 15 seconds.

FORCED HANDICAP.

For all Winners during the meeting value Rs. 25 entrance 5 Rs. Horses not standing the Handicap to pay 3 Rs T. R. C.

Mr. Cockburn's Footpad walked over the course.

HANDICAP

For all Horses Horses value Rs. 25. Entrance 3 Rs. T. R. C. To be handicapped by the Stewards.

Owner's names.	Horses entered.	Age.	Riders.	Colours.
Mr. Call's	B H Smike	6	Mr Jodrell	B yellow 1
Mr. Jodrell's	B H Guy Fawkes		Mr. Woodwright	B P 2
Mr. Martin's	C H Dick Turpin	5	Owner	Blue & Blue 3
Mr. Call's	D H Hackfall	6	Owner	Red & Green 4

Smike took the lead from the starting Post and kept it all through. 2m. 25 seconds.

THE COCKBURN PURSE.

Value 15 Rs. given by the winners of the Hunter's plate. 2 Rs. entrance T. R. C heats.

Owner's names.	Horses entered.	Age	Riders	Colours.	1 Heat	2 Heat	3 Heat
Mr Rikard's	G M Kate Nickleby	6	Mr. Jodrell	B & Y	7	1	1
Mr Jodrell's	B M Emily	5	Mr. Woodwright	W	3	2	3
Major Cowper's	C H Harlequin	5	Owner	P & B	2	4	5
Capt Edward's	G M Rover's Bride	aged	mr. Call	R & G	4	5	4
Mr. Martin's	B H Blazes	5	Mr. Hamilton		5	drawn	
Mr Cochrane's	C H Parlez Vous	5	Mr. Finch		6	drawn	
Mr. Viner's	G H Brummagem	6	Owner	B & W	6	drawn	
Mr. Hilliard's	B C Cruiskeen	4	Mr. Martin	B & B	drawn		

The heats were well contested throughout, but there were several falls and much baiting.

1 Heat 2m. 40seconds
2 „ 2m. 55 „
3 Heat 2m. 21seconds
4 „ 2m. 26 „

DEATH.—On board the ship Clifford, on the 11th of July, last., lieut. E. Swiney, h. m. 26th regt., in his 23d year, much regretted.

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JOHN SLADE,

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear on Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to excuse attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 17. TUESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1842. No. 593

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing clipper LADYLEITH, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 23rd April, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE MOR, captain MATHEWS, will be dispatched from Hongkong on the 30th, and from Macao 30th instant. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 20th April, 1842.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig SINGULAR, Capt. GORDOVE, will have immediate despatch, and has room for cargo in the lower part of her hold at Hongkong. For freight or passage apply to
J. P. DA SILVA.
Or Mr. H. E. Carneiro,
Macao, 28th April, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE "QUEEN MAB," Captain ABBEY, now at Whampoa has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to Messrs. COOLIDGE & RYAN,—Canton, or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR CHUSAN, TOUCHING AT AMOY.

THE Brig "ROYAL EXCHANGE," Captain REID, will be despatched for the above Ports. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Barque CECILIA, 310 Tons, Captain C. W. BELL, will be despatched for Singapore on Wednesday the 27th instant. For freight apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 8th April, 1842.

FOR BATAVIA AND SOURABAYA.

THE Dutch Brig JANE, 200 Tons, Captain BRAND, is daily expected, and will have quick despatch for the above Ports. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 4th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British Barque "ANN," 291 Tons Register, Captain MACALPINE, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive Cargo. Apply to
GRISBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, March 18th, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE new clipper ARROW, Captain GRANT, R. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine 1200 ton ship HELIANIE, captain GREEN, has half her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
J. COOLIDGE.—Canton.
or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR SALE.

THE British Brig SOUNDAPOOWY, built in India in 1836 and recopper-ed last December, 305 tons register, has good accommodations between decks, and carries a large cargo, well found with chains. Apply to
Macao, 23d May, 1841. JOHN A. MERCER.

THE British Barque LADY MAYER, receives goods on demurrage, in Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ON SATURDAY THE 30TH INSTANT,

JOHN SMITH begs to intimate to the Public, that he will put up to the hammer, in the Inner Harbour of Macao, and sell off to the highest bidder, the ship "MERCURY," of 240 tons, or thereabouts, and all her masts, rigging sails, boats, &c. &c. The whole to be sold in separate and convenient lots, the Hull and Rudder (recoppered only a few months ago), cabin fixtures, and capstan and windlass, in one lot. Further particulars will be published in Catalogues prior to the day of sale.

Macao, 22nd April, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
(BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE
of the late
JAMES INNES, ESQ.

JOHN SMITH has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the public, that he will sell, in his premises, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 3rd MAY, precisely at 12 o'clock, *one of the fastest Clipper Brigs in China*—the "ADVENTURE,"—of 143 (or 200 3/4 N. M.) tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, rigging, sails, boats &c. &c., as she now lies in the Typa. Further particulars will appear hereafter.
Inventory of stores may be seen on application.
Macao, 23th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. ADOLPHUS SCALES DAVEDALE, was admitted a Partner in our firm, on the 1st July 1841. LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all Letters and Papers addressed to WARNER VARNHAM, Esq., may be sent to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., who have been appointed his Agents.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having entered into partnership on the 1st of January 1842, under the firm of P. TOWNSEND & Co., in the ship Chandlery, Auctioneering and Commission business at Hongkong, would be pleased to fulfill any orders in their line, and hope by attention to give every satisfaction to any who may be pleased to favour them with any business.
P. TOWNSEND,
H. MOLBYE.
Macao, April 7th, 1842.

NOTICE.—Wanted a second and third Officer for a large ship. Apply to
FERGUSSON, LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, April 11th, 1842.

TO MERCHANTS &c.—A Young Man, lately arrived in China, in desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Mercantile House as Corresponding or General Clerk; he has for many years been similarly engaged, and can give the most unexceptionable reference as to his qualifications and respectability. Applications addressed to S. H. care of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., will meet with the prompt attention.

MR. FLATHERTY, Royal Engineer, Steam Vessel Repairer and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.
Hongkong.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Rev. THOMAS JONES, Procurator of the Missions of the Propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic Missions of Hongkong, takes the liberty of making an appeal to the Friends of Humanity and Religion.

Observing the rapid formation of the settlement at Hongkong, and anticipating that a portion of its greatness will consist of Catholic soldiers, he purposes to erect a Church for their accommodation as well as for the great number of persons, who may be expected to assort to the island from every part of the world.

He derives also to establish a school for the instruction of Youth; proposing not only to teach them the English and Chinese languages, but particularly to imbue their minds with the principles of integrity and Justice, that they may become useful and faithful assistants to commercial bodies; and he confidently solicits the aid of the benevolent to enable him to effect this desirable object.

Macao, 24th February, 1842.

A CARD.—J. R. BURD, late of SINGAPORE,—begs to inform the public of HONGKONG, MACAO, and CANTON, that he has established himself as a SHIP-WRIGHT and ENGINEER in the QUEEN'S ROAD, on the BRITISH ISLAND of HONGKONG; and respectfully solicits their patronage, which he hopes to merit by diligence and attention to all orders he may receive in the above named handicrafts.

MANILA MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said office, on Spanish vessels from China to Manilla, to the extent of Sp. Drs. 40,000, payable in that city, or this place.
P. DE LAS HERAS.
Macao, 7th February, 1842.

HOUSE WANTED to rent for half a year; rent not to exceed $200. Address *Canton Register Office*, Rua do Hospital.

TO LET.—Apartments, three in suite, in the large house in the Hospital Road, to a single gentleman. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in *Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks*, from the well known house of Kilne & Co. Apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—The Marine Lot No. 7 Paste next to the Harbour master's Jetty, of 63 Ft. Road Frontage and 115 Ft. deep from high water mark.

This lot possesses very superior natural and prospective advantages, on account of its locality and having a firm rocky Sea Wall with 9 Ft. depth of water at the distance of 40 Ft. from high water mark. A quantity of Granite stone remains on the Lot, and Parties desiring to build could ensure substantiality, the ground not being made. Applications to be made to
Mr. J. R. BIRD,
Shipwright, Hongkong.

JUST LANDED ex "S. R. CRAWFORD."—A few cases of SCOTT & Co's. BENGAL DARJEELING, 1841, and for sale by
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 15th April, 1842.

FOR SALE AT INVOICE COST.
200 three dozen cases of Bass's Beer.
50 two and three dozen cases of superior Port.
25 three dozen cases of superior old Pale Sherry.
10 one and three dozen cases of do. old Brown do.
100 three dozen cases of old Brandy.
75 dozen bottles of very superior Eau de Cologne.
A quantity of Niggerhead and Cavendish Tobacco.
apply to JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 16th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—P. TOWNSEND & Co. now offer for sale at their godowns at Hongkong, the following goods, viz.:—
Chain Cables and Anchors, of sizes.
Ratan, Cole, and Manilla Rope.
American and Irish Beef and Pork.
Bass' and Allsopp Beer, in bottle.
Gin in cases and ½ casks, Claret, Sherries, Port, Cherry Vinegar and Annatto.
Rundle and Gorman Cheroots, Pouch, Tobacco.
Lucifers, Stationery, Quills and Ink.
Bottled Ale, Sailor's Knives, Pudding Hats.
Cheroots and Cavendish Tobacco, Tea, Pitch and Tar.
Paint and Oil and every article for ship's use.

FOR SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Apples, Preserves, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy, &c. Cole Rope, Tarred Points, and other stores.
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE Cloth.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.
At the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provisions, Warm Clothing, Slops, Hose, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescopes, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices.
Apply to JUMMOOJEE NASSERWANJEE.
20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese, 8p. Drs. 6.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY.
This work contains 85,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price; 10 Dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1842 —on a single Sheet, price to subscribers to the Canton Register, 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839, Nos. 14, 18, 45. 1840. No. 27. 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 13 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.
IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the Anglo-Chinese Kalender and Commercial Guide for 1842. Price to Subscribers to the Canton Register Sp. Dr. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36 37, 38 bound at $ 2 per vol. The Canton Register, for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at $ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound at $ 12 vol. and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ 6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Slade, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.
Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841, Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.
Also, Anglo-Chinese Kalenders for 1835, 36, & 37 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange ..... per 100		
Custom Orders ..... "		$2.
Circulars &c. ..... "		
Compradore's Notes &c. ..... "		
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts ..... "		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c "		$4
Blank Bills ..... "		
Foolscap and Folio pages ..... "		$5
Account Bills ..... "		

NOTE. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, April 14.

PROCLAMATION.

With the desirable object of preventing disputes and laying down a regular system regarding the circulating medium in this settlement his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her majesty's plenipotentiary, and chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, is pleased to promulgate the following brief rules, which are to be considered applicable to all common bazaar transactions and barter, sales, &c., but not to interfere with, or affect, what may be termed mercantile transactions, nor are to be in force on the island of Hongkong, excepting the gracious pleasure of her majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

1st.—The following coins are to be deemed legal tender, namely, Sycees, and other dollars, and their parts, Company's Rupees and their component parts, and the copper coin current in China.

2nd.—All other coins, of whatever denomination or device, whether Spanish or otherwise, are to circulate at par according to such other, as may prevail, that they be of proper weight and standard.

3rd.—Two and one quarter company's rupees shall be considered equal to one dollar.

One Rupee and two Annas (or half a quarter) equal to half a dollar; and half a Rupee and one Anna (or nine annas) equal to one quarter of a dollar.

4th.—Twelve hundred cash (1200) (copper coin) shall be equal to one dollar.

Six hundred (600) to half a dollar.

Three hundred (300) to one quarter of a dollar.

Five hundred and thirty three (533) to one company's Rupee.

Two hundred and sixty six (266) to half a Rupee.

One hundred and thirty three (133) to one quarter of a Rupee.

5th.—Any other coins, whether British or foreign, not enumerated in the preceding rules, are not to be deemed a legal tender, but they can, of course, be sold, or otherwise bartered in the bazaar, according to their intrinsic value.

6th.—"Cash" (copper coin) of the rate laid down in the 4th rule, will be sold to any individual requiring it in sums of not less than fifty dollars, on application to the treasurer and secretary to her Britannic majesty's superintendents of trade &c.

God save the Queen.

Dated at Hongkong, government-house, this 28th day of March, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

By order
CHAS. E. STEWART,
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTIFICATION.

General orders by his excellency lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, g. c. b. commanding expeditionary land force in China, dated head quarters, Ningpo city, 14th March, 1842.

1.—Lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough congratulates the troops both at Ningpo and Chinhae, on the recent gallant repulse of the Chinese, in their bold and well-planned night attack upon those cities.

All those employed manifested the spirit which the lieutenant general feels assured that the whole of the troops would have displayed, had circumstances enabled them to come into closer contact with the enemy.

Sir Hugh Gough begs colonel Schoedde and lieutenant colonel Morris c. b. to accept for themselves, as commanders at the points of attack his very best thanks, and to convey his excellency's high st approval to the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, under their respective commands, particularly to those mentioned by them, and by lieut-nant colonel Montgomerie c. b. who commanded the sortie from the north gate of Ningpo, and whose praiseworthy conduct was such as might have been expected from this gallant and judicious officer; lieutenant colonel Mountain, c. b. deputy adjutant general; lieutenant colonel Hawkins, deputy commissary general; major Moore, deputy judge advocate general; dr. Ersack, superintending surgeon; captains Moore and Balfour, and lieutenant Molesworth, Madras Artillery;—lieutenants Murray, Armstrong, and O'Poole, 18th R. I. Regt. Brevet captain Moorhead, 26th Cameronian regiment; captain McAndrew, lieutenant Grand, lieutenant and adjutant Brown, lieutenants Ramsay and Mitchell of the 49th and captain Dumbney and lieut. Schaw of the 55th regiment.

2.—The following letter from the military secretary to the commander in chief in India forwarding copy of a letter to his excellency's address from his lordship the general commanding in chief, having been received by the 1st instt. lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough has the high gratification of communicating to the force under his command the gracious expression of her majesty's approval, as conveyed by general lord Hill.

Commander in chief's office, Delhi, Dec. 24th 1841.
Head quarters, camp.
No. 551.

Sir,—I am desired by the commander in chief to forward, for your information, copy of a letter from lord Hill, dated Horse guards, Oct. 30th 1841, and to express his excellency's gratification in having the opportunity of conveying these assurances of her majesty's approbation.

I have &c.
(Signed) JOHN LEARD Lieut. Col. Mil. Sec.
To Lieut. Genl. Sir H. Gough, g. c. b.
Comm. the Military Force, China.

Oct. 30th 1841. Horse Guards.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th August last, transmitting a printed copy of lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough's report of the brilliant successes obtained by the troops under his command in the neighbourhood of Canton in the month of May last, and I have the satisfaction of assuring you, that the Queen has been pleased to express her entire approbation of those operations and of the conduct of the officers and troops employed on the occasion.

You will be pleased to signify the same to sir Hugh Gough, and to inform him likewise, that the zeal, talent and energy he displayed, are duly appreciated by her majesty, who is no less sensible of the consummate gallantry of the troops, and of their admirable order under the most trying circumstances.

I have &c.
(Signed) HILL.

3.—His excellency has the further pleasure of publishing the following letter from the political secretary to the government of India, conveying the approbation of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 1725.

To Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, g. c. b.
Commanding the Expeditionary Force on the Coast of China.

Secret Dept.

Sir,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the governor general of India in council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch under date the 5th September, announcing the entrance of Amoy by her majesty's combined naval and military forces; and in reply to convey to you, his lordship's high approbation of the judicious arrangements concerted by rear admiral sir W. Parker and your excellency, and of the conduct of the officers and men engaged on this occasion.

Copies of the despatches have been published in the official gazette, and transmitted to the authorities in England.

I have &c.
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Sec. to the Gov. of India.

By order
A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieutenant Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General Expeditionary Force.

General orders by his excellency lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, g. c. b. commanding the expeditionary land force; dated head quarters, Ningpo city, 16th March 1842.

Lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough congratulates his brave comrades in arms on the opportunity which was given to them on the heights of Segaon, of proving to the elite of the Chinese army, the superiority of Britons both as soldiers and as men.

Sir Hugh Gough will not here particularize, as the frequency of brilliant deeds in this small but formidable force rendered it difficult to vary the expression of his approval; and whereas all did their duty nobly, the lieutenant general requests all to accept his warmest thanks, with the assurance that he will not fail to do his despatch to do justice to their gallant and exemplary conduct so creditably displayed as well in the field as in their forbearance towards the peasantry, who were in many cases intermingled with the fugitive soldiers.

The lieutenant general's thanks are equally due to the battalion of seamen and marines, and he feels assured that every officer and soldier will join with him, in admiration of the spirited advance of a small body of the battalion upon the fortified encampment on the hill to the right of the enemy's position, headed by his excellency sir Wm. Parker.

By order
A. S. H. MOUNTAIN, Lieutenant Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General Expeditionary Force.

OVERLAND MAIL, JANUARY 4TH.

MONTHLY PRECIS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 7.—Meetings have been held at Welspool, and other place, in Wales, to petition the Queen for a new order of knighthood, to be called the order of St. David, and the establishment of a professorship of the Welsh language and literature in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—2. The duke of Wellington has directed his attention of late to the condition of the regiments which occupy west India stations, and the causes of the mortality to which from time to time they are subjected. His grace appears to attribute the evil to the unhealthy situations of the different barracks, and the inadequacy of the buildings themselves to protect the men against the influence of the climate. The results are said to be the concoction of a plan for the fabrication of cast-iron barracks, which shall be sent out in pieces from this country, as was the case with Napoleon's house at Longwood. These huts will have numerous advantages over brick and mortar houses; not the least obvious of which is, that they will be as moveable as a camp.

Yesterday morning the Tower was re-opened to the public. Since the late destruction of the Armoury, arrangements have been made to admit visitors, accompanied with a warder, to view the ruins. The new Jewel-office was also opened. The terms of admission to view are the same as formerly. Relics of the late melancholy catastrophe are selling under a marquee, erected for the purpose, at from 6d. to 20s. each.

It has been said by one of the ministerial papers that mr. Kennedy, who has recently set out for Texas in a public capacity, is to take the superior post for which captain Elliot was destined.

9.—By a letter received from Central America, by the last Jamaica packet, it appears that the entire city of Cartago, containing a population of 10,000 persons, was destroyed by an earth-quake early in the morning of Sept. 2, though, as nearly all the buildings are very low and composed of wood, and as the inhabitants had previously risen, but few (not more than 40 or 50 persons) were killed or wounded. This earthquake occured without previous warning, and has connected with an eruption of the well-known volcano about three leagues distant. A smart shock of the same earthquake was at the same time felt in the town of San José, not far distant, at which place the

earth trembled for several days subsequently, but not much damage was done there.

Dec. 10.—The increased cost to the nation by the late Brevet will amount to about 40,000l. per annum, reducible as the lives fall in.

The consumption of flour in the five metropolitan districts is estimated at 30,000 sacks weekly. The population, according to the last census, is 1,870 727.

D. c. 11.—A privy council was held yesterday at Windsor, at which the lord Chancellor delivered to her majesty the patent creating the prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester; and the name of his royal highness was ordered to be inserted in the prayers of the Liturgy after that of Prince Albert.—Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 21st of December, until the 3d of February, to meet on that day for the despatch of public business.

18.—A convention for the total suppression of the slave trade has been agreed upon by captain William Tucker, of her majesty's ship Iris, and King Peppie and the Chiefs of the Bonny dominions. Great Britain engages to pay King Peppie goods to the amount of 10,000 dollars per annum for five years, on condition of his suppressing the slave trade.

20.—Mr. Kirk has laid down artificial ice so as to form an extensive skating-hall for the summer season in certain premises within the nursery-ground of mr. Jenkins in the new-road. A large party of ladies and gentlemen visited the skating-hall, and for the amusement of the former many of the latter figured, literally, on the surface of the saponaceous compound with which the floor is inlaid with as much easy grace as on real ice in the parks. One of the most eminent patrons of the sport and most distinguished members of the skating club declared the artificial ice, "equal to that of nature; not so fast as had ice, not quite so good as good." The skating-hall is open; amateurs may test it for themselves. If the ice-room should become as common as the billiard-room in the mansions of the great, its first and most probable effect will be to bring out the ladies as accomplished skaters on the real ice in the open air. The Globe makes a revelation, which is important if true, and the Morning Post copies it without direct contradiction—"the plan of the ministry for the future regulation of the import of foreign corn has at length been suffered to transpire; and as it is supposed to have received the sanction of the leaders of the agricultural party, we may presume it will be adopted by them when the parliament assembles. The sliding scale is retained, but under a modified form, the duty fluctuating only to the extent of 14s. the maximum being 18s. per quarter, and the minimum 4s. per quarter, rising or falling 1s. for every fall or rise of 1s. in the *average* price of wheat; the pivot being 54s. per quarter, or under, for the highest rate of duty, and 68s. or over, for the lowest rate. The plan also embraces some wholesome regulations for taking the weekly averages, with a view to remedy the trickery which is now practised by interested parties in making their returns of sales and prices. This is a very great improvement upon the old system, and it will insure a certain amount of revenue from corn, the average duty being 11s. per quarter, the mean between 4s. and 18s.

America.—The New York papers notice with strong approval the appointment of mr. John Quincy Adams to be Chairman of the committee of Congress on foreign relations, in the room of mr. Cushing. The charge is one of considerable importance. Mr. Adams's recent lecture on the China war, in a literary institution at Boston, would alone suffice to show that he has at least no bigoted hostility to England in his view of existing questions.

East India Intelligence.

The overland mail from India reached London on the 6th Dec., with advices to the following dates:—

Calcutta, 21st Oct.	Ceylon, 22d Oct.
Madras, 22d "	Bombay 1st Nov.

The steamer Oriental reached Falmouth on the 6th Dec.

The steamer Oriental left Falmouth on 2d Dec. with the mails for Malta and Alexandria.

We believe there is little doubt that sir R. Jenkins will be the new governor of Madras.

Mr. Lawrence Peel has been appointed chief justice of the supreme court at Fort William.

Mr. Lyall, son to the chairman of the east India company, has been nominated by the court of directors to succeed mr. Peel as advocate-general of Bengal.

The chairman and deputy chairman of the east India company have selected Wekes to execute the statue of the marquis Wellesley, which was voted by the court some time since to be placed in their court-room.

Sir Henry Willock, one of the directors of the hon. east India company, has placed at the disposal of the committee of the Kensington grammar school, an appointment to the company's college, at Addiscombe, to be awarded to the youth of the greatest merit and learning.

We are sorry to announce that messrs. Scott, Fairlie, and Co., and messrs. Boggs, Taylor, and Co., have suspended payments.

The queen as been pleased to appoint capt. Atkins Hamerton, of the hon. east India co.'s service, to be her majesty's consul in the dominions of the Imaum of Muscat.

It is understood that the court of directors have seen occasion to address a strong remonstrance to the Bombay, as well as to the Madras government, on the subject of neglected cotton cultivation.

Advices from Erzerum of the 20th of Nov. in the Leipsic Gazette state, that sir H. M'Neil has been received in a splendid manner at Teheran, and that ten thousand persons came out of the town to meet him. At the gate he was complimented by the prime minister of the Schah, and afterwards received a valuable horse from his majesty. It was said that the Schah was going to undertake an expedition against the predatory tribes of the Turcomans.

A charter has been obtained from the east India company for the establishment of a joint-stock bank at Madras; and, from the number and respectability of the parties who have embarked in the undertaking, its prosperity is ensured.

The Dutch naval force in India is to consist of two frigates, two corvettes, four brigs, eight schooners, two large steam-boats, two smaller steam-boats, and two gun-ships; the total amount of the crews not to exceed 2200 European seamen. This resolution is to be carried into effect as soon as possible, and, at all events, not later than the 1st of July, 1842.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, writing on the 16th, says that since the commencement of the differences between great Britain and China, the commercial relations between Russia and the celestial empire, through Kiakta, have increased considerably.

The manner in which this trade is carried on has given increased confidence to the Chinese. It is added, that the religious mission sent from Russia last winter had met with the most favourable reception at Pekin.

The secretary at war directed the issue of one hundred pounds to each of the officers lately embarked on board the Apollo and Sapphire troop-ships for China, in aid of the expense they will respectively incur in providing themselves with a proper mess.

The lords of the treasury have decided that the money having been obtained from the Chinese authorities at Canton, in order to relieve that city from hostile pressure, is a *droit* of the crown; and as such, after paying what her majesty may be pleased to grant to the forces employed at Canton, it must be carried to the account of the consolidated fund.

Lieutenant-colonel Knowles, commanding the detachment of Royal artillery at present serving in China, recently transmitted to this country a complete assortment of Chinese war arms, with specimens of of shot and the costume of the soldiers of the celestial empire. The whole of these articles, and a figure of a Chinese soldier in his tiger dress, have, within the last few days, been arranged in the royal repository at Woolwich, where the public have free admission to witness them and the other curiosities contained in it. The appearance of the arms of the soldiers contrast strangely with the other modern arms in the repository, and harmonize more with the antique fire-arms deposited in the building. Amongst the articles is a dress which belonged to an officer of high rank, and although it is neither the worse for wear, it still has the remains of finery about it, being of a dark ground thickly studded with metallic ornaments, and covered with embroidered figures in silk. It is intended to have this dress stuffed, to exhibit the costume of the Chinese officers; and altogether, the articles transmitted by lieutenant-colonel Knowles form a great acquisition to the repository.

Naval and Military.

MILITARY.

Royal Artillery.

The following officers and men are embarked for China:—Belleisle, capt. W. Greenwood, lieutenant Anderson, assist.-surg. J. C. S. Parrott, and 52 gunners and n. c. officers. Sapphire.—Lieutenant, J. N. A. Preese, and 50 gunners and n. c. officers. The women and children go out in this ship. Apollo.—Lieut. C. G. Young, and 24 gunners and n. c. officers.

55th.—The depot has moved from Chatham to Canterbury. It musters 209 r. and f. capt. Horner, paymaster Daniell, lieut. Brooke, and ens. Lloyd, are on leave. In consequence of there being no officer at the depot, lieutenant Edwards is called in, although he has been only half the usual time allowed for the recruiting service.

98th.—This regiment sailed for China on the 20th Dec.—The following officers are on board the Belleisle:—lieut.-colonel Campbell, capts. Ilderton, Lovett, Page, Hunter, lieuts. Rainier, S. E. Colby, C. Colby, adj. Ormsby, ens. Bridgeman, Steele, Peyton, surg. Blake, quartermaster Fagan. There are embarked 694 privates, 27 corporals; the whole number with the sergeants and commissioned officers amount to about 800. Capt. M. Gavin has joined the depot.

Royal marines.—Capt. Graham, ass. lieuts. Pennington, Wilson, and Hallam, Plymouth division, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board the Minden, for service in China.

NAVAL.

China and the east Indies.—Blenheim, 72; Cornwallis, 72; Wellesley, 72; Alligator, 26; Anchromache, 28; Blonde, 42; Calliope, 28; Cambrian, 36; Druid, 44; Endymion, 38; Herald, 28; Clio, 16; Algerine, 10; Cameleon, 10; Childers, 16; Columbine, 16; Cruizier, 16; Favourite, 18; Modeste, 18; Hyacinth, 18; Nimrod, 20; Pelican, 16; Syren, 10; Pylades, 18; and Starling, 8.

The following vessels have sailed:—The north star, 26, capt. sir J. E. Home, on 17th December; the Harlequin, 16, com. Henry G. F. Hastings, on 16th December; and the Belleisle, 72, captain Kingcome, the Apollo, 38, com. Frederic, and the Sapphire, 28, master com. Cole, on 21st Dec., for China; and the Dido, 20, capt. H. Keppel, and the Hazard, 18, com. C. Bell, on the 3d Jan. The Thalia 42, capt. C. Hope, is to follow on the 6th. The Thomas Coutts, 1400 tons, with stores, has left Deptford for China; and the sir Robert Peel for the same destination is loading. H. m. s. Minden, 72 (hospital ship) capt. M. Quin, has a large party of shipwrights working on board. The whole of her lower deck will be fitted up as an hospital, and every arrangement will be made to enable the medical officers to separate the different cases, particularly those of a contagious character. The medical Staff will consist of about 30 persons, and the provision for the comforts of the sick will be on the most liberal scale. —Dr. John Wilson is to be inspector of hospitals and fleets in China, and will go out in the Minden. There is to be a surgeon and about four or six assistants attached to her.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Piece Goods.—The sales of 24th Goods took place on 9th inst., and the Canton sales on the 10th Dec.

Chinas Goods.—Nankeens, ordinary, and 3rd sort, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; Damasks, 10½s to 11½s; Crapes, various colours, 10s; Crape Shawls, damask, coloured, 11s 6d to 12s; worked, 20s to 14½s; Crape Hdkfs, damask, coloured, 4s 3d; Crape Scarfs, damask, coloured, 4s 6d to 5s; worked, white, 10½s; Pongee Silks, plain, 4½s to 5½; figured, 7½; Pongee Silk Hdkfs, plain, white, 20s 6d to 21s; striped, 12s 6d to 13s; figured white, 21s 6d to 25s; coloured, 23s 6d to 25s 6d; blue, 20s to 21s; green, 22s to 23s 6d; pink, 23s; yellow, 20s to 22s; purple, 23s 6d to 27s; satin, 15s to 16s 6d; damask, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; worked, various colours, 1s 6d to 2s; Silk Hdkfs, worked, 1st sort, 20s; 2nd sort, 15s to 16s; White Sarsnet Hdkfs, 20s; China Cloth, figured, 6s 6d and Canton, 10s to 12s; Satin Aprons, worked, 12s to 15s 6d; Sarpnets, 60s.

Private Sale of Piece Goods for the week ending 28th of Dec.—Yellow Nankeens, 3720 pieces. There was a good delivery of Blue Goods and Nankeens last week, of other descriptions, but moderate. The market is quiet.

Silk.—During the past month there has been a fair demand for all descriptions of Silk, at improved rates, though the arrivals have been tolerably large. In Bengals, good and fine is in much request, as the late arrivals consist mostly of the middling and ordinary qualities. The late arrivals of China Silk are pretty good in quality. In the Italian market, good fine Silk continues scarce, and the demand has been confined to the middling qualities mostly. A considerable portion of the late unloading of Bruzas Silk (though not of so good a quality as was wished has been sold. In Persians there is very little doing. The arrivals since the 1st December have been as follows:—from Bengal, 691; China, 510.

STOCK OF BENGAL AND CHINA RAW SILK, 1st Jan. 1842.

Bengal,		China		Delivd. Dec. 1841,	
sold.	unsold.	Sold & unsold.	China.	Bengal.	China.
3068	2256	949 1012	5344	2161	391 261

PRICES CURRENT OF BENGAL & CHINA RAW SILK.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Baubah - -	10 0 a 12 0	Radnagore ord.	8 6 a 12 0			
Commercolly -	12 0 „ 14 0	Do. sup. -	15 0 „ 17 0			
Do. sup. -	16 6 „ 21 0	Cushlah ord. -	11 0 „ 14 0			
Cossimbazar ord.	11 6 „ 14 0	Do. sup. -	17 0 „ 19 0			
Do. sup. -	16 0 „ 18 0	CHINA.				
Peridpore ord.	12 0 „ 14 6					
Do. sup. -	16 0 „ 18 0	Tsatlee - -	18 6 „ 22 0			
Gunatea ord.	12 0 „ 13 8	Yoon-fa - -	16 0 „ 21 0			
Do. sup. -	15 0 „ 18 0	Teynam (none)	17 6 „ 18 6			
Hurripaul -	10 6 „ 18 0	Tsi China (do.)	11 6 „ 13 6			
Jungypore -	11 0 „ 17 0	Canton - -	9 6 „ 16 0			
Bhidia - -	11 0 „ 16 0	Chin Chew -	10 0 „ 14 0			

Tea.—The month opened with considerable dulness, which was augmented by the non-arrival of news from China by the overland mail, so that the public sales, consisting of 12,000 packages, went off very heavily; a small proportion only was sold, and prices in most cases were 1d to 2d per pound lower than at the last auctions. Company's Congou flat at 1s 2½d per pound, cash. On 23d Dec., of 11,303 packages offered at public auction, only 4000 sold at some decline on previous prices, the remainder being bought in at former rates. At the sale on 28th Dec., 7810 packages were offered, of which about 4,000 sold; the common and good description of Congou with more firmness, and at rather higher rates; fine hyson owing to the large supply, went off at full 3d per pound less; other kinds at previous market prices. There has been little speculation in company's Congou, but some parcels have been taken by the trade, and the price is firm at 1s 9d to 1 9½d per pound, cash. The stock of this description of tea is reduced to about 11,000 chests, &c.

Spices.—Although prices ruled low for Pepper, still there was little business transacted but such by private treaty, and done at auction; 2½d to 2¾d is the value of Sumatra. Ginger has moved off slowly, and parcels could only be disposed of at reduced rates. Cloves remain as last quoted, but there are few purchasers. Nutmegs have brought the former value, but the demand has been limited. Cinnamon neglected, and offered 4d under the rates of the last public sales. Prices have advanced for Cassia Buds, the stock being scanty. Cassia Lignea is full of sale, and prices are rather lower; sales of mid. and low mid. have been Made at 8½d to 8¾d per cwt.

Hemp.—Jute has been in good request at 23l 10s to 20l 15s. but Manila Hemp has met with less attention; at auction 360 bales were bought in at 20l per ton. For flax the demand has been dull.

It is currently reported in the naval circles that the uniform of the several classes is to be forthwith changed, and that the white collar and cuff are to be again substituted for the red.—*Standard*, Dec. 31.

The Army.

26th foot. Lieut. John William Johnstone to be adjutant, vice McDonald, who resigns the adjutancy only.

The Navy.

The hon. rear admiral Jocelyne Percy is appointed to command at the Cape of Good Hope, vice sir E. King promoted; captain sir F. A. Collier, c. b., to the command of the William and Mary yacht, and the superintendence of Woolwich yard; captain P. Fisherto command the Cleopatra, and the superintendence of Sheerness yard; sir W. O. Pell, c. b., to command the Royal Sovereign yacht, and the superintendence of Pembroke yard; captain sir J. Hill to Scilah his certificate as superintendent of the Deptford victualling establishment; rear admiral sir S. Pym, c. b., to hoist his flag in the San Joseph, with the superintendence of Plymouth yard.

Execution Side Prance.

A great sensation has been created by a very intelligible hint to the Morning Herald yesterday. In his address to the jury, to whom he pleaded guilty, mr. Beaumont Smith intimated that there were others of great plausibility, power, and talent, by whom he had been tempted. The Herald asks who and where they are? wishing that it could screen itself of their censorship.

But it is with deep and unaffected reluctance that we submit to rumours which are rife in those quarters of the city [illegible] where "respectables are seldom found," that the [illegible] whose names have once had so an unenviable notoriety in the disgraceful annals of this country, are representatives of the great constituting portion of the political divisions of the country. They are neither of them declared to be even so respectably constituted proportions of plausibility, talent, and power. They are, we fear, nevertheless, fair test of other more tangible properties—

'A cod-a snake;
Et cantare pares, et respondere parati.'

The social liberalities of the one, the political liberalities of the other—much as we have to object to them both on the score of morality and of constitutional propriety—cannot extinguish the feeling of pain and moderation with which we are compelled to dwell for a moment on the report of their having been participators in the desperate preliminaries to and deepdate practices of the most nefarious kind, perhaps, ever practised on the finest department of the country. We rejoice to hear that one noble viscount, who seems to have almost as many personal as he may have found political or diplomatic enemies, has cleared up every imputation which an unlucky combination of circumstances at first was calculated to throw upon him in connexion with the memorable 'bills.' We shall indeed deplore the substitution (in the event of facts justifying the intelligence of our informant) of another peer in his place, of rank not less eminent, of attainments not inferior, and of certainly superior personal influence. As to the colleague of such noble officers being an eminent Marquis, we dare not trust ourselves to fathom possibilities at present further, lest we should draw up an apparition of extinguished greatness, of which, though but of yesterday, it might be remarked,

'What seem'd its head,
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.'

'A few days, and then——!'"

The person acquitted in the foregoing extract is viscount Strangford. The Morning Chronicle points out the other viscount more distinctly, by saying that "he once before was compelled to do himself justice by commencing a prosecution against a journal which falsely charged him with corruption." The yesterday's quasi regal dignity of the impugned Marquis is tantamount to giving his name.—Colonial Gazette, Dec. 28.

We have understood that the final and revised statement of E. D. Smith to the treasury is to the following effect:—

That he was introduced so long back as 1820 to Rapallo, Solari, and one or two of their associates. That soon after, becoming entangled in accomodation bills, he was tempted to "borrow" an exchequer bill of 1,000l., in order to raise money to meet his acceptances.

That a speculation was entered into by Rapallo and his friends, which, if successful, was to have extricated all parties from their difficulties. But it proved most unfortunate, and only plunged them into increased perplexity and trouble.

That apparently it lay in his power at any time to rectify and misapply almost any number of bills, wanting only the signature; and by a simple forgery to turn them into good and valid exchequer bills.

That no person of rank or public character, whatever, was in any way mixed up in the transaction; the parties being, himself, Solari, Rapallo, and another individual, whose office was in Basinghall street; at which place they used to meet and concert their plans.

He believes the total amount fabricated to be about $40,000l. but is doubtful whether a sum of £40,000 is or is not included in this total.

He still maintains that this whole amount has been wasted, from time to time, in gambling transactions on the stock exchange.

In reiterating this statement from the *Times* of this morning we must add the expression of a doubt as to its authenticity. Smith remains in his chambers, although all who were convicted with him have been long since removed. He is detained probably for examination before the new commission.—The Atlas.

Captain Elliot, who recently returned from China, had rather a long interview on saturday morning with the chancellor of the exchequer at his official residence in Downing street.—*Courier*. F. of India, Feby. 7.

Mr. Kennedy, the editor of the *Hull Advertiser*, is going out, we understand, in the employment of government, to Texas, and will, most probably, ultimately have the appointment which the Whig Radicals bestowed on captain Elliot, of consul in that country. Accompanied by mrs. Kennedy, he sailed from Liverpool on Friday in the Acadia royal mail Steamer, for the U. S. Hull Packet.—*Ibid.*

Colonel Dennie has received an acknowledgment of his daring feats of arms in the late Indian wars by being appointed Aid-de-camp to the queen. Colonel Dennie's servitude was not sufficient to include him in the late brevet. *Standard.*

Manufactures Curiosities.

We learn from a private source that this Parsee gentleman, who is at present on his way to India, via France, Italy, and Egypt, has met with a most flattering reception at Paris. He has had a private audience with his majesty, and passed an evening with the royal family. He has also been honoured by an interview with the prime minister, and been present at several musical soirees at the residences of most of the haute noblesse of France. We sincerely trust that the marked attention he has received in Europe will prove a great encouragement to other Asiatics to visit a country where it is manifest that foreigners are estimated, not by the "guinea's stamp" of station, but by the "gowd" of intrinsic merit.

This sort of social intercourse is unquestionably beneficial to the visitor as well as the visited, affording, as it does, useful information from the fountain-head to the one regarding distant countries and a remote people, and eradicating from the mind of the other many stubborn prejudices injurious to the well-being of both. Besides which (such is the frailty of human nature) many of us are apt, at times, to forget that there are such mortals in existence as Hindoos and Parsees, unless we, ever and anon, see a *bona fide* specimen of such exotics. Numerous volumes of oriental history are too often, alas! destitute of the temptation afforded by a "round unvarnished tale" from the lips of a native. Let but John Bull come in actual contact with a Rammohun Roy or a Manackjee Cursetjee, and it is really wonderful how keenly his appetite is whetted for information respecting the Brahmin and the Fire-worshipper! We rejoice accordingly to find these rare birds of passage occasionally among us, and we rejoice also to find that, when they *do* migrate from their native land, they invariably meet with a hearty welcome in the far west.—Atlas, Jany. 1.

Cruelty and Burns.

From the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 31st instant, we learn that Zrawur Singh, the Sikh general, who invaded *Thibet*, was killed in an action with the Chinese near *Tallukhar* about a month since; his ears and hands were cut off and sent to *Lhasa*. The command of the Sikh troops, about 900 in number, devolved on the next in rank, who entered into a treaty with the Chinese to give up their arms, and trust to the mercy of the enemy. The consequence was that they were allowed to die by cold and protracted starvation. Buster Ram, a Sikh chief, effected his escape through the *Byanee* pass by which he penetrated to *Almorah*. The attempt is considered to have been a most extraordinary one, and in it he lost several followers. He himself, with 131 men, has been sent on by the British authorities at *Almorah* to *Loodhaunah* and 40 more are under medical treatment at the *Almorah* hospital for serious injuries caused by the snow and cold.—Delhi Gazette, February 3.

From the Bombay Times, Feby. 16.

The "Precursor."—The following extract is from a letter dated London, 4th January:—

"The Precursor is now so far complete, that she will be delivered over to us early in February, and we intend dispatching her on 1st March. The other steamer, intended to run between Calcutta, Bombay, and Suez, (belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental company (is rapidly progressing; so that ere long, communication will be every fortnight instead of monthly."

Addition to the Indian Army.—The following extract from the Calcutta Government Gazette Extra, indicates the intention of government to make a much more substantial addition to the Indian army than that intimated in the proclamation noticed in our last. There are 74 regular regiments in the Bengal army; a company added to each will be a virtual augmentation of nearly 8000 men. The addition in Bombay will amount to 2,600; that of Madras 5,400, the total augmentation to 16,000 men. This is reckoned an economical method of increasing the army as compared with an increase of the number of regiments—it saves European officers; but it makes a regiment of 1200 strong, a most unwieldy mass of men. We are already short of European officers. In fifteen royal regiments now in Bengal, there are 580 officers; in ninety one cavalry and infantry, and ten battalions of artillery—equal to 101 regiments of company's troops there are 1500 officers; nearly 40 to each queen's regiment and 15 for each one of the company's —or in fact the officers in the queen's as compared with those in the company's regiments, are nearly as 3 to 1.

Fort William, 5th February, 1842.

No 32 of 1842.—The right hon'ble the governor general of India in council has pleased to resolve, that a Tenth company of the present strength shall be added to each native infantry regiment of the line, of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies.

The necessary common action has been made to the governments of Madras and Bombay, and his excellency the commander-in-chief in India has been requested to issue such orders as may be necessary for giving effect at this presidency to the resolution of government.

J. Stuart, Lt.-Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily Dept.

Steamers for Europe.—The paragraph published in our last in reference to the despatch of the *Auckland* and *Semiramis* steamers, stated by the U. S. Gazette to be under despatch for China, turns out to be incorrect. There is at present no intention of sending these vessels to any of the Eastern seas. The Akbar and Memnon with the English reinforcements, are considered sufficient for the present. The letters last received from the expedition give a very favourable account of the progress of things; our troops were in excellent health, and in the highest spirits. The conviction seemed to be growing on the people, that it was in vain to strive against us. The coast was described as exceedingly beautiful, and the Chinese population only needed to be protected from their own debasing and brutal government. The permanent occupation of such places as Amoy and Chuhsang, with a garrison of 500 men, with a smart frigate and steamers to guard them, would bring tens and hundreds of thousands of the Chinese population immediately under our protection. The expedition was still waiting on the

☞ See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1842.

season, but ready to move northward and occupy the capital the moment the weather permitted, provided that the emperor should not before this have acceded to all our proposals.

LOOSE LINES ABOUT HONGKONG:

(from a Poem in mss. entitled 'Hongkonia,' or the 'Outer Waters':)

X.

The sun is vertical, and quite delightful,
Because the wind is cold and b'owing keen;
And Æolus, alone, is rather frightful,
While Sol imparts to all a cheerful mien.
Godowns and huts spring up in all directions,
The leering Chinaman goes, tripping, by,
Our wooden walls win all my heart's affections,
Our 'punka,' brick-built buildings—all my eye.

XI.

The lazy junks, like earth-bound butterflies,
(Or rather 'sea-bound' for they walk the sea,)
Would seem to turn their huge and lifeless eyes
Toward the settlement upon their lee:—
To mark the jail—and hall of state, up higher—
The one, a pale, sad warning to the land,
The other, as the seat of gay Thalia—
A palace and a prison on each hand!

XV.

Now night approaches, and the prong'd musquitoe,
Flits round the candle as man follows fame;
No rival insects in Madras or Quito
Could use his powers with less fear of blame.
The rats gnaw hastily bamboos and planks,
The house-top leaves are rustled with the wind,
The frogs are croaking as by Indian tanks,—
Oh cruel fate—all this to leave behind!

XL.

I've sung your praises—nor, when I have walked off,
Will others fail to turn you out a song;
Or if no song, I'm sure you will be talked of—
By him who roams—the idler in Hongkong.
For, day by day, new points of view absorb
The minds of all who seek the island's 'gude',
And he who looks with vision's well-set orb,
Will find each *point has* parts and magnitude.

XLV.

Farewell, Hongkong—I never more shall plague you.—
No more shall tread your beach and grand parade,
Except, perchance, some new and passing ague
May lead back fancy to her China trade:
And then, in dreams, we three shall meet again,
You, I, and old miasma—else, we sever,—
But as I dread anticipating pain,
Though pleasure follow—let us part for ever!

A LATE HONG-KONIAN.

"At Sea" 14th March 1842.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The editor of the Canton Register, respectfully requests of his advertising friends, that they will take the trouble to mark on each advertisement, the number of times they desire it should appear. This request is respectfully made for the purpose of saving the editor from making errors in his accounts.

CHINA.

APRIL 26TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Jany.	Singapore	27th March.
U. States	20th Dec.	Java	17th Feby.
Calcutta	22nd Feby.	Manila	April
Bombay	16th Feby.	Austral Asia	5th Feby.
Chusan	10th April.	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	10th April.

April.	ARRIVED.	From
20.	COLEBROOK, *Major*,	Singapore and Calcutta.
21.	ROSA, *Metcalfe*,	Chusan.
21.	SCHOLAR, (Sp.) *Bordenave*,	Manila.
21.	ISABELLA II. (Sp.) *Gordonzillo*,	Manila.
22.	COUSINS, *Stodart*,	Manila.
24.	MARIA, ——,	do.

April.	SAILED.	For
20.	PALATINE, *Gardner*,	Singapore.
24.	TREMELGA, (Port.) ——,	Batavia.
24.	GOOD SUCCESS, *Eames*,	Siam.
25.	ELEANOR, *Holderness*,	Bombay.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore.—Cecilia, on the 27th.
For Chusan.—Alibi.
For Manila.—Ceylon, to day 4 p. m.
For Singapore, Madras and Calcutta.—Moulmein, do.
For Lima.—Ana, to day.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anna Eliza.
From Liverpool.—Robert Whiteway, Abbots Reading, John Christian, Gulnare.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.
From do. via Manila.—Borkessia.
From Calcutta.—Harlequin, Dido, Falcon, Lawrence, Water Witch, Anna Watson, Sea Queen, Fortescue, Bengalee, Clarissa, Louisa.
From Bombay.—Wild Irish Girl, Castle Huntly, Corsair, Montague, Bombay, Christina, Royal Saxson, Mongan.
From Singapore.—Gratitude.
From Java.—Orion, Jane.

Arrived in England from China.—Dec. 6, Sanderson, Downs; 8, Mary Catherine, Brighton; 9, Fort William, Portsmouth; 25, Amity, Liverpool; 27, Apolline, Dover; January 3, H M.S. Conway, Plymouth.

Sailed from England to China.—Dec 18, Dovecot, Bull, Downs; Hiram, Christensen, Manila, Cowes; H. M. S. North Star, Home; H. M. S. Harlequin, Hastings, Plymouth; John Christian, Withycombe, Liverpool; 19, H.M.S. Belleisle, Kingcombe; Apollo, White; and Sapphire, Cole, Plymouth; 31, Bengallee, Liverpool; January 2, H. M. S. Hazard, Portsmouth.

Since our last publication we have received papers from Calcutta to the 17th of February, the latest date that has reached us—the Friend of India—although the Englishman of the 20th has arrived in Macao; Bombay Papers to the 16th of February, the Singapore Free Press to the 24th of March, and numbers of Papers from the Australian Colonies, Sydney, Port Phillip, and Hunter's river.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of various numbers of the London Spectator and the London Journal of Commerce.

The all absorbing topic which fills the Indian papers with the most terrible and disgusting details of murder, slaughter, treachery, infatuation, incapacity, inexcusable, and inexplicable credulity, is the disastrous fate of our gallant army in Affghanistan. Our space will not allow us to republish all these details; and this restriction is of little moment, as most of our local readers have already seen them in the Calcutta papers. We shall, therefore, condense the relation of the events of as sad a story as ever an English pen traced, an English eye wept over, or an English heart swelled with all the contending emotions of astonishment, grief, indignation and certain coming retribution.

While few, a broken band,
Disordered through the drift-snow trash,
To gain the eastern land;
To rouse and lower, to down and dale,
To tell red Caubul's dismal tale,
And raise the universal wail.
Tradition, legend, tome, and song,
Shall many an age that wail prolong:
Still from the sire the son shall hear
Of the stern bride, and carnage drear,
Of Caubul's fatal flight.

Referring our readers to the *extra* of April 12th, we commence our melancholy task.

After the murder of sir W. Macnaghten—which is thus described,—at the meeting with Akbar Khan, the latter wished sir W. Machaghten to proclaim him king of Affghanistan; sir William refused; Akbar Khan then took hold of sir William's arm and endeavoured to drag him along with him; sir William resisted, and the Khan immediately pulled out a pistol and shot him in the left breast; sir William staggered back but did not fall; the Khan drew and fired another pistol at him, when sir William fell to the ground, but not being dead, the Khan ordered one of his matchlock men to shoot him through the head, which ruthless order was immediately obeyed. The head was immediately cut off and paraded about on a pole, afterward placed on one of the city gates, and the green spectacles put on in derison—and these same spectacles were afterwards put on a monkey mounted on a donkey, which was led through the streets of Caubul! Yet after this treacherous murder by this treacherous villain, Mahomed Akbar Khan,

Bloody, bawdy villain!
Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, kindless villain,

general Elphinstone began to treat with him, and on Dec. 29th a treaty was signed to the purpose, that we were to give up military possession of the country, surrender hostages, and the troops to retire in the depth of winter from Cabul!—On the 5th Jany. general Elphinstone marched out of the cantonments, abandoning his guns, treasure and ammunition, leaving several officers, and the sick and wounded as hostages with the enemy! Fourteen ladies, carried in panniers, accompanied the retreating *army*, which consisted of h. m.'s 44th regiment, the 5th, 37th, 54th N. I., a troop of European H. A.—6 comps. of sappers and miners, 3d, regt. of Shah's 3 troops of the 5th L. C., Anderson's horse, &c., in all about 6,500 fighting men! with 7,000 camp-followers, men, women, and children! The road was marked with the dead and dying, the wounded and murdered! On the third march lady Sale was wounded by a matchlock ball; then Ukbar Khan demanded the ladies as prisoners! general Elphinstone consented! they were marched back to Caubul, accompanied by their husbands, who deserted their men to accompany their wives. At Hafikatal mountain our troops were regularly attacked; all the native troops perished! women were seen throwing away their children! and howling with pain, huddled together on the snow-drifts. Those who did not perish at Hut. Kotal, found their way without tents, food or clothing to Jugdallack. Here Akbar Khan demanded general Elphinstone and brigadier Shelton as prisoners; the demand was meekly obeyed! The march was continued on the 12th under brigadier Anquetil. The roads were blocked up, the enemy ready to attack! Anquetil was killed, and all order lost! the Affghans butchered the unresisting soldiers, who would not obey their officers. When Dr. Brydon last saw the main body, not more than two hundred remained of the thousands that had left Caubul! and Brydon was the only one that had reached Jellalabad by the latest accounts! The day after his arrival the cavalry brought in the bodies of captains Hopkins and Collyer and Dr. Harper, all of whom had in their flight separated from Dr. Brydon and lieut. Steers. The bodies were horribly mangled, none of

them having less than 5 or 6 balls through them. One of them was cut up every 5 or 6 inches, and his bowels ripped open; the second was in the same state, and the third was cut from the neck to the ancles, and the soles of his feet cut by inches—his head was beat in with large stones, until it became half a yard long and the same in breadth!(?)

Provisions and ammunition were plentiful at Caubul, but Elphintone *believed* Mahomed Ukbar! who, when he had gulled him, sent out a proclamation to the chiefs, saying —"I, Mahomed Ukbar Khan, by the grace of God, &c., have slain the lord of the Kaffirs, and am about to turn them out of the country. It is your duty to annihilate them on the road—rise up, surround Jellalabad, and exterminate the infidels." Mahomed Ukbar dictated the *marches* to the retreating (and betrayed) force, demanding hostages every day, and permitting only short marches, in order to give the people time to rise. The cantonments were burnt to the ground immediately our troops evacuated. H. M.'s 44th, the 5th, 37th, 45th, N. I. Shah's 6th, 5th, cavalry and Anderson's horse are totally annihilated. *Some where about* 180 *officers names may be erased from the army list.!*

The following ladies and hostages were, on January 23d in the fort of Badeedabad in the Lughman country, about 50 miles from Jellalabad, and were well-treated under the care of Mahomed Ukbar.—Generals Elphinstone and Shelton; lt. Mackenzie; capt. and mrs. Anderson and child; capt. Boyd; lt. Eyre; lt. Waller; Mrs. Trevor; Lady Sale; lady Macnaghten; Mrs. Start; mr. and mrs. Ryley; sergt. and mrs. Wade; capts. Troup, Johnson, G. P. Laurence, and major Pottinger. Lady Sale is said to have encouraged her husband in every letter to hold out to the last, advising him to be bold and determined, and whilst her letters contained more real information as to the state of affairs in Caubul than any others that were received, her conduct has been most energetic and encouraging to the other unfortunates, and not even wanting in heroism, assuring sir Robert that she would, should there be no alternative of escaping from the ruffian's hands, set fire to a barrel of powder and thus preserve what was dearer to her and her husband than life.

Sir R. Sale refused to obey general Elphintone order to evacuate Jellalabad. Col. Wild was repulsed in attempting to force the Khyber pass, and fell back with four regts. on Peashwer; genl. Pollock, unembarrased by political coadjutors, was advancing, and expected to reach that city by the 5th of february.

There was a rumour that general Nott had defeated with great slaughter a large body of the insurgents near Candahar—but doubts were entertained of its truth.

Mahomed Ukbar is represented as not having sufficient force to advance on Jellalabad; the chiefs are said to be quarrelling with each other, and the *league* to be broken.

Lady Macnaghten offered 6000*rs.* for the corpse of her murdered husband, but had not obtained it.

The above is a summary of the most important and latest intelligence from Afghanistan that we have gleaned from the Calcutta, Delhi, and Bombay papers.

This retreat from Caubul is an exemplar of the retreat of the French from Moscow; —O! for one hour of the *ten thousand*! O! for one hour of *Corunna*!

There is a wide difference of opinion in the Indian press on the late policy pursued towards Afghanistan: with this difference we will not presume to interfere: but we presume to think that the time is now come to re-echo the two war-cries of England: —*England expects every man to do his duty.—We must not be beat, what will they say in England!* We must *march*, then, again to Caubul, we *must* regain the position we have lost only through the basest treachery and most flagitious murders; and quench the flame of bold rebellion, even in the rebel's blood; and make the arch-traitor and murderer, Mahomed Ukbar Khan, and his cowardly, sanguinary, treacherous Affghans, come before us with grass in their mouths.

"The Affghans, when they are reduced to extremities in war, come into the presence of their enemy with grass between their teeth; being as much as to say, "I am your ox." This custom I first observed on the present occasion; for the Affghans, when they could not maintain the contest, approached us with grass in their teeth. Orders were giving for beheading such of them as had been brought in alive, and a minaret * was erected of their heads at our next halting place." *Memoirs of Baber.*

We publish from Baber's Memoirs a short description of Bekram, or Peshawer, and from Hamilton's E. I. gazetteer, descriptions of Jellalabad, Candahar, and Peshawer.

Bekram, or Peshawar.

Next morning, we continued our march, and halted at Bekram. We visited the Gurh-katri. There are nowhere else in the whole world such narrow and dark hermits' cells as at this place. After entering the door-way, and descending one or two stairs, you must lie down, and proceed crawling along, stretched at full length. You cannot enter without a light. The quantities of hair, both of the head and beard, that are lying scattered round about and in the vicinity of this cave, are immense. On all the sides of this Gurh-katri there are numerous cells, like those of a college or monastery. * The number of apartments is very great. The first year that I came to Kabul, when I plundered and laid waste Kohat, Bunn, and the Desht, I passed through Bekram and Berkelan, and was vexed at not having seen the subterraneous excavations; but there was no reason for much regret.

Jellalabad.—A town in Afghanistan, formerly of great note, but now much decayed, although still of considerable strength and importance. It has a considerable market-place, and the adjacent district produces a coarse sugar; lat. 34°. 6' N., lon. 69° 40'. E.

Candahar.—A fortified town in Afghanistan, the capital of the Candahar province; lat. 30°. 11'. N. lon. 66°. 28'. E.—By Abul Fazel, in 1582, it is described as follows:—"Candahar is the capital of this circar; it has two forts. The heat is very severe and the cold temperate, except in the months of december and january, when water freezes. Here are flowers and fruits in abundance."

While the Persian and Mogul empires flourished, Candahar was a frontier city, and an object of much competition, being frequently lost and won, until 1638, when it was betrayed to the emperor Jehangir by the Persian governor Ali Merdan Khan. On the decline of both empires, it was for a short time possessed by native Afghan chiefs; but in 1737 Nadir Shah, having deposed Thamas Mirza, entered Afghanistan with a large army, and captured Candahar from the Ghiljee chief Hossein Khan, after a seige, from first to last of 18 months. On Nadir's assassination it was acquired by Ahmed Shah Abdalli, and during his life time continued the capital of the Durranny empire. Travelling distance from Delhi by Cabul 1071 miles; from Agra 1208; and from Calcutta 2047 miles. (Elphinstone, Foster, Syid Mustapha, &c.)

Peshawer (*the advanced post*)—A large town in Afghanistan, and the occasional residence of its sovereigns; lat. 34°. 6'. N., lon. 71°. 13'. E. Baber, in his personal memoirs calls the country Bekram; and by Abul Fazel in 1582, the town and district are described as follows: "The district Bekram, commonly called Peeshore, enjoys a delightful spring season. Here is a temple named Gorekhetsery, a place of religious resort, particularly for Jogies."

The inhabitants in 1809 were estimated at 100,000. They are chiefly of Indian origin, but speak the Pushtoo, or Afghan language, as well as Hindostany, and there are also inhabitants of other nations. The shops display for sale dried fruits, nuts, bread, meat, hose, shoes, saddlery, bales of cloth, hardware, ready-made clothes, books, and sheepskin cloaks. The following are generally termed the tribes of Peshawer, viz. the Mahomedzeis, the Gugeeanees, the Mahmends, the Khulleels, and the Daoudzeis.

The city of Peshawer was founded by the great Acbar, who encouraged the inhabitants of the Punjab to resort to his new settlement, seeing the Afghans were so averse to the occupations of agriculture and commerce. From the convenience of its position it unites by a commercial intercourse Persia and Afghanistan with India, and has become an important enterpot, the residence of many wealthy merchants, and especially of shawl-dealers. During the summer the heat is very great; and in the height of the solstice the atmosphere is almost insupportable, although in the immediate vicinity of everlasting snow. From the plain of Peshawer four ranges of mountains are distinctly seen to the north. Toward the end of february the snow disappears from the lowest, the tops of the second continue covered, and the third half-way down. The height of one of these peaks was estimated by lieut. Macartney at 20,493 feet, and in June 1809 was covered with snow, while the thermometer in Peshawer stood at 113° of Fahrenheit. In 1824 Yar Mahomed Khan, the governor of Peshawer under Runjeet Singh of Lahore, was fully employed defending his province against the assaults of the surrounding Afghan tribes. In january 1827 Peshawer was garrisoned by two battalions of Runjeet Singh's troops.—(Elphinstone, Foster, &c.)

We hope the duke of Wellington will forthwith send out cast-iron barracks, in pieces, for the troops in China, as it is reported to be his grace's intention to send these iron huts to the west Indies, for the better preservation of the health of the troops.

We presume commodore Kearney will demand of the provincial government of Canton, an apology and reparation for the cruel injuries inflicted on mr. Millar, when in the U. S. ship Morrison's boat in May last, and for the seizure and ill treatment of mr. Edwards, the supercargo of the U. S. ship Hannibal, and boat's crew on the 17th of November last.

Reports from *Amoy* say that the city of *Ningpo* has been burnt to the ground by the English troops: fired by shells; and the rumour of the fall of *Hangchowfoo*, the provincial capital of *Chekeang*, gains ground; if it is true, we suppose the British troops approached the city by the Chekeang river.

This is the greatest blow yet struck against the Chinese empire; and if the British forces do not reach Peking this year, we confidently expect possession will be taken of the great canal by the Yangtsekeang, of Nanking, the ancient capital of the *Ming* dynasty, of *Keangning*, the capital of the province of *Keangnan*, and of *Fuchowfoo*, the provincial capital of Fokien: the most flourishing districts of the empire will then be under our control, while the supplies of grain and specie silver will be cut off from the northern provinces and the emperor's treasury.

The ship Anne,

We have been informed that capt. Smith c. s., of h. m.'s ship Druid, despatched h. m.'s brig Pylades, commander Tindal, to Formosa, to rescue the Anne's crew. Natives report that the whole crew are on shore and well-treated, at the place where the Nerbudda's people are, the name of which place we have not heard: if this cheering report is true, the crews of both the Anne and Nerbudda are now, probably, on board h. m.'s ships at Amoy.

2nd Opium Sale.

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average
Patna	1395	885	825	824 9 11
Benares	590	813	810	810 2 8

At the date of our advices, however, a decline had taken place, and quotations were, for Patna 810rs., and for Benares 800rs. per chest. Singapore Free Press, March 24.

The War between Great Britain and China.

In the Morning Post of december 18th is published the first portion of a lecture on the war between Great Britain and China, delivered to the historical society of Massachusetts by the hon. John Quincy Adams.

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* This barbarous custom has always prevailed among the Tartar conquerors of Asia.

* This description makes it probable that these excavations originally belonged to the Buddhist sect; the huge gigantic statues at But-Bamian have certainly the same origin. The hair found lying was what had been cut off and left by the pilgrims as a votive offering.

Mr. Adams begins his lecture by proposing four questions:—

1. Which of the two parties to the contest has the righteous cause?
2. What are the prospects of its progress and termination?
3. How the interest of other nations, and particularly of the U. S., are already, or likely to be hereafter, affected by it?
4. What are the duties of the government and people of the U. S. resulting from it?

As mr. Adams says his demonstration of his first question is not yet complete, it is, perhaps, hardly fair to discuss his argument; and as he has declared that *the justice of the cause* is on the side of Great Britain, it will be expected of us that we should endeavour to support rather than to oppose him. But we have read the lecture, as published in the *Morning Post*, very attentively, and we do not find that mr. Adams has started a single new idea on the subject.

The French writer whom mr. Adams quotes differs totally from *Vattel*, who says in his preface that.—"The generality of writers and even celebrated authors, comprehend, under the name of the law of nations, only certain maxims and customs that have taken place between different nations and become obligatory, with respect to them, by their mutual consent. This is to confine, within very narrow bounds, a law so extensive in its own nature, and in which the whole human race are so intimately concerned; and thus they at the same time degrade it by mistaking its true origin."

Much has been written on the law of nature and the law of nations; and there cannot be a doubt that the study of these writings have tended to ameliorate the natural selfishness of men: to do unto others what you would they should do unto you, is an apothegm uttered by a Greek philosopher 500 years B. C.

Mr. Adams seems to prefer the translation of *jus gentium* to be the *rights of men*, instead of the *law of nations*. On this subject we cannot enter in a newspaper so limited in space as is the Register: but if the French writer, (Rayneval) quarrels with the terms — international *law* (the word international was coined by Jeremy Bentham), he will not, perhaps, with the phrase—international *regulations*: which are the treaties, political and commercial, between separate states.

With reference to the independence of individuals and nations, no member of a civilized community, no civilised nation is, or can be, independent: i.e. not controlled or uncontrollable: the law of nature forbids this: the inhabitant of the woods alone can boast:—

> I am as free as nature first made man,
> Ere the base laws of servitude began,
> When wild in woods the noble salvage ran.

"And now this (this eternal rule of equity) is that *right reason* which makes the principle distinction betwixt man and beasts. This is that law of nature which (as Cicero excellently expresses it) is of universal extent, and everlasting duration; which can neither be wholly abrogated, nor repealed in any part of it, nor have any law made contrary to it, nor be dispensed with by any authority: which was in force, before ever any law was written, or the foundation of any city or common-wealth was laid: which was not invented by the wit of men, nor established by the authority of any people; but its obligation was from eterlity, and the force of it reaches throughout the universe: which being found in the nature and reason of things, did not then begin to be a law when it was first written and enacted by men; but is of the same original with the eternal reasons or proportions of things, and the perfections or attributes of God himself: so that if there was no law at Rome against rapes, at that time when Tarquin offered violence to Lucretia, it does not therefore follow that he was any whit the more excusable, or that his sin against the eternal rule of equity was at all the less heinous. This is that law of nature to which the reason of all men every where as naturally and necessarily assents, as all animals conspire in the pulse and motion of their heart and arteries, or as all men agree in their judgment concerning the whiteness of snow or the brightness of the sun. For though in some nice cases, the bounds of right and wrong may indeed be somewhat difficult to determine; and in some few even plainer cases, the laws and customs of certain barbarian nations may be contrary one to another; yet in reality this no more disproves the natural assent of all men's unprejudiced reason to the rule of right and equity than the difference of most men's countenances in general proves that there is no general likeness or uniformity in the bodies of men." (*The evidences of natural and revealed religion* by *Samuel Clarke*, D. D.)

We will not pursue this long quotation further; but it serves to prove, what we conceive to be the opinion of mr. Adams, that the civilised world—or the western nations—have a natural right to rise up against the unnatural pretensions of China. But this opinion has been often expressed in the Canton Register (*vide* C. R., Sept. 13 and Sup., and do. Sept. 27, 1836). And with reference to international law, political governments neither think nor act abstractedly: in what manner was international law observed in the partitions of Poland? at the congress of Vienna, & other congresses? right makes might too often among civilised and christian nations as among savages.

Mr. Adams says—"the state of nature is a state of peace." What the condition of mankind may be on this earth hereafter we will not presume to discuss: we must leave theory and attend to practice: we must take the world and its inhabitants as we find it and them: and history tells us that men no sooner found themselves in a state of nature—after having been driven out of Paradise—that is, independent, uncontrolled—than war commenced, and has never ceased to rage since Cain slew his brother!

"It is humiliating to think that not only the proudest monarchs of Europe, but the most spirited and enlightened and valorous nations of Christendom have submitted to this tone, & those principles of intercourse, so long as to have given them, if prescription could give them, a claim of right and a colour of conformity to the law of nature."

"It is time that this enormous outrage upon the rights of human nature, and upon the first principles of the rights of nations, should cease: These principles of the Chinese empire, too long connived at and trackled to by the mightiest christian nations of the civilized world, have at length been brought into conflict with the principles and the power of the British empire; and I cannot forbear to express the hope that Britain, after taking the lead in the abolition of the African slave trade and of slavery; and of the still more degrading tribute to the barbary African Mahometans, will extend her liberating arm to the farthest bounds of Asia, and at the close of the present contest insist upon concluding the peace on terms of perfect equality with the Chinese empire; and that the future commerce shall be carried on upon terms of equality and reciprocity between the two communities, parties to the trade, for the benefit of both, each retaining the right of prohibition and of regulation to interdict any article or branch of trade injurious to itself, as, for example, the article of opium; and to secure itself against the practices of fraudulent traders and smugglers.

This is the true, and I apprehend the only question at issue between the governments and nations of great Britain and China. It is a general, but I believe altogether mistaken opinion, that the quarrel is merely for certain chests of opium imported by British merchants into China, and seized by the Chinese government for having been imported contrary to law. This is a mere incident to the dispute; and no more the cause of the war than the throwing overboard of the tea in Boston harbour was the cause of the north American revolution.

The cause of the war is the pretension on the part of the Chinese, that in all their intercourse with other nations, political or commercial, their superiority must be implicitly acknowledged, and manifested in humiliating forms. It is not creditable to the great, powerful, and enlightened nations of Europe that for several centuries they have, for the sake of profitable trade, submitted to this insolent and insulting pretension, equally contrary to the first principles of the law of nature and of revealed religion—the natural equality of mankind—

> "Auri sacra fames,
> Quid non mortalia pectora cogis?"

"The justice of the cause between the two parties. Which has the righteous cause? You have perhaps been surprised to hear me answer, Britain—Britain has the righteous cause. But to prove it, I have been obliged to show that the opium question is not the cause of the war: my demonstration is not yet complete. The cause of the war is the Ko tou!—the arrogant and insupportable pretensions of China, that she will hold commercial intercourse with the rest of mankind not upon terms of equal reciprocity, but upon the insulting and degrading terms of relation between lord and vassal. The melancholy catastrophe with which I am obliged to close the death of the gallant Napier, was the first bitter fruit of the struggle against that insolent and senseless pretension of China. Might I in the flight of time be permitted again to address you, I should pursue the course of the inquiry through the four questions with which I have begun. But the solution of them all is involved in the germinating element of the first, the justice of the cause. This I have sought in the natural rights of man. Whether it may ever be my good fortune to address you again, is in the disposal of a higher power; but with reference to the last of my four questions—what are the duties of the government and the people of the United States resulting from the existing war between Great Britain and China? I leave to your meditations the last event of that war, which the winds have brought to our ears—the ransom of Canton. When we remember the scornful refusal from the gates of Canton, in July, 1834, of mr. Astell, bearing the letter of peace and friendship from lord Napier to the governor of the two provinces, and the contemptuous refusal to receive the letter itself, and compare it with the ransom of that same city in June, 1841, we trace the whole line of connection between cause and effect. May we not draw from it a monitory lesson, written upon a beam of phosphoric light, of preparation for war and preservation of peace.—The Morning Post, 18th December."

When mr. Adams says—"the opium question is not the cause of the war, the cause of the war is the *Kotou*," he says no more than what all men know—that there is an inherent principle of destruction in the overweening policy of the Chinese government—which principle, after having been dormant for some thousands of years, is now about to manifest its terrible energy: but what course of events awakened that principle from its death-like repose?—surely, the spoliation of the property of British merchants, their imprisonment, threatened starvation, and the imprisonment of the British superintendent of trade. Had not these violent and unjustifiable acts been perpetrated, who can say how much longer war would have been a stranger to the peaceful shores of China?—for it is evident that both France and America would continue to bow down to Chinese arrogance—although as equally contrary to the first principles of the law of nature and revealed religion,—*the natural equality of mankind*,"—for the sake of commercial profits; nay, had the emperor confessed his precipitancy, how easily, by a few harmless concessions, could he have still preserved his empire intact and untrodden by hostile footsteps!—the forced surrender of the opium and the imprisonment of British subjects and of the British superintendent were, unquestionably, the *exciting* causes of the war.

With reference to the right of prohibition of opium by the Chinese government, this right has never been disputed: but it has no right to call upon the British government to assist it in enforcing those prohibitions;

although the British government might agree to any convention by which its own interests would be better promoted.

We do not think that mr. Adam's lecture will be of much practical application, although we are glad to have such an advocate on our side. But, all other questions remaining in their present state, suppose the Chinese had the skill, courage, and tactics of the western world, and could successfully defend themselves? nay more,—suppose they acquire these qualities,—what nation then, except Great Britain, will undertake to avenge "this enormous outrage upon the rights of human nature"? and how has "the first and vital principle of christian morality—*to love your neighbour as yourself, to do unto others as you would that they should do unto you*"—been manifested toward great Britain, in leaving her to fight this battle singlehanded? The French and American flags are now flying in Canton, although the representatives and merchants of these two nations suffered the same indignities as the British representatives and merchants did in 1839. And it appears by an official letter of commodore Kearney's, dated, March 31, 1842, that the government of the U. S. has chosen this peculiar moment, when Great Britain is fighting the battle of the world against China, to withdraw its protection from its own merchants who "violate the laws of China by *smuggling opium only!*—by which declaration the U. S. government has condemned its *neighbour*, and justified the proceedings of the Chinese government.

Call you this backing of your friends.

We think this declaration might have been, with all propriety, withheld until peace on terms of "*perfect equality*" had been concluded with the Chinese empire by the British plenipotentiary.

Mr. Adams is not very correct in some of his statements:—he says.—"To the Greeks and Romans of antiquity, the very existence of the Chinese nation was unknown." Is not this assertion rather too bold?—Virgil talks of

Velleraque foliis depectunt tenui Seres.

Horace of

Sericos pulvillos

and Juvenal of

Delicias et panniculus bombyscinus urit.

Now the Seres of antiquity are generally supposed to be the Chinese.

He is also incorrect as to the settlement of Macao by the Portuguese. Macao was not granted by the emperor as a reward for service against the pirates: the following account is borrowed from Morrison's view of China for Philological purposes.

'In the 32nd year of Kea-tsing, (people in) foreign vessels came to Macao, and affirmed, that having encountered a gale of wind, the ships were leaky, and the articles of tribute had become wet and damp—it was desired, that Macao, on the sea-coast, might be allowed them to dry their goods. Wang pih, the (Chinese) officer on the coast permitted it. At that time, they erected merely a few mat sheds, but afterwards, trading people desirous of gain, caused to be brought thither bricks, tiles, wood and stone, of which they made houses. The Franks (a general term for Europeans) then obtained a clandestine entrance. Foreigners obtaining a residence in Macao, originated with Wang pih.' (Vide, Hoang-chao-heen-chi).

Mr. Adams says—"At a period of their history so remote that they have no authentic, records of the times, to make their separation from the rest of the world more effectual they built a wall 1500 miles long &c."

Now the great wall was built by *Tsin*, about 200 years B. C. for the sole purpose of protecting the flowery land from the incursions of the savage tartars; and the authentic historical records of the Chinese extend to at least 1000 years B. C.

The British standard has suffered less *degradation* than any other foreign flag.

In September 1834, not only the *British* but all *foreign* commerce, *was suspended at a blow.*

We trust mr. Adams will forgive us for making these few slight corrections.

The editor of the *Bombay Times*, in his paragraph on *'Steamers for China'*, in his paper of February 16th, in an unguarded ebullition of feeling, says—"the Chinese population only needed to be protected from their own *debasing and brutal government.*" Before the editor of the *Bombay Times* should have allowed these strong expressions to escape him, he should have attentively studied the Chinese penal code, and the working of this *'debasing and brutal government.'* We will venture to assert that no one foreigner who has ever resided for any length of time in China, no one who knows anything about the Chinese, their language, laws, and working of the government, will echo his unguarded expression.

Is it the policy of a *debasing and brutal* government to discourage war and to encourage the arts of peace? to admit into its service only those who have distinguished themselves by their literary attainments and taken their literary degrees? No, the Chinese government is perfect—for the people over which it rules—in theory; in practice, as in every other government, there are many abuses; but we contend that the best informed of all our sinologues is not equal to the task of solving the question of what is the relative feelings of the governed and governors in the celestial empire.

The editor of the *Bombay Times* has, in the same paper, a skit at the "*London Press knowledge of India*", and not without reason as to "the trust worthiness of its (the London annual register) history and geography); but in the paragraph under review, written after we have been nearly two years at war with China, he has these words. "The permanent occupation of such *places* as *Amoy* and *Chekeang*, with a garrison of 500 men &c."

In the first place, the small island of *Amoy* is not garrisoned by our troops, the cantonment is on the still smaller island of *Kolungsoo*, although *Amoy* is, undoubtedly in our possession. This island may be strictly enough denominated a *place*; but when the large and populous province of *Chekeang*, 39 150 square miles in extent, and containing 26,000,000 of inhabitants, which give 666 to the square mile, is put into juxtaposition with *Amoy* and also called a *place*, such writing surely evinces either great carelessess, or great ignorance; we are inclined to attribute the error to carelessness.

TRANSLATION.

A supplementary report from the office of examiners (or censors).

In the 8th moon of this year (Oct. 15 to Nov. 12, 1841), we respectfully read the (following) imperial edict.

"Those who possess uncommon talent and extraordinary abilities, and are fit for service against the enemy, are permitted to repair to the cantonments and enter as volunteers; the *short* and the *long*—i. e. the cleverest and the less clever—will be indiscriminately received."

Looking up we note the extreme—or special—purpose of the emperor not to reject either those who excel or are deficient in capacity. In consequence, sometime ago a native of the province of *Shantung* named *Chang-ning* came to our office, and presented military plans (maps), which we have already respectfully sent up for the emperor's inspection.

Again, *Linkwangheun*, a native of the province of *Ganhwuy*, who has purchased rank, has presented a draft of several strategems for tranquillizing and causing the barbarians to submit: these, also, we could not conceal from your imperial majesty. But we are apprehensive that, when these orders are known to the officers and people, and not clearly examined—or understood—they will think that all their representations must be received, and being received that they must necessarily be reported (to the emperor); and mutually assisting (and borrowing from) each other, they will imitate and exceed (grossly) in their strategems, and confuse by the multiplicity if their representations; and if there is no discrimination, great annoyance will arise from the numerous statements: those proceedings will be highly indecorous. Your ministers have consulted together and decided, that if any of these statements are again presented at their office,—if they are really of importance to military affairs, they will duly report them, and respectfully await the imperial decision; or if there any projects for guarding the sea(coast), founded on fidelity & sincerity, brought to our notice, we will order the projectors to report them themselves at the cantonments: thus a liberal encouragement will be given to talented men, and the gradual encrease of idle, absurd, and false statements thinking to obtain notice by mere chance, will be prevented. These are our stupid, obscure views, which, whether reasonable or not, we respectfully report. The imperial will has been received. *It is recorded.*—11th moon, 13th day.—Dec. 25, 1841.—By J. S., Ed. C. R.

Extract from the Log of the Brigantine "Rosa," J. M. Metcalfe, Commander.

Chinhae, April 5th.—One A. M. perceiving appearances of large fires on the river above the shipping, weighed and dropped down intending to anchor below the shipping; the tide obliging us very near to the "Blonde" anchored about three or four ships lengths ahead of her, and at and ship, with every thing prepared for weighing or slipping. 2.10 A. M. heard a heavy explosion about the central ship followed by groans and exclamations, as if from some one in the water; chief officer immediately went with a boat's crew to the spot, but too late to save the sufferers, he then proceeded further to ascertain the cause of the explosion. Found that several boats connected together, had dropped alongside the Ernaad, transport, one apparently containing a trunk; two lascars had entered the boats intending to secure them, when the explosion took place and they perished. Whilst receiving this explanation another raft exploded under the quarter, blowing in the quarter gallery ports, lifting the cutter in her tackles under the davits, and covering the Ernaad with liquid fire, but fortunately no more serious damage to the ship. An officer of the "Blonde" with three of the boats crew who were just alongside of the vessel at the moment, were most seriously burnt. Boat returned immediately to "Rosa," several more rafts passing within half our length of us, one struck the "Blonde's" pinnace under the lower boom and exploded directly afterwards, together with several in her immediate vicinity, fortunately without doing further damage. At this time light rain falling, which soon increased to heavy showers. All the ships with boats aboard ready to tow the rafts away. Several explosions taking place at the stakes in the mouth of the river, the rafts being driven ashore them. At day break found several of the rafts on shore full of combustibles. Some of them were the common river sampans with a keg containing about 50 or the lbs. of powder with a match inserted in a tube through the centre of the keg; at a calculated time the powder igniting through a hole in the tube on the match, H. M. weighed and proceeded down the river. By intelligence to the 6th no further attack on Ningpo.

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All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisements.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 18. TUESDAY, MAY 3RD, 1842. No. 594

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing clipper LADY LEITH, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 23rd April, 1842.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig SINGULAR, Capt. D. Hormaeve, will have immediate despatch, and she can receive cargo in the Inner Roads at Hongkong. For freight or passage apply to
J. P. DA SILVA.
Or Mr. M. E. Carneiro's.
Macao, 26th April, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine QUEEN MAB, Captain Armfield, now at Whampoa has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
Messrs. COOLIDGE & RYAN,—Canton,
or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

FOR BATAVIA AND SOURABAYA.

His Dutch Brig JANE, 200 Tons, Captain Beeg is daily expected, and will have quick despatch for the above Ports direct. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 4th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1. British Barque "ANN," 271 Tons Register, Captain MACKELPINE, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive Cargo. Apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, March 18th, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA OR ANY PORT IN ASIA OR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

THE new clipper ARROW, Captain GEERE, R. C. S., now in the Roads. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine 1200 ton ship RELIANCE, captain GREEN, has half her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the public, that he will put up to the hammer, and sell by public auction, on his premises on Tuesday next, the 3rd May, precisely at 12 o'clock, (by order of the executors of the estate of the late James Innes, esq.) that excellently fast sailing clipper Brig "ADVENTURE," of 143 tons (or 290.43 B. M.) lying or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, rigging, sails, boats, &c. As she now lies at anchor in the Typa.

N. B.—In the Auction bills, before the words "useless, &c. insert like a cripple," and read from the word ("like to gentle") in a parenthesis.

FOR SALE.—JOHN SMITH will sell by Public Auction, at his premises on the Praya Grande, on Monday next, the 9th instant, at 10 o'Clock precisely, the fine Clipper Brig "WILLIAM HOUSE," of 219 Tons old measurement and 124 Tons N. M., with all her Stores, Armament &c. as she now lies off the Praya Grande.

This fine vessel was built at Savannah for the slave trade, and was sold as a prize, and thoroughly repaired in London in 1838: she was originally procured and fitted up as a Yacht at great expense, draws only 8 feet water, and is particularly recommended to parties in want of a vessel for the coast.

A list of Stores may be seen on application to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 3rd May, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. APOLLONIUS SCRATES DEVEDALE was admitted a Partner in our firm on the 1st July 1841.
LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all Letters and Papers addressed to WARNER VARNHAM, Esq., may be sent to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., who have been appointed his Agents.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having entered into partnership on the 1st of January 1842, under the firm of P. TOWNSEND & Co., in the ship Chandlery, Auctioneering and Commission business at Hongkong, would be pleased to fulfill any orders in their line, and hope by attention to give every satisfaction to any who may be pleased to favour them with any business.
P. TOWNSEND.
H. MOLBYE.
Macao, April 7th, 1842.

NOTICE.—Wanted a second and third Officer for a large ship. Apply to
FERGUSSION, LEIGHTON & Co.
Macao, April 11th, 1842.

TO MERCHANTS &c.—A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived in China, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Mercantile House as Corresponding or General Clerk; he has for some years been similarly engaged, and can give the most unexceptionable references as to his qualifications and respectability. Applications addressed to S. H. care of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., will meet with the promptest attention.

MRS. FLAHERTY, 18TH ROYAL IRISH, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.
Hongkong.

HOUSE WANTED to rent for half a year; rent not to exceed $200. Address *Canton Register* Office, Rua do Hospital.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Hospital Road, to a single gentleman. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lots or Ground Floor of the Granite Godowns No. 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Boats, &c. situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon season. Apply on the premises to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 23th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MANILA WINE in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks, from the well known house of KEISAR & Co. Apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—The Marine Lot No. 7 situate next to the Harbour-master's Office, of 65 Ft. Road Frontage and 215 Ft. deep from high water mark.

This lot possesses very superior natural and prospective advantages, on account of its locality and having a firm rocky Sea Wall with 9 Ft. depth of water at the distance of 11 Ft. from high water mark. A quantity of Granite stone remains on the Lot, and Parties wishing to build can secure substantially, the ground not being made. Applications to be made to
Mr. J. R. BIRD,
Shipwright, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—P. TOWNSEND & Co. now offer for sale at their godowns at Hongkong, the following goods, viz.:—
Chain Cables and Anchors, of sizes.
Europe, Coir, and Manila Rope.
American and Irish Beef and Pork.
Bass' and Allsops Beer, in bottle.
Gin in cases and 1/2 cases, Claret, Santerne, Port, Sherry, Vinegar and Arrack.
English and German Canvass, Duck, Twine, Marline, Leglines, Stationary, Quills and Ink,
Saltpeedles, Sailor's Knives, Padlocks, Nails, Hinges, Compasses and Compass Cards, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Paint and Oil and every article for ship's use.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints and other stores by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, an assortment of all kinds of stores, Wines, Brandy, Provisions Warm Clothing, Slops, Rope, Canvas, Marine Compasses, Telescops, Stationery and Perfumery, in large or small quantities, at moderate prices. Apply to JUMMOJEE NASSERWANJEE.
20th Dec., 1841. At the Godowns.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette,
April 21.

NOTIFICATION.

Mr. EDWARD GLASCOT REYNOLDS is appointed to be assistant to the land officer from this date.
by order,
J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, Government House, 16th April, 1842.

Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS, having been appointed to take charge of the post-office at Hongkong; the following regulations are published for his guidance, and for general information.

All mailes upon arrival, are to be delivered to the harbour master, who will have them conveyed to the post office.

Notice of the intended time for closing any mail, is to be given to the harbour master, who will make the necessary arrangement for having it taken on board ship.

The harbour master is to give information to the Wardens of the arrivals, sailings, & general movements of the vessels in port, who will cause a notice of the same to be exposed at the post office: a general delivery of letters to take place at least once in every twenty four hours.

All government letters are to be forwarded immediately on arrival.

The office to be kept open and attended from 8 o'clock a. m. till 8 p. m. on week-days and 8 to 10 a. m. and from 3 to 5 p. m. on Sundays. For the present no charge of any description is to be made on letters or parcels.

by order,
J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1842.

AMOY.—The Anglona has arrived from Amoy bringing letters to the 12th instant. We find the Seaustris steamer took a detachment of the garrison of Kulongsoo to Ningpo to aid, it is said, in the intended attack on the city of Hangchowfoo. The forces on the island being so reduced, the Chinese threaten an attack, and bodies of men are collecting. So well grounded are the expectations, that the ladies and heavy baggage have been sent on board the ships in the offing. The Pylades, it is said, has

sailed to Namoa, the Chinese threatening to destroy the opium vessels lying there. The merchantmen at Amoy on this date were the Kelpie, Ariel, Australasian Packet, Ardasseer, Hash Boy, and Patentate; trade was very dull, and prices unremunerating for the risk. The Royalist was daily expected there with the December Mail.—Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, April 21.

Opium.

On dit.—The Chinese are making preparations to attack Hongkong. The force is variously estimated at ten to fifteen thousand men; and is to be composed of the elite of the Tartar troops in the neighbouring provinces.

On dit.—The Chinese under the command of a high Tartar general have been considerably reinforced, have rallied, reoccupied Tsekee, and threaten another attack on Ningpo.

On dit.—The expenditure on the fortifications of the Canton river, have been defrayed by the British, seeing that the legal duties, have during the last twelve months, been so greatly augmented. It is certain one ten alone to the extent of six millions of dollars has been disbursed i. e. the amount of the Canton ransom!!!—Ibid.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, April 28.

PROCLAMATION.

The letter, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, having been addressed to me by the merchantile firms who have signed it, on behalf of themselves and others, I do hereby direct and proclaim, in conformity with their application, that, pending the gracious pleasure of the queen of England, the Mexican and other republican dollars shall be taken as and considered to be, the standard in all government and mercantile transactions at Hongkong, and other places in China in the occupation of her majesty's forces, unless at the time of such transactions taking place, it should be expressly specified to the contrary.

And I do further announce, that the present proclamation is not to be taken in any way or shape as affecting the provisions of the one which I promulgated on the twenty ninth day of last month relative to the circulating medium on the island of Hongkong.

God save the Queen.

Dated at Hongkong, government house, this 27th day of April 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

By order

J. Robt. Morrison,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

To His Excellency
[SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,—With reference to the existing scarcity of the Spanish Pillar Dollar, and the certain further diminution of that currency in consequence of the coinage having ceased; We beg leave suggest to your excellency the eligibility of making the Mexican and other Republican dollars, the standard in all government and mercantile transactions at Hongkong or other places in China in the occupation of her majesty's forces.

It is the general wish of the mercantile community in China to adopt the Republican dollar as the general standard of value, as soon as circumstances may admit of their doing so; but they are clearly of opinion that some time must elapse before the Chinese will be brought to abolish the distinction between the different coins, and in the meantime they conceive an early public intimation from government to the effect suggested would tend to accelerate and facilitate the measure.

We, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Dent & Co.
Pustomjee, Lancaster & Co.
Magniac & Co.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.

True copy: J. Robt. Morrison,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Any persons having representations to lay before the land committee, are hereby requested to send in written statements of their cases without delay, else they will not be taken into consideration.

By order

GEO. F. MYLIUS,—Land officer.

Hongkong, Land office, April 27th, 1842.

TRANSLATION.

From the Peking Gazette.

Supposed case of the Nerbudda.

The imperial will has been received as follows:

Ta Hungho and others have sent up a document memorializing in relation to their having sunk a barbarian ship, seized barbarians and captured their great guns. From the 9th moon to the present (10th moon) barbarian ships have been coming and going to and from the Formosan offings, incoherently wandering about and then casting anchor, regarding which the said high officers have already repeatedly given orders that rigorous measures be adopted for preventing such proceedings. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of the present moon a barbarian ship sailed into the port and when opposite the Sha Wan fort commenced an attack with her great guns. The advisary * general YeuChinking and others having made ready straightway opened fire, and being opposite to the said ship their shot with thundering roar took effect and overwhelmed her in the water. In the firing he was aided by Tso Kin and others who were also at Shawan. When YeuChinking with his own hand had fired off the gun, he forthwith beheld the masts of the barbarian ship split and her ropes part, and on her retreating out of the port she was dashed against the rocks and broke to pieces, and a vast many of the barbarians falling into the water immense numbers were drowned. Those who reached the shore got into a boat and attempted to escape, but our high officers made ready, took soldiers, and proceeding in a boat in pursuit caught alive and put to death a great many black barbarians. Another officer was also employed who stationed himself in a vessel and proceeded out to sea, and putting forth his exertions seized alive many names of black barbarians and beheld the white barbarians plunge into the sea of their own accord. At this juncture also the high officer Chin-tae, opened fire from his vessel and sunk a ships boat, put to death all the white barbarians, and brought off alive very many of the black barbarians. Tso Kin also returned from his cruise to another island, having destroyed a ship's boat, put to death the white barbarians and seized alive many of the black rebels, and having dragged up the guns and found a valuable chart.

Thus then the civil and military officers, and the patriotic among the people have made a public numerical statement as follows:

Killed	white barbarians, five men.
Ditto.	red barbarians, five men.
Ditto.	black barbarians, twenty two men.
Captured alive	123 black barbarians.
Ditto.	ten large barbarian guns.
Ditto.	barbarian books and other such like articles.

In the conducting of this affair that such rigorous exertion were put forth is matter for highest congratulation.

TaHungho, the commander in chief of all the Formosan divisions, is rewarded by his imperial majesty with being allowed to exchange his peacock's feather for a two eyed flowery one, and the Formosan intendent of circuit is rewarded with being allowed to wear a plain flowery feather. Let the merits of the other officers and brave men be represented to the high ministers at Peking, and I the emperor will make the awards. And let the wounded and killed be clearly ascertained, that out of commiseration their families may be rewarded. Let the same officers retain their stations on Formosa, and let thorough preparations be every where kept up. Respect this.

LONDON MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL, JANUARY 4.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the 23rd give the result of the Quotidienne trial.

* Sic. H. K. G.

SENTENCES ON THE PRISONERS.

Quentonnet, the principal, who lived on the prisoners; Delombre, the owner of the wine-shop where the plot was concocted; and Jean Lemaire, one of the chief conspirators, are condemned to death. It was carried by some that the two latter should be executed, and Quentonnet spared; but this is not credible.

Dufour, Lavaux, no doubt, confessed, is sentenced to deportation for life, with Augustin Petit and Jamerac.

Boggio and Malle-Labourdonnaye to fifteen years' detention; Lamay and Boucheron to ten years.

Duputy (editor of the *Journal du Peuple*) is condemned to five years' detention, with Mauin.

Roux, Considers, Mattis, Pougeray, and Prioul are acquitted.

The sentence against Duputy, which had been expected, formed the general subject of conversation in Paris.

The sugar duties is a question in France as well as with us. "The sea-ports," says the *Presse*, "do not forget that colonial monopoly, especially the high duty on foreign sugar, has destroyed French commerce with Cuba, India, Java, the Philippines, and China."

SPAIN.

POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AS BETWEEN SPAIN AND FRANCE, ON SPAIN AND THE POWERS OF EUROPE.

The following declaration of three distinct articles has been formally presented by the British minister to Señor Gonzales, for the satisfaction of the regent of Spain:—

1. That Great Britain not only would not allow an armed intervention in Spain, but that she would not even permit any considerable military force to be concentrated along the Pyrenean frontier.

2. That she would not oppose any arrangement for the marriage of queen Isabella II., provided her intended husband should not be a French prince.

3. That Great Britain was determined to take no part in any European congress convoked for the adjustment of the Spanish question, and that if such an assembly should be held without her co-operation she would oppose the enforcement of all coercive measures, and of all other resolutions of such congress which should tend directly or indirectly to interfere with the rights and dignity of Spain as a free and independent nation.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* of 20th November announces the following troops as under orders to embark:—

"The following large detachments are under orders to embark at Portsmouth for China on or about the 20th instant.

18th (R. Irish)	70	Including non-com. officers.
26th (Cameronians)	451	
49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales)	200	
55th (Westmoreland)	79	
	800	

The officers who will also embark are—lieut. colonel Bartley, captain Pasley, and ensign Claxbrook, 49th regiment; captain Rose, 55th; lieuts. Piper and Duff, and ensigns the Quincey Dickens, and Breslin, 26th regiment. The 98th regiment and a company of Artillery will embark in H. M. S. Belleisle; and the detachments of the 18th, 26th, 49th and 55th regiments, in the Aeolus and Success.

The six companies of the 98th regiment, now about to embark for China, are to be increased to 120 rank and file each, with the established complement of officers."

This makes a reinforcement in all of 1501 men. It will be observed that the following reinforcements from India have already joined, or are under orders:—

H. M. 55th complete from Calcutta July	800
Officers and men of the Cameronians	178
Men and Officers of H. M. 31st	349
H. M. 33th	100
From Madras 3 July Artillery, and Sappers and Miners &c.	500
From England by the Hardwicke and Sapphire, 2d.	630
Do. by the Cornwallis and Carnatic	1000
Under orders—from Madras H. M. 63rd	1000
Madras 2nd, 4th and 6th N. I	3000
Artillery, Gun Lascars, Sappers and Miners &c.	1350
From Calcutta, one Regt. N. I	1000
To which add the new reinforcement	1500
	11,527

(Bombay Times, January 15th.)

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN CAUBUL.

We already know that the insurrection broke out in the city on the 2d November, and it appears that the envoy immediately despatched an officer to the king, in the Bala Hissar. To reach his majesty, he had to run the gauntlet of a heavy fire, and resisted several attempts of an enflamed populace to cut him down; he, however, succeeded in his purpose, and persuaded the king to allow brigadier Shelton, with nearly two regiments and captain Nicoll's troops, to take possession of the Bala Hissar, whence the shelling of the town took place. The following day the troops got possession of the Commissariat Fort in which were stored all the provisions of the force. This was a most dreadful contretemps, and it appeared completely to paralyze all in cantonments where there were only two days atta remaining. The effect was, that on a panic, and the madness of not having their supplies in cantonments, as also the folly of having constructed their defences upon so very extensive a scale as to require all the troops to defend them,

now became fearfully apparent. On the previous day sir Alexander Burnes, captain Burnes and captain Broadfoot of the European regiment were killed. Sir Alexander's house was completely sacked and then burned, and captain Johnson's treasury also fell a prey to the flames. He, himself, had fortunately slept in cantonments, while brigadier Anquetil and captain Crump, who lived in the same quarter, were out riding and also escaped. An attack was made by the enemy upon another fort which was also used as a commissariat depot, but captain Mackenzie most gallantly defended it with a handful of men for three days, till all his ammunition was expended and then brought off his people into cantonments during the night. Captain Trevor remained in the city, with his wife and children, two days, protected by the Hazarbash who afterwards escorted them all safely into the cantonments. Captains Skinner and Drummond were concealed by friends in the city for some days. Now followed various reverses and successes on both sides. Two forts close to the camp were taken by us, at the earnest request of the envoy, as they contained a small quantity of grains in case without adverting to particulars which will no doubt appear in the proper time, it does seem to us that the only energetic measures that were taken, originated with the envoy, who, when his eyes were once open, was, on all occasions, strongly in favour of offensive measures, whilst general Elphinstone, from circumstances connected with the force, among whom there seems to have been much vacillation and despondency, appears to have been desirous of entirely keeping upon the defensive. The fighting still continued, and many officers were killed, whilst the news in the mean time arrived of the cutting up of Codrington's corps at Chareekar. After some days (our accounts are rather deficient, in dates) it was deemed necessary to recall brigadier Shelton from the Bala Hissar to the aid of the cantonment force; he came and brought one regiment with him; but still the measures recommended by the envoy, of acting on the offensive, were not adopted. The general is said to have considered any vigorous attack upon the enemy as futile; the minds of the soldiers became imbued with dispondency, and but one idea seemed to pervade those whose duty it was, at least, to have made one push previous to securing a safe retreat by a treaty. Matters went on from day to day occasionally enlivened by skirmishes with the enemy which did no good, but weakened and dispirited our troops, who sent out in small numbers, could not be expected to withstand the immense forces opposed to them, & whowere actually driven back on one occasion into camp by the enemy whom they attempted to dislodge from a hill, after being exposed to a galling fire for several hours, and were only saved from being totally destroyed by the chief Osman Khan withdrawing the troops. The force was again reduced to a prospect of starvation there being out, six days' provision in camp, and it was now feared that the bribes and promises which had hitherto procured sufficient supplies of atta for the men, would no longer be of avail. One party then suggested the propriety of an attempt to retire into the Bala Hisar, which captain Conolly, who was with the king, strongly advocated, and to which the envoy was quite willing to accede, till informed by the military authorities "it was impossible, as the dispirited troops were no longer to be depended upon!"

The last regiment in the Bala Hissar (the 54th N. I.) was then withdrawn, and the king was left to his own resources for several days. The envoy still remained firm as to the advantages of negotiations, and it was not until he heard that the brigade he had written for from Kaudahar had retraced its steps and that there were no hopes of getting general Sale's brigade from Jellalabad, nor of any assistance from Peshawer, that he most reluctantly complied with the wishes of the general and other commanding officers, and entered into overtures for a treaty with the enemy. Several conferences took place between the envoy attended by capts. G. Lawrence and Trevor and all the chiefs, outside cantonments, and eventually some twenty articles, drawn up by the envoy in Persian, were read and approved of. On these occasions Mahomed Akbar took the most prominent part, other meetings following subsequently, at which the chiefs expressed an earnest desire to bring matters at once to a conclusion, and a message to this effect was brought on the evening of the 22d December, by a cousin of Akbar Khan, accompanied by captain Skinner who it appears was still in his power, and on the morning of the 23d sir William Macnaghten accompanied by captains Lawrence, Mackenzie, and Trevor proceeded to the supposed conference, the party had scarcely been seated five minutes when, as a signal, all were seized; McKenzie, Lawrence, and Trevor were bound to horses, and mounted behind Affghans, the latter, who is represented to have fallen off, was cut to pieces by the Ghazies. The envoy refused to mount a horse, and shared the same fate. The other two officers were most wonderfully preserved though a whole host of fanatics cut at them as they were carried off, but being mounted behind Affghans the mob was afraid to use fire arms; they were imprisoned for some days, and after some interviews with Akbar Khan were returned on the 28th December to cantonments. The negotiations during this time were taken up by major Pottinger, and on the 6th January the force marched from cantonments with a foot of snow on the ground, and reached Beegrama unmolested, except the rear guard which was attacked, and Hardyman of the 5th light cavalry, and some men were killed. On the 7th the force moved to Bareekhur, the rear guard being on the defensive the whole way; here the three mountain-guns were carried off. It now became clear they would have to fight their way onwards. The following morning they found the camp nearly surrounded with enemies, and on capt. Skinner going to Mahomed Akbar, who was on a hill close to our troops, he told him, it was their own fault for leaving cantonments before the troops appointed to escort them were ready, and that the chiefs had not (save himself) the power to prevent their being attacked; that he was willing still to do this on their giving six hostages, for our not moving beyond Tazeen till Sale's brigade had left Jellalabad. Major Pottinger, who was still lame from his wound, offered to go for one, and, at the particular request of Mahomed Akbar, captains Lawrence and Mackenzie were added; with these, the Khan appeared satisfied, and the troops marched to the Khoord Cabul, but notwithstanding all the Sirdar's endeavours he could not restrain the Gazees who attacked the column at all points. Mahomed Akbar and the hostages followed a few hours after, and witnessed a scene of slaughter so fearful as to render all description impossible; the remaining gun was deserted. Mrs Anderson and mrs. Boyd had each a child carried off; mrs. Mainwaring's was nearly so, but was saved, and mrs. Boyd's child, a European woman, and a wounded soldier, were also brought back by Mahomed Akbar. The next day the Sirdar said, after lamenting his inability to restrain his people, that the only safety for the ladies would be in their putting themselves under his charge, which they all did, and were received by him *with every attention*. They halted, the ladies, hostages, &c., a day or two, and then proceeded towards Jugdulluck, finding the road covered with the dead and dying of the army; the poor fellows seemed to have fallen victims to the severity of the weather as much as, or more than from the fire of the enemy. At Jugdulluck it was said that the troops had endeavoured to make a stand at an old ruined fort, and did so until only 30 rounds of ammunition remained for each man. They tried to negociate with the Ghilzies, and Mahomed Akbar assisted them and asked for general Elphinstone, brigadier Shelton, and captain Johnson to be sent to him; this was agreed to, but towards the evening of the next day the troops unable any longer to contend against the severities they were exposed to, and maddened by the loss, as they supposed, of the two chiefs, rushed during the night on to the road towards Jellalabad, to which place only one officer has as yet arrived.

The letters from which we have taken the above accounts are dated Baddiabad in Lughman or Zughman, and here it is supposed the hostages, guests, and prisoners will remain until some definitive arrangements are concluded. In the mean time, the Sirdar does every thing in his power to make them comfortable and feel perfectly at their ease.

Of course we cannot possibly know upon what terms the treaties have been made, but we have reason to think that they tend towards the restoration of Dost Mahomed, who, whatever may be the determination of government, is more likely to settle the country than the puppet now on the throne, whose conduct, connected with that of Sadder Jung's is, to say the least, most suspicious; we cannot however clearly see what good he has to gain to himself by playing us false, though we doubt not that the government would be glad enough to find a good reason for breaking with him.

In order to squeeze as much interesting matter as possible into this issue for our friends at home, we reserve editorial comments for another time; we had prepared a list of the officers present with their Regiments when the out-break occurred in Cabul, mentioning their supposed fate, but we shall leave it for a future issue, fearful of giving pain until we can be more certain.—Delhi Gazette, Feb. 16.—F. of India, March 5.

Camp Rawulpur, 29th January.

"The letter will give you a partial account of the manner we cut our way back through the Khyber pass. You must first know that on the 15th of this month the 54th and 64th were ordered on to Ali Musjid. We accordingly marched at 10 o'clock at night on the 13th, got there in two easy manoeuvres and reached Ali Musjid about 11 next day. Our men started with nothing but their great coats and officers marched as lightly as possible; the remainder of the brigade was expected to have followed us in a day or two after, but on our appearing at Ali Musjid (for what earthly purpose we were sent there God knows) it was the signal for the whole of the Affredis to be up in arms against us and to attempt to shut up the pass, which they have done most effectually, and no gold will now induce them to open it. Brig. Wild with the 60th and 30th attempted to force the pass on the 19th in order to join us, but I am sorry to say he was beaten back with heavy loss in men, baggage &c.

On the 23d another attempt was made when he succeeded in knocking down the breast-works of the enemy which had been built in the narrow defile. All the time we were hemmed in, to Ali Musjid, starving; the Sepoys were put on half rations, and were nearly perishing with the cold having no covering, at nights, but their great coats, and the canopy of heaven for tents. The officers fared the same, having nothing to eat for eight days but chupatees and bull-beef which was only fit to give to dogs. At last we got desperate; Wild could not join us, and the pass was shut in every direction. It was at length determined, when there were only 200 rounds of atah in store, that we should bravely cut our way back; brigadier Wild, at the same time, making a demonstration in our favour at the mouth of the pass.

So accordingly, the dawn of the 24 h saw our two corps under arms and we bid adieu to Ali Musjid. We had no sooner left the fort, than the whole of the surrounding hills swarmed with Affredies; the little baggage that some of us had, we had made up our minds to have destroyed the night before, rather than it should fall into the hands of the enemy. The arms of the sick were also broken up and some ammunition destroyed. The enemy kept annoying our rear the whole day and, with their long jezails that carry an enormous distance, they had greatly the advantage over our men. Our Sepoys however, behaved nobly and though I say it who should not, the old 64th have earned for themselves everlasting name from this day's work; I could not have believed that Sepoys had so much pluck: our corps being in the rear we bore the whole brunt of the affair, and it was in the narrow defile called the "Kafir Tungee" that there was the tug of war. It was here poor Wilson, of ours, who was in command of the corps, was shot dead. He was standing close to me, the ball entered his lungs and he died instantly without uttering a groan.

Our loss has been very severe, 1 captain killed, 1 lieut. (Rattray) wounded through the arm, but doing well, and 120 rank and file killed and wounded. In the 54th Swinton wounded (severely in the knee), and Baron Myers through the leg; between 40 and 50 rank and file, killed and wounded. In the 30th wounded brigadier Wild and capt. Lothie; in the 60th wounded, Gwatkin, Phillips, Alexander, and Montgomery; doing duty with the 64th, poor Lockart of the 5th killed, he was first stunned by a stone, and the brutes got hold of his body and cut it up into mince meat; ensign Holford of the 5th, severely wounded. Enclosed is a copy of detachment orders, issued the day after the fight. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of Sale's force. We had hoped he would have retreated while we were in Ali Musjid; he cannot now come by the Khyber, but may try the Tallee (?) pass. General Pollock is expected here about the 7th proximo. We have almost positive information that Mahomed Akbar is in the neighbourhood of Tookai, and the first person he will possess is the chief of Lalpoorah, for rescuing the Feringees."

Extract Detachment Orders, dated 25th January.

Lieutenant-colonel Moseley feels much gratification in conveying to the officers and men composing the detachment under his command, his sensible sense of the happy issue of their exertions of yesterday morning, and on the success that crowned their efforts to cut their way through the strongly defended and difficult passes of the Khyber from the bottom of Ali Musjid back to Jumrood.

For three days results the commanding officer labored in himself no credit. They were nobly seconded by the gallantry and intelligence of those officers who were engaged in the important duties of encouraging the soldiers and bringing up the rear guard; duties which the safety of the country rendered of no common difficulty and danger.

The commanding officer congratulates the officers and men on the courage and endurance evinced by all under

Worcester, and he has no hesitation in declaring his opinion that nothing could have surmounted the difficulties of the service, short of the determined gallantry which was then displayed.

"Although the brunt of the action fell upon the 53rd, yet both the 53rd and 55th regiments behaved with equal intrepidity.

"For the valuable assistance afforded him by major Pleggan, commanding the 53rd, the commanding officer feels most grateful, as also for that all conduct him by the late captain Wilson, who fell gallantly, at the head of the 53rd regiment, while opposed to the enemy in the Kafir Tanghao pass. By the death of this able and enterprising officer the state service is severe loss.

"It may not be out of place to state that the commanding officer had the satisfaction personally to express his thanks to captain Wilson a few minutes before his death, on the steady gallantry displayed by himself and his regiment throughout the morning.

"To captain Macleod, political agent, and capt. Ferris, of the Jezailchee corps, the commanding officer feels much indebted for the valuable information they afforded him as to the nature of the country, to be traversed, and by which the arrangements for crowning the heights were mainly regulated; as also to lieut. Becher, commanding the sappers and miners, for the able assistance he on every occasion rendered.

"Where all behaved with gallantry, it is difficult to draw distinctions, but the commanding officer cannot pass unnoticed the intrepid conduct of captains Campbell and Tytler, of the grenadier and light companies 53rd regiment, and captain Prior and lieutenant Rattray of the light and grenadier 55th regiment, all of which divisions were employed in crowning the heights, and of lieuts. Comar and Young, who brought up the rear guard with coolness, though not without heavy loss in killed and wounded.

"The commandant has received with much satisfaction from major Pleggan, and also from the late capt. Wilson, (just before his death) assurances of their high estimation of the zealous aid afforded them throughout the whole affair by lieutenants Hunter and Flyter, their respective adjutants.

"To brevet captain Thomas, 54th regiment his detachment staff, the commanding officer's thanks are due for his untiring exertions throughout the day, and for the ability coolness and celerity with which whilst conducting a party of horse back under a heavy fire, he delivered the commandant's orders or carried intelligence from distant points. In conclusion, lieut.-colonel Moseley begs to offer his warmest congratulations to the officers and men of the detachment collectively on their gallant and successful passage through, probably, the strongest fastnesses ever forced by troops; and through which they had to overcome the determined opposition of an enemy well skilled in the warfare peculiarly adapted to the country.

Our correspondent adds, "It is impossible to calculate the loss of the enemy, as they invariably carry off their dead and wounded; but I should say certainly not less than 170 or 180. The gallant acts of a couple of sepoys in the 54th n. i. I forgot to mention before. Swinton of the 53d was being carried wounded in a doolie, when he was dropped by the bearers who ran off; two Affreedis rushed down upon the doolie, knife in hand, to put an end to our wounded comrade, when one of our grenadiers shot one of the savages dead and bayonetted the other, by which means Swinton's life was saved. Another sepoy, who had picked up the sword of a Subadar who had been killed, ran three Affreedis through the body with it; this happened when we were beaten in the Kafir Tanghao. Both sepoys have been promoted."

Bhurtpore Prize Money.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Feby. 16, 1829.

The right hon. the governor-general in council has been pleased to direct the publication to the army, of the following orders from the hon. court of directors, desiring the attachment to the army employed at the booty captured at Bhurtpore, which has been granted by his most gracious majesty as prize.

Extract of a general letter from the hon. the court of directors in the military department, under date the 9th April, 1828.

Para. 2.—"In compliance with our application, in the usual form, to the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, a warrant has been issued by his majesty (of which a copy is enclosed), granting the booty taken at Bhurtpore to the east India company upon trust, to retain one moiety for their own use, and to distribute the other moiety among the captors, agreeably to the usage of the army in India.

3.—"In accordance with the disposition we have ever entertained to reward the zealous services of our troops, we have resolved to grant to the captors the moiety of the booty thus placed at our disposal.

4.—"You will take the necessary measures for distributing the booty immediately on your receipt of this despatch, and through the medium of the prize committee established by you for this purpose.

5.—"Interest at the rate of five per cent per annum is to be allowed on the amount of the booty deposited in your treasury, from the date of the deposit to the date when the distribution is announced in general orders.

6.—"The usual duty on the grant, amounting to £ 10,000, must be deducted from the amount of the booty to be paid to the captors."

Adjutant-general's office presidency of Fort-William, 5th Sept., 1828.

Gentlemen,—The right hon. the commander-in-chief, understanding that you are about to transmit to the accounts in England the accounts and vouchers connected with the booty captured at Bhurtpore by the army under his more immediate personal command, in order to their submission to the king in council, had desired me to acquaint you, with the wishes of the European officers employed with that army, as communicated by them to his lordship, regarding the appropriation (should his majesty be graciously pleased to bestow the booty on the captors) of certain sums and articles of prize property, arising from or appertaining to the booty, to the under mentioned purposes.

1st.—That the great brass gun, called Mujtaid Ally, and captured near to the Gateway of the Citadel, be sent to England, to be presented to his majesty, with such other articles for presentation to his royal highness the duke of York, as lord Combermere may select.

2nd.—That the sum of Sicca Rupees 50,000, fifty thousand, be deducted from the amount to be divided amongst the European officers belonging to his majesty's and the company's troops employed, and to be set apart for the use of the Widows of the officers named in the margin † who fell at the storm or who lost their lives in action during the operations of the siege, and for the Widows and Orphans of the European non-commissioned officers and privates who lost their lives in the assault, or in action during the siege, to be divided in the following proportions; Soonat Rupees 10,000 to the Widow of each of the officers, and the remaining 10,000 to the widows and orphans of the European non-commissioned officers and privates.

3rd.—That two brass field pieces be selected from the captured ordnance, and be presented by the prize-agents, in the name of the army, to the right hon. Lord Combermere, commander in chief; and further, that the sum of £500 sterling be placed at the command of the prize-agents, from the funds, to be expended in mounting these guns in a suitable and appropriate manner.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. I. WATSON,
Adjutant-general of the Army.

To lieut.-col hon J. Finch and major Baltine,
Prize Agents.

Amount of Captured Property for Distribution.

Calcutta Sicca Rupees, forty-eight lacs, eleven thousand and thirty five, e nannas, and five pies.

Scale of Distribution.

	Sa. Rs.	A.	P.
The Commander-in-Chief (one-eighth of the whole).....	5,93,398	13	10
Major and Brigadier Generals (7).....	59,546	14	0
Lieutenant-Colonels, Inspector of Hospitals, Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General, Judge-Advocate-General, Commissary-General Brigadiers and Lieutenant-Colonels, Commandant (37).....	14,291	4	0
Majors, Superintending Surgeons, Deputy Adjutant Quarter-Master and Commissary-General (32).....	9,537	8	0
Captains, Surgeons, Paymasters, Assistant & Deputy Assistants in the Adjutant Quarter-Master & Commissary Generals' Departments, Brigade-Majors, Aides-de-Camp & Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief (188).....	4,763	12	0
Subalterns, Assistant Surgeons, Quarter-Masters, Adjutants, Veterinary Surgeons, and Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance (367)...	2,381	14	0
Volunteers (4).....	40	5	0
Conductors, Provost-Marshal, Riding-Masters, Apothecaries, Stewards, and Sub-Assistant Veterinary Surgs. (44).....	604	11	0
Sub-Conductors, Assistant Apothecaries and Stewards (12).....	120	15	0
Regimental Serjeant-Majors, Quarter-Master Serjeants, Staff Serjeants, and Troop Serjeant-Majors (136)	120	15	0
Brigade and Colour Serjeants, Trumpet and Drum-Majors, and Serjeants Trumpet and Drum-Majors, and Serjeants (260).....	60	10	0
Corporals, Bombardiers, Drummers, Privates, and Hospital Apprentices (4668).....	40	5	0
Subaltern Majors (24).....	302	8	0
Sootaurs, Russaldars, and Woordee Majors (24).....	281	3	0
Jemadars, Nuik Russaldars (96).....	120	15	0
Havildars, Drum and Trumpet major Native Doctors (137).....	53	12	0
Naiche, Nishaun Bardars, Khote Duffaders, Drummers and Sepoys, Native Farriers, and Regular Bheestees (25,532).....	26	14	0

Agreeably to the wish of the officers of the army, sanctioned by the hon. court of directors, Soonat Rupees 50,000, or Calcutta Sicca Rupees 47,844:13:2, is to be deducted from the officers' shares, to be paid to the Widows of those who fell in action; and £500 sterling, or Sicca Rupees 5000, from the officers, exclusive of the commander-in-chief, for mounting two brass field-pieces selected for his lordship.

* Bhurtpore Rupees, 2,10,625 6 0
Calcutta Sicca Rupees, 2,29,911 6 1

† Brigadier-general Edwards, late colonel h. m. 16th foot; captain Pitman, late h. m. 59th regiment; captain Armstrong late h. m. 24th, doing duty with h. m. 16th regiment at the time of his death; captain Hearn, hon. company's 31st regiment N. infantry.

The house of C. J. Morgan & Co. at Calcutta, has stopped payment. The old firm of Palgueric & Co. of Manilla, the eminent wine merchants are announced by the last mail to have failed.—Friend of India, Feby. 5.

THE MARINES.—We rejoice to be enabled to announce, that the great hardship of the regulations by which privates of the Royal Marines have hitherto been required to serve two years at head quarters for one year's time for pension, has been fully recognised by the board of admiralty, and that it will be forthwith abolished. Another crying injustice, and fruitful source of heart-burning to those gallant, steady, and well-conducted fellows, will also be removed at the same time. They are in future, in common with every regiment of the line, to be supplied with great coats. The board of admiralty is understood to have offered the board of ordnance 1,000l. a year for the purpose; but it requires 1,500l. There can, however, be no doubt that this necessary portion of their attire will in future be provided them.—United Service Gazette.—Ibid.

THE PREMIER'S SONS.—The two eldest sons of sir R. Peel left on saturday to enter the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Robert, the eldest has entered Christ Church College, in which his father acquired such distinction. The second son, Frederic, enters Trinity College at Cambridge, to continue those classical attainments which he pursued with such brilliant success at Harrow.—Record.—Ibid.

MR. WM. PEEL, third son of sir Robert, who served in the Pss. Charlotte under sir R. Stopford on the Syrian coast as midshipman, is about to go to China in the Cambrian, captain Chads.—Patriot.—Ibid. July 7.

There are no further accounts from beyond the Indus. The Calcutta Gazette of saturday contains a list of the troops which compose the new army of the Indus, and also of the various commanders of brigades. It consists of four complete regiments of Dragoons and native cavalry, with detachments of the latter army, which may be equal to half a regiment more. Of artillery it has a European troop, two light field batteries, and a mountain train; and eleven regiments of infantry, three of them being European. The total is not short of fifteen thousand men; and is of course fully competent to overcome every obstacle, and to maintain the honour and interests of Britain.—Ibid., March 3.

The last Gazette also publishes as the firstfruits of sir John McNeil's return to the court of Teheran, the ratification of a commercial treaty between Persia and England, which secures considerable privileges to English commerce and provides for the appointment of English consuls in Persia, and Persian consuls in London and Bombay.—Ibid.

No further intelligence has been received from Affghanistan. Our latest accounts from Jellalbad, being of the date of the 2d Feby. There are letters however from Qwetta to the 3d of that month, when every thing was tranquil.—Ibid.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The editor of the Canton Register, respectfully requests of his advertising friends, that they will take the trouble to mark on each advertisement, the number of times they desire it should appear. This request is respectfully made for the purpose of saving the editor from making errors in his accounts.

CHINA.

MAY 3RD, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Jany.	Singapore	1st April
U. States	29th Dec.	Java	17th Feby.
Calcutta	4th March	Manilla	15th April
Bombay	21th Feby.	Australasia	5th Feby.
Ghusan	10th April.	Ningpo	
Cumbaa		Amoy	12th April.

ARRIVED.

April.		From
25.	LOUISA, *Forgan*,	Singapore and Calcutta.
27.	WILD IRISH GIRL, *Gillet*,	do. and Bombay.
27.	H. M. S. CAMBRIAN, *H. D. Chads*, esq. captain,	Singapore and Calcutta.
27.	H. M. S. CALLIOPE, 28, *A. L. Kuper*, esq. capt.,	Singapore and Calcutta.
27.	ABBOT'S READING, *Crawford*,	Liverpool.
29.	MANCANEDA, (Port.) *Aguino*,	Singapore.
30.	JENNY HOWARD, ——,	Australasia.

PASSENGERS.—Per Wild Irish Girl, mrs. Gillet, and mrs. Maxwell.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

to the

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MAY 3RD, 1842.

April. SAILED. For

27, Moulmein, *Pairt*, Sing. Madras and Calcutta.
27, Ceylon, *Leslie*, Manila.
28, Tranquiledade, (Port.) Campos, Solo.
29, Euphrates, *Wilson*, London.
29, Ramonotto, (Sp.) *Gonzalves*, Manila.
29, Ana, (Peruvian) *Riestro*, Lima.
30, Cacique, *Mann*, Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Per Euphrates, J. W. Simpson, esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Forth (to day 3 p. m.,) Reliance.
For Calcutta.—Stephen Rowan Crawford (4th inst.,) Mor, Juverna.
For Manila.—Singular.
For Singapore.—Cecilia.
For Chusan.—Alibi.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anna Eliza, Anna Maria.
From Liverpool.—Robert Whiteway, John Christian, Gulnare, Devow, Bengalee.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.
From do. via Manila.—Borussia.
From Calcutta.—Harlequin, Dido, Falcon, Lawrence. Water Witch, Anna Watson, Sea Queen, Fortescue, Ternate, Pantaloon, Clown.
From Bombay.—Castle Huntly, Corsair, Montague, Bombay, Christina, Royal Saxon, Vestal, Queen Victoria, Devonport, Caledonia, Willian Price, Herald, Token, Intrinsic, Drongan.
From Madras.—Livingston, (trpt.)
From Singapore.—Gratitude.
From Java.—Orion, Jane.

We have only received some Penang Gazettes by the arrivals of the week.

A Singapore Free Press of March 31, and Bombay Times of February 19 and 23, and a Friend of India of March 3, have been courteously lent to us; from the latter paper we have copiously extracted.

Lord Ellenborough reached Calcutta on the 29th of February, landed under the usual honours and was duly installed into the office of governor general of India. Councils were forthwith held; and troops ordered for Affghanistan and China.

We conclude lord Ellenborough has the sole and controlled conduct of the war with China.

We have extracted from the Friend of India of March 3d a "Narrative of the events in Caubul." The *Delhi Gazette* of Feby. 16 says the details are from *really authentic sources*. The letters from which the details are gathered are written by the hostages and prisoners of both sexes in Badeedahad, and are forwarded, from necessity, without seal or wafer. At this distance of time and place we will not presume to endeavour to reconcile any discrepancies; but we have shrewd doubts of the innocence of Akbar Khan of the atrocious crimes of deliberate murder, falsehood, and treachery:—that he and Shah Soojah are caitiffs that under covert and convenient seeming have practised on man's life!—If is he innocent, how is the following proclamation to be explained.

"I, Mahomed Akbar Khan, by the grace of God, &c., &c., have slain the lord of the kaffirs, and am about to turn them out of the country. It is your duty to annihilate them on the road—rise up, surround Jellalabad, and exterminate the infidels."

"This proclamation was brought to Macgregor by a chief in our interest."—F. of India, Feby. 17.

Again, there is another proclamation, in which he boasts of having overcome the *Feringhees* "*by his cunning*:" until these documents are explained away, we shall hold him and Shah Soojah—*the sugar and milk* king of Caubul,—to be accessories to and principals in the insurrection. And now what will be done with the boasted order of the Doorannee empire? Fortunate colonel Dennie to have escaped its degradation! we suppose the insignia will be every where burnt by the hands of the common hungman, or that the officers will have them tied round the necks of their turnspit dogs.

Falkland Islands.

The editor of the Canton Press has corrected a mistatement of the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, with respect to these islands and doctor Johnson's pamphlet on the English right of possession; but he has not stated the facts so fully as he might have done. The small English garrison, in only a wooden block-house, with a small battery of cannon, capitulated, after the exchange of a very few shots, to five Spanish frigates, 1600 men, with a train of twenty-seven cannon, four mortars, and two hundred guns. These five frigates were stationed opposite to the block-house. The English had two frigates; the *Swift*, captain Farmer; this officer commanded the garrison, and ordered the crew of the *Swift* to come on shore and assist in the its defence; and the *Favorite*, captain Maltby.

This capitulation occured in June 1770—not about century but only 72 years ago; doctor Johnson's pension was granted in 1762, as *a reward for literary merit*; and with reference to *Nelson's* determined warcry, we think both the F. of C. and H. Gazette and the C. P. have misquoted it, the first with a curious felicity of nonsense, the last in misstating time, place & parties; "*Victory or Westminster Abbey!* was, we think, Nelson's exclamation when he successively boarded the Santissima Trinidada of 136 guns, the San Nicholas of 80 guns, and San Joseph of 112 guns, in the battle of St. Vincent. In that battle he commanded the *Captain*, 74; and for his gallantry was made a knight of the bath and rear-admiral of the blue.

Collingwood was not at the battle of the Nile, as stated by, *Oh!* in his letter to the editor of the C. P. dated April 8th.

In the last number of the C. P. there are two or three *extracts*, evidently borrowed from our last number, as we borrowed them,—but without any acknowledgement on the part of the editor C. P. This is not honest dealing, for by adopting this course, he not only avails himself of our diligence in selecting proper and attractive extracts from the Indian papers, but he imposes on the world the notion that the respectable editors of those respectable, ably-conducted, and well got up journals, exchange their many quarto and folio pages of English paper, for his ill printed sheet of Chinese paper. We say again, this is not a honest proceeding.

England and China.

The war with China is attracting a great deal of attention in the U. S.; a lecture, delivered before the Newburgh Lyceum, dec. 11, 1841, by the hon John W. Edmonds, has been published at the request of that institution, contained in a letter addressed to mr. Edmonds by the following gentlemen—*John J. Monell; Henry D Paine; P. B. Hunn; A. J. Prime, and M. V. B. Fowler.*

Mr. Edmonds in his reply says—"*that he had consulted English publications alone, and that he was endebted to them for every fact stated in his lecture.*"

We cannot in our present number notice this lecture at any great length. The opening part is occupied with a statement of the extent of the empire, the numbers of the population, and the religions, manners and custom.

The paper which contains the lecture, has been a seat for, we are, therefore, obliged to defer further notice of it, until the paper is again kindly lent to us.

Turkish Advertisement. (Translated from the *Deferide Heraldo* of Oct. 13.—"For sale, a black female slave who is unique for playing the fiddle, lute, mandolina, and dulcimer, and is, moreover a beautiful dancer. Price 3000 piastres (about 27l. sterling). Apply &c.

We have copied the above advertisement from the *London Journal of Commerce*, of Nov. 27.

She was an Abyssinian maid,
And on the dulcimer she play'd;
Singing of mount Abora—

The Calcutta Courier.

In the *Englishman* of Feby. 9th tenders for the "Calcutta Courier" are invited; and a private letter from Calcutta informs us that the Calcutta Courier being about to pass into other hands or the publication discontinued by the present proprietors, we are requested to discontinue the transmission of the *Canton Register* to the address of the editor of the *Courier*.

We have copied from the Delhi Gazette the gallant and successful "*cutting through*" the Khyber pass by the force under col. Wild, as proof of what the *army* could have done had they struck for life at Caubul, as general Elphinstone was urged to do by the murdered envoy, sir W. Macnaghten.

At it appears the province of Canton is not to be again alarmed by hostilities, commenced by the British forces, we would respectfully submit whether the latter part of the 2nd paragraph, of h. m's. plenipotentiary's notification, dated at Macao, August 12th, 1841, should not be rescinded, & the British merchants be publicly informed that they may proceed to Canton with the sanction of their government; and that their property, comfort, liberty, and lives will be protected by h. m's. officers; and that by so repairing to Canton, they do not act at their own risk and peril, but with the permission and encouragement of h. m.'s officers, and under the protection of the British flag:—for there is not a doubt that the greatest portion of the trade of the coming season will be transacted in Canton.

As prize-money is now a frequent matter of interesting discussion, we have, at the suggestion of a friend, copied from Mr. Creighton's narrative of the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, the amount and distribution of the Bhurtpore prize-money.

The F. of C. and H. K. G. of the 28th ulto., was not delivered at our office until late in the afternoon of the 2nd inst., too late for us to submit any remarks on the contents of that Journal.

From the Chinese Repository. April 1842.

The fortifications on the river between Cantoir and Whampoa are, apparently, completed, and the authorities are now arming them; the troops are constantly engaged in practicing both with large and small arms. No fortifications are building below Whampoa. On the 12th instant, at a visit on Wangtong, it was found wholly deserted, not a human being was on the island. The sites of all the old forts at the Bogue seem to be viewed with horror both by soldiers and people, and this feeling will not die away if, at short intervals, the steamers or the small vessels of war run up to the first bar or even higher.

The visit of the Ariadne, steamer, to Whampoa on the 14th, caused no inconsiderable anxiety among the authorities in the provincial city. One of the hong-merchants has lately presented his government with a schooner built at Canton according to the European model, by native workmen, which is highly praised for her symmetry by competent judges. She carries 22 guns, is coppered inside as well as outside, and has canvas sails. There are other vessels of war also building.

The U. S. A. ship Constellation, 36, bearing the broad pendant of commodore Kearny left Macao Roads on the 11th inst. for Whampoa, where she anchored on the 13th. The corvette Boston, 18, left for Manila on the 1st instant, and will, we understand join the Constellation on her return. We are happy to learn that the

officers and crews of both these vessels are in excellent health, and have been so since they left the United States in Dec. 1840. The following lists of officers have been furnished us.

Officers in the Constellation. Commodore L. Kearny, commanding the squadron. H. Pinkney, T. Bailey, H. H. Rhodes, L. Handy, J. L. Parker, lieutenants. Stephen Randle, fleet surgeon. Nath. Wilson, purser. John G. Reynolds, 1st lieutenant of marines. N. Collins, acting master. L. W. B. Greenhow, assistant surgeon. Reed Werden, passed midshipman. A. G. Pendleton, professor of mathematics. John Mathews, J. C. Beaumont, B. L. Henderson, James Wilcoxson, Earl English, John Walcott, Homer C. Blake, Charles Waddell, G. V. Dennistan, William Greenville Temple, R. M. Mc Arann, James Wiley, Francis Gregory, midshipmen. Butler Maury, commodore's clerk. Thomas Tyler, boatswain. Daniel James, gunner. David Marple, carpenter. John Heckle, sailmaker.

Officers in the Boston. J. C. Long, commander. T. G. Benham, T. G. L. Calborne, H. Walke, John F. Mercer, lieutenants. R. J. Dodd, surgeon, Nath. G. Rogers, acting purser. Isaac N. Brown, acting master. John H. Wright, assistant surgeon. James R. McCauley, R. B. Lowry, Charles Dyer, Reuben Harris, S. P. Quackenbush, midshipmen. Mr. Henriquez, commander's clerk. John Munro, boatswain. Elisha Whitton, gunner. George T. Lozier, sailmaker. W. D. Mannonier, master's mate.

Forty smugglers, out of a crew of seventy, were seized by native fishing boats near the Bogue about the middle of the month, and delivered over to the authorities at Canton, by whom they will doubtless be very summarily executed. A large number of these miscreants were also brought into Macao on the 26th ult., and carried to Hiaogshan the next day, to be forwarded to the provincial city. A few seizures of this kind will restrain in some degree their audacity, and render traveling on the waters of the river safer than it has been for natives during the last six months.

TRANSLATION.

From the Peking Gazette.

A supplementary report of the minister, *Nanekinggih* (a Mantchow.)

I before reported that *Teentsin* and its neighbouring ports had been strengthened by an addition of 6000 troops. The privy council have already consulted with the six boards, and sent up their report. It is estimated that 3200 men will be removed thither from the province of *Chih le* (Tiensing is in that province—probably *Peking*, to the capital of *Chihli* is indicated by the name of the province), besides 2800 men who are in the province of *Shanse*. From each of the thirteen neighbouring provinces it is absolutely necessary to raise 2800 men for one year's service in the important & pressing duty of guarding against the barbarians; but fearing time may be lost in selecting, it will be best first to invite by proclamation the experienced and valiant; and when their duties are explained to distribute them among the cantonments, for the purpose of defence; and let measures for providing them with rations be devised and settled; and so forth.

It is my duty to discriminate in these affairs, respectfully obey, and manage accordingly.

I, your minister, have considered that a long time will be required to raise 2800 men from each province.

The troops that are first raised by proclamation to join the ranks, should be provisioned the same as the regulars, for their subsistence; and the numbers of each garrison must be fixed that horse armour may be prepared, and rations supplied. As to the troops of the province of Pechele (Pekin?), those who are drafted will receive their ordinary rations; but as the climates of the several provinces are different, and as the numbers of the troops raised may be more or less, and if the rations of the troops in the new cantonments are in the same proportion as those who are being transported about, many may be unwilling to be removed, and then it will be necessary to invite by proclamation, to supply the deficiency; and provisions should be prepared for the new troops as they arrive; I have consulted with the treasurer and judge, and find that to supply arms, armour, and provisions, there is sufficient funds in the treasury.

It is authenticated I have requested 60000 taels for the rations &c. of the new levies, and when all the details are finished, the case will be reported, and if there be any surplus it will be returned into the treasury. A respectful report. The vermilion reply has been received. Let it be communicated to the said boards. *Respect this.*

(21 year 11 moon 17 day. Dec. 29. 1841).

By J. S. Ed. C. Rr.

We have made the following extract, of a letter in the London Journal of Commerce, signed by "*A late tea dealer*:"—in order to prove the ingenuity of the Chinese in imitation, he instances the fact of a dandy coming to Canton with only one coat:—

A wag, not overstocked with clothes,
With waistcoats fine and silken hose,
Had but one coat, but one, you say!
'Tis fact upon my verity;
But wishing to seem ever neat,
His wit supplied a quaint conceit;
Each morn as man was heard to say,
'What will your honour wear to day?'
'What wear to day? Ah, that is true,
Why it looks fine, well, brush my *blue*.

But such a coat! Bond street never saw its like. On his arrival, being asked to dinner, he gave his superlative coat as a sample to a tailor; and after waiting until the last minute it was brought home, with every patch, of different colours, that had been inflicted on the once perfect Stultz!

The allegations of the retired tea dealer affect in some degree, the professional acquirements of the tea inspectors in China; and we have quoted it for their information, and to give them an opportunity of answering them.

There is an immense quantity of this composition now in the market, an immense quantity being offered for sale throughout the country. The story just told is of course warrant enough that the imitation is good, and it implies an imitation of what is good in itself, good as an adjunct that is viz., *handsome leaf in tea*. An immense quantity of tea is sold by leaf, by its recommendation to the eye, not the palate. This may seem strange, consid ring that tea is used as a *drink*, but it is no less strange than true. Sample upon sample of handsome, even black leaf, have I inspected lately, a whole chest of which would not make one *good* cup of tea! But what of that, it sells; the Chinese can give the desired appearance and colour to almost any worthless leaf, and having once understood the appearance we go rove of, it answers their purpose to make tea, really worth nothing, *look* worth a great deal, and sell it at a very low price. The consequence is that large parcels of tea, equal in leaf to that which fetches 2s 4d to 2s 6d, are sold by those who sell the while know their worthlessness, at about 1s 8d and 1s 10d, to parties *equally knowing*, who dispose of it at an enormous profit, solely on the strength of its superior appearance. That such trickery with tea should ever *succeed*, is certainly surprising. Imitation jewellery may be struck all the jews in the country, and be bought by all the simple christians but you have *to taste tea*, and even the clever, cunning Chinese cannot imitate *quality* and *flavour*.

They cannot, but they can do what is commensurate, with parti a whose only care is to obtain profit, no matter how, and wh ther or no it is by profiting fictitious for real value, and as the consequence is, that tons of tea or trash tea only in name and semblance, and destitute of every quality requisite to make an infusion of it an wholesome or refreshing beverage, are constantly being offered to the trade, and through them to the public. This is a serious grievance; it is also one which depends chiefly upon the *dealers* to discountenance. Let breaks of this imitation tea, bought on speculation, and distributed over the country, in the confidence that anything which *has a face* will sell, command *no sale* and the success of this imposture will soon cease. Imitation presupposes inferiority; in many instances it may be innocent enough but when it is practised with the intention of obtaining for the *imitation* advantages rightly due only to the *reality*, then it becomes nefarious, and nefarious indeed without scruple do I assert to be the practice of palming off upon the public imitation tea

It is an imposture which is certain to be detected; in the process of making the beverage, colour and leaf are both sacrificed, and then the tea has to be tasted by the *palate alone*, and that it looked very well before the water was poured *over*, will be found to be but a poor compensation for its tasting so ill when it comes to be poured down! Those who *knowingly* purchase imitation tea will find sooner or later that they conduct an imitation business, as far as profit is concerned, real stable profit, increasing year by year, and proceeding from a connexion gradually increasing, and gathering increased confidence from *experience* of the excellence of the article dispensed. It would be a right retaliation for them, if for every ounce of their imitation tea they were to find that they had been paid in imitation *coin!* A better fit for tat I cannot easily conceive.—London Journal of Commerce, Dec. 11, 1841.

THE ECHO.

'I appeal to the country' says M-thorne, 'that's flat
And truly 'twill echo my calling, I feel;'
His lordship was right, for the answer came pat—
Said my lord 'I appeal!' England echoed 'A Peel.'
Hants Standard.

We perfectly agree with the Colonial Gazette, in thinking '*mate*,' a vile designation for that class of officers in the navy to whom it is applied; for we are one of those who consider the queen's commission to be a patent of nobility.

Why not call the volunteers who walk the quarter deck, *cadets*; midshipmen, *ensigns*, and mates *2d lieutenants*, with commissions and half pay?

The Colonial Gazette talks of '*common sailors*;' could the editor not have said—'*able seamen*?'—for we can tell the editor of the C. G. that an A. B. is an *unkimmon* sailor.

We shall revert to this subject next week.

(From The Colonial Gazette, December 1st, 1841.)

The Army and Navy Promotions.

The long-deferred hopes of many veterans of the army and navy have just been realized by their promotion, in consequence of the birth of the heir-apparent to the crown. Though it is attended with some expense to the country, the cost is comparatively little; and from the advanced age of those whose emoluments are highest, the additional burden will not be of long duration. Public expediency requires that the military and naval forces should be kept efficient by the advancement of young officers; public justice demands the fulfilment of the tacit but well understood compact, that promotion, with its attendant pecuniary advantages, should follow long and meritorious services; and public sympathy is gratified at seeing 864 honourable men, not a few of whom have been engaged in many battles, receive a boon the value of which none but officers themselves can duly appreciate.

The army brevet on this occasion calls for no special remark; seniority with unimpeachable conduct seem to have been the qualifications. Justice, however, prevents us from allowing the important improvements in the naval system of promotion under lord Haddington's administration to pass unnoticed.

Promotions in reward of conspicuous bravery have been published in the London Gazette; and, to add still greater value to the distinction, the announcements have immediately followed the publication of the despatch in which the merits of the individuals were described. Nor is this excellent arrangement confined to officers or gentlemen; we lately had the gratification of seeing the name of a common sailor, who was said in the report to have signalized himself, recorded in the Gazette, like his officers, as having received the appropriate reward of gallantry. The board of Admiralty could not have devised a surer means of stimulating the spirit of the navy, and of acquiring for themselves its confidence and gratitude.

A large promotion afforded the admiralty immense patronage, for the exercise of which they were irresponsible except to public opinion; and we therefore looked with some curiosity to the manner in which it would be used. After a careful examination of the names of the persons selected, we are impressed with the conviction that strict justice has been observed on this occasion.

All the admirals excepted seven,* and except those who had already gained the highest rank, have obtained one step up 40 captains, all of whom had held their rank *thirty four* or *thirty five years*, have become flag officers. These promotions were, however, consistent with ordinary rules, and afforded little or no opportunity for the indulgence of favouritism: the test was to be found in the lower ranks.

Of the 50 commanders promoted to be captains, the senior had held his rank *thirty three*, the greater number upwards of *fifteen* and the junior *eight years*.

Of the 80 lieutenants made commanders, the senior had been *forty one*, each of the first 10 more than *twenty eight*, of the next 10 above *twenty*, and of the next 20 from *fifteen* or *eighteen* years a lieutenant, while the junior lieutenant promoted had held that rank *seven* years.

Of the 80 mates (an odious and most unsuitable title) who have become lieutenants, the senior was of *twenty-six*, the greater part of them above *eight*, and the junior of six years standing.

So completely does aristocratic influence appear to have been disregarded, or any other consideration than for long and good services to have prevailed, that the very next officer on the list of commanders to the one promoted, is a brother of the duke of St Alban's; but his commission bore date in the ensuing year to that which was fixed upon as the latest to which the promotion should extend. A similar fact occurred with respect to the mates: a son of the duke of Newcastle, and another brother of the duke of St. Alban's, became mates in 1826; and though they have thus been eligible for advancement more years than during the war they would have remainder hours, they have not been included in this promotion—the junior mates promoted having been appointed to that rank in December 1835.

In a trifling matter, regard has been shown to professional feelings which is worthy of notice from its proving that very close attention has been paid to the interests of the service. The title of "esquire" has always been attributed to captains in the army in their commissions, and in all public instruments, while it has hitherto been withheld from their equals in comparative rank, the lieutenants in the navy: in the late gazette the title has been publicly attributed to navy lieutenants, and will probably henceforward be inserted in their commissions.

* The seven admirals not advanced, were the seven junior rear-admirals of the white; who remain with their former rank, because it was not thought desirable to have more than 20 vice-admirals of the blue, or 33 rear-admirals of the red,—enough of each class, we admit, but if the three classes of vice admirals had been made 20, and the rear-admirals of the red 33, (the latter addition involving no increase of pay,) the exception, which though of no real importance appears somewhat invidious, would have been avoided.

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JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

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Hongkong, 25th April, 1842.

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This lot possesses very superior natural and prospective advantages, on account of its locality and having a firm rocky Sea Wall with 9 Ft. depth of water at the distance of 40 Ft. from high water mark. A quantity of Granite stone remains on the Lot, and Parties wishing to build could ensure satisfactorily, the ground not being made. Applications to be made to

Mr. J. B. BIRD,
Shipwright, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—P. TOWNSEND & Co. have effect for sale at their godowns at Hongkong, the following goods, viz:—

Chain Cables and Anchors, of sizes.
Europe, Coir, and Manila Rope.
American and Irish Bread and Tank.
Hands and Allsops Bengrin bottle.
Gin in cases and ¼ casks, Claret Sauterne, Port, Sherry, Vinegar and Arrack.
English and German Canvas, Duck, Twine, Marline Leglines, Stationary, Guillaud Jeff.
Sailmaking, Butler's Knives, Pincheks, Nails, Hinges
Tongues and Compass Cocks, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Paint and Oil and every article for ship's use.

FOR SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvas, Paints, and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Bay's, Superfine Black and Fancy Cloth.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

ENGLISH NEWS.

From The Colonial Star Extra.
March 3rd, 1842.

The christening of the prince of Wales took place on the 25th January.

Among the deaths we notice those of the duke of Cleveland; the bishop of Chichester; sir Josias Rowley; the dowager countess of Milton; mr. John Smith the banker; A. B. Lambert, esq., the eminent botanist; J. M. Claverley, esq.; mr. Bucrow of the Amphitheatre; and very suddenly, having fallen from his chair in a fit of apoplexy while sitting at table with his son, mr. Peel, the uncle of sir Robert Peel.

From the London Mail, February 4.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The overland mail from India via Marseilles reached London on the 7th January, with advices to the following dates:—

China, 10th Oct.	Madras, 22nd Nov.
Singapore, 24th Oct.	Ceylon, 21st Nov.
Calcutta, 21st Nov.	Bombay, 1st Dec.

Her majesty has appointed Lawrence Peel, esq., advocate-general at Calcutta, to be chief justice of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal.

On 2nd February a court of directors was held at the East India house, when mr. John Edwardes Lyall was appointed to the office of advocate-general in Bengal.

Sir C. B. Grey, formerly chief-justice of the supreme court at Calcutta, has left this country to assume the government of Barbadoes to which he has been appointed in succession to the late sir E. N. Macgregor.

A very painful feeling was excited at Montrose on the arrival of the last Indian mail, by the appearance of a paragraph in several papers, stating, on the authority of a letter from Meerut, that an insurrection of Afghans had taken place in Cabul, and that sir Alexander Burnes was killed, or severely wounded.

A new monthly magazine appeared on the 1st February, entitled The English Friend to India.

The queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a knight of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto John David Norton, esq., puisne judge of the supreme court of judicature at Madras.

A converted Chinese has lately presented to St. George's church, at Lyons, a picture, painted by himself, representing the late massacre of the christians in China.

Colchester has been declared a warehousing port for "tea, sugar, coffee, fruits, and other dry goods."

On 14th July, a deputation from the bank of Asia, consisting of mr. Jardine, M. P., chairman sir John Campbell, K. H., ex-sheriff Rogers, mr. Anderson, mr. Brooking, captain John Hine, hon. company's service, mr. Kingston, mr. B. William, and mr. Goldsworthy, had an interview with the earl of Ripon at the office of the board of trade. A deputation has also had an interview with lord Fitzgerald, the president of the board of control, and a general meeting of shareholders is to be held on the 14th of Feby., to determine on further proceedings.

It is stated that messrs. Boggs, Taylor, and Co. have effected an arrangement of their concerns by a composition of seven shillings in the pound.

On 25th July, the court of bankruptcy adjourned the final examination of messrs. Taylor and Hare, East India merchants, for six months, to give them time to complete their accounts which are voluminous.

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Macao, 26th April, 1842.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.—The Marine Lot No. 7 situate next to the Harbour master's Jetty, of 83 Ft. Road Frontage and 113 Ft. deep from high water mark.

This lot possesses very superior natural and prospective advantages, on account of its locality and having a firm rocky Sea Wall with 9 Ft. depth of water at the distance of 40 Ft. from high water mark. A quantity of Granite stone remains on the Lot, and Parties wishing to build could ensure satisfactorily, the ground not being made. Applications to be made to

Mr. J. B. BIRD,
Shipwright, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—P. TOWNSEND & Co. have effect for sale at their godowns at Hongkong, the following goods, viz:—

Chain Cables and Anchors, of sizes.
Europe, Coir, and Manila Rope.
American and Irish Bread and Tank.
Hands and Allsops Bengrin bottle.
Gin in cases and ¼ casks, Claret Sauterne, Port, Sherry, Vinegar and Arrack.
English and German Canvas, Duck, Twine, Marline Leglines, Stationary, Guillaud Jeff.
Sailmaking, Butler's Knives, Pincheks, Nails, Hinges
Tongues and Compass Cocks, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Paint and Oil and every article for ship's use.

FOR SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvas, Paints, and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Bay's, Superfine Black and Fancy Cloth.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

ENGLISH NEWS.

From The Colonial Star Extra.
March 3rd, 1842.

The christening of the prince of Wales took place on the 25th January.

Among the deaths we notice those of the duke of Cleveland; the bishop of Chichester; sir Josias Rowley; the dowager countess of Milton; mr. John Smith the banker; A. B. Lambert, esq., the eminent botanist; J. M. Claverley, esq.; mr. Bucrow of the Amphitheatre; and very suddenly, having fallen from his chair in a fit of apoplexy while sitting at table with his son, mr. Peel, the uncle of sir Robert Peel.

From the London Mail, February 4.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The overland mail from India via Marseilles reached London on the 7th January, with advices to the following dates:—

China, 10th Oct.	Madras, 22nd Nov.
Singapore, 24th Oct.	Ceylon, 21st Nov.
Calcutta, 21st Nov.	Bombay, 1st Dec.

Her majesty has appointed Lawrence Peel, esq., advocate-general at Calcutta, to be chief justice of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal.

On 2nd February a court of directors was held at the East India house, when mr. John Edwardes Lyall was appointed to the office of advocate-general in Bengal.

Sir C. B. Grey, formerly chief-justice of the supreme court at Calcutta, has left this country to assume the government of Barbadoes to which he has been appointed in succession to the late sir E. N. Macgregor.

A very painful feeling was excited at Montrose on the arrival of the last Indian mail, by the appearance of a paragraph in several papers, stating, on the authority of a letter from Meerut, that an insurrection of Afghans had taken place in Cabul, and that sir Alexander Burnes was killed, or severely wounded.

A new monthly magazine appeared on the 1st February, entitled The English Friend to India.

The queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a knight of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto John David Norton, esq., puisne judge of the supreme court of judicature at Madras.

A converted Chinese has lately presented to St. George's church, at Lyons, a picture, painted by himself, representing the late massacre of the christians in China.

Colchester has been declared a warehousing port for "tea, sugar, coffee, fruits, and other dry goods."

On 14th July, a deputation from the bank of Asia, consisting of mr. Jardine, M. P., chairman sir John Campbell, K. H., ex-sheriff Rogers, mr. Anderson, mr. Brooking, captain John Hine, hon. company's service, mr. Kingston, mr. B. William, and mr. Goldsworthy, had an interview with the earl of Ripon at the office of the board of trade. A deputation has also had an interview with lord Fitzgerald, the president of the board of control, and a general meeting of shareholders is to be held on the 14th of Feby., to determine on further proceedings.

It is stated that messrs. Boggs, Taylor, and Co. have effected an arrangement of their concerns by a composition of seven shillings in the pound.

On 25th July, the court of bankruptcy adjourned the final examination of messrs. Taylor and Hare, East India merchants, for six months, to give them time to complete their accounts which are voluminous.

We regret extremely to announce the failure of Messrs. Gonger, Gonger, and Co. which has been a subject of very general regret from the excellent character of the house. The embarrassments, it is said, do not exceed 80,000*l*., and from the statement of the parties themselves, there is some reason to hope they will be met in a great extent. Some other failures have taken place, principally among shipowners. We allude to messrs. Jopp and Scarr, messrs. Arnold and Wemlett, and others.

We have received accounts of the treaty concluded between the Shah of Persia and sir John M'Neill. It provides for the reciprocal admission of each other country's goods and manufactures of every description, upon the payment in one state, "one for all," of the customs duties exacted from the most favoured European nations, and the mutual cession to the subjects of either country of the privileges of the most favoured nation. Two British commercial agents are to reside in Persia, in the capital and at Tabraz, besides one at Bushire; and commercial agents of Persia are to reside at London and Bombay.

The Queen's Speech.

"My lords and gentlemen.

"I cannot meet you in parliament, assembled, without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the birth of the prince, my son,—an event which had completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and government, by my faithful & loyal people.

"I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country of my good brother and ally the king of Prussia; who at my request undertook in person the office of Sponsor at the christening of the prince of Wales.

"I receive from all princes and states the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

"It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded with the emperor of Austria, the king of the French, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade, which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to parliament.

"The treaty shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same powers together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity.

"The restoration of my diplomatic & friendly intercourse with the court of Teheran has been followed by the completion of a commercial treaty with the king of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I am engaged in negociations with several powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

"I regret that I am not able to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the government of China.

"The uniform success which has attended the British operations directed against that power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval and military forces, encourage the hope that no time will be lost in bringing the contest to a conclusion, and that commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"The estimates for the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you.

"I rely with entire confidence, on your disposition while you enforce the principles of a rigid economy, to make that provision for the defence of the country which the public exigencies require.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"My attachment to your immediate attention the state of the finances, and of the expenditure of the country.

"I have with regret seen that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to meet the public charges, and I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be framed with a view to the equalization of the income and expenditure.

"In order to effect this desirable object, and to relieve the country from a continued deficiency of the present charge, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

"I recommend also to your consideration the state of the laws which affect the import of corn, and of other articles the produce of foreign countries.

"Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the ecclesiastical courts in England and Wales.

"It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the laws which regulate the registration of electors of members to serve in parliament.

"I observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings, and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

"I feel assured that your deliberation on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people."

The business of the session was commenced in the house of lords by the Marquis of Abercorn, who rose to move the address. His lordship called especially the attention of the house to that portion of the speech which referred to the state of the national finances. With respect to the corn laws, he rejoiced to find that the question would be taken into early consideration; and more feelingly adverting to the great prevalence of distress in the manufacturing districts, and urging the necessity of instant legislation for its relief, his lordship concluded by reading the address, which as usual, took up the same points as the speech from the throne.

Lord Dalhousie seconded the motion, and congratulated their lordships upon the happy event which had added so much to the domestic felicity of the sovereign.

Lord Melbourne observed, with reference to the topics contained in the address, that it was a good omen for a country, when those who had the management of it entertained a good opinion of the state of the affairs which they to conduct.

His lordship then remarked upon the proposed alteration in the corn laws, and expressed his hope, that whatever measures her majesty's government might adopt on that subject, it would not for a moment entertain the project of continuing or should a system as the sliding scale.

The Earl of Ripon in reply to lord Melbourne's charge of his having stated his belief on a former occasion that the war in China and in Persia were not likely to be satisfactorily concluded, justified his statement with regard to the former country, and denied having made it with reference to the latter.

In the house of commons lord March moved the address. He urged the necessity of providing a revenue which should be equal to our necessary expenditure, and protested against the false and foolish economy of crippling the nation in its means of defence. On the subject of the corn laws, he must say that the preferred to see their revision undertaken by those who would give a just protection to agriculture—(and the landed interests desired no more)—than a party, some of whose were for a fixed duty of 8*s*., and some for the removal of all protection whatever.

Foreign News.

France.—The court of Peers assembled on the 6th January. After the names of the members had been called over, the president read a letter from the minister of justice, announcing that the king, by a decision dated the 7th, had been pleased to commute the capital sentence pronounced by the court on the 23d December last against Quesnel Colombier, and Jean Barbaroux. The first is to be banished for ever, and the two others are condemned to hard labour for life.

The address in the chamber of deputies was carried by a long debate, by a majority of 86. The discussion is now stated to be so far as it relates to the new European treaty virtually at an end, the speech which was expected concluding the right of search, which was received with warmth, but without much of interest in the discussion.

Spain.—Mr. de Salvandy, the French minister, having received from the Spanish cabinet a reply to his ultimatum, left Madrid on the 7th Jany. for Paris. It appears that the first pretension assumed by the French ambassador to declare his credentials to the queen alone was not approved of by lord Aberdeen, who suggested that the letters should pass through the queen's hands into those of the regent. M. Guizot, then confident in such powerful support, instructed count de Salvandy to insist and not to yield a single point. Espartero, however, unfortunately took a contrary opinion to lord Aberdeen, and intrenched himself obstinately behind the 60th article of the Spanish constitution. "The British minister, wishing to terminate this question of immense importance, suggested a kind of mezzotermine, which he proposed to the two cabinets. But when lord Cowley communicated this proposition to M. Guizot, the telegraphic despatch had reached Bayonne, as a courier despatched thence brought orders to count de Salvandy to demand his passports if Espartero did not yield. Another despatch was subsequently forwarded to count de Salvandy, desiring him to suspend his departure, but when it arrived at Madrid, the count was already at Vittoria."

Portugal.—The session of the cortes was opened by commission on the 2d. It was immediately prorogued to the 23d February.

Turkey.—On the 15th of Dec. the Porte forwarded a note to the representatives of the Five Great Powers, apprising them, that if within 14 days the Greek government did not comply with all their just demands, the Sultan was determined to have satisfaction by force of arms.

Greece.—Letters from Athens, under date the 10th Jany., state that the next levant packet would bring intelligence of the definitive arrangement of the Turco-Grecian difference.

Circassia.—The following interesting account of the latest victory of the Circassians has now received all the confirmation it required:—"About the middle of November a Russian expedition, composed of upwards of 15,000 Russian infantry, accompanied by 10,000 Georgian and Mingrelian auxiliary cavalry, left the fortress of Soukorim Kalé for the purpose of an inroad, and of burning the habitations of the Circassians. The whole of this force—their march along the coast being attended by a fleet of thirty sail at sea—proceeded as far as the bay of Ardukvitch. The cavalry & the irregulars were then directed to clear the defiles in that neighbourhood, preparatory to the advance of the whole army. They were permitted to penetrate as far as Camish, the Circassians designedly abstaining from attacking them; but the hour and the spot being at length propitious, they were simultaneously assailed in front, flank, and rear. Three to five thousand of the auxiliaries were slaughtered in the battle—or rather the massacre, for they were completely at the mercy of the Circassians—which lasted for ten hours; that is, from morning till sunset. The number of prisoners, as each of the victors after the engagement hurried away, according to custom, with his prizes to the mountains, has not been ascertained."

America.—The treasury of the United States was bankrupt, owing to the failure of the loan, to which the capitalists would not subscribe to the full amount. The members of congress could not get their wages, the judges of the court, their salaries, nor the functionaries their pay. There was, therefore, a dreadful "pressure" on the pockets of legislators and civilians. The deficiency in the treasury was increasing. Its amount was 14,000,000 dollars, between two and three millions sterling. A bill was before Congress for supplying the deficiency.

We have accounts from New York to the 9th of January. The proceedings in congress come down to the 5th. The senate had been engaged during six days in debating the president's plan of finance, and the debate was expected to occupy several days more. The speeches were dull and heavy. The house of representatives had not closed the debate on the new tariff, which had extended over fourteen days already.

Sir J. Bagot, who landed at New York on the 20th December, and arrived at Albany, way to the capital, his and her majesty's ships-of-[illegible], in which he was conveyed to New York, had sailed for Bermuda.

The China papers continue quite barren of [illegible]

The anniversary of the burning of the Canton factories commemorated at Macao on the 20th of December. A public meeting was held by a portion of the citizens, a series of resolutions passed, some of which smell strongly of revenge.

On the 10th January a portion of the ransom paid by the Chinese for the evacuation of Canton arrived in London, and was transferred to the royal mint in which establishment it was deposited at two o'clock. The treasure was landed at Portsmouth from her majesty's frigate Conway, and thence conveyed to Gosport. A special train was provided to bring the treasure by the South-western Railway to London, under an escort of the 32d regiment. On the arrival of the train at the Vauxhall terminus, the escort, of silver about 130 in number, were transferred to 13 vans and carts, each drawn by two horses, and guarded by the soldiers of the 32d, in command of an officer. The procession attracted much notice in the streets through which it passed and upon its arrival on Tower Hill, the mob was so great that the guard on duty at the Mint was immediately ordered under arms to clear a way for the vans and carts to advance, which they found some difficulty in effecting. The great gates having been thrown open, the vans and carts entered amidst loud cheering from the populace. The value of the treasure is 550,000*l* sterling, it consists of small bars and lumps of pure silver, the whole of which is to be melted down and refined previous to its being converted into the current coin of the realm. Many years have elapsed since a treasure so valuable entered the metropolis. After the Spanish galleons were taken, the money they contained was conveyed from Portsmouth to London in waggons and entered the metropolis while the guns were firing to announce the birth of prince of Wales afterwards George IV.

Naval and Military.

MILITARY.

28th.—Ens. Ward has joined.

55th.—Lieut. Edwards has joined from recruiting, and resumed command of the depot.

98th.—Where the services of this corps can be spared with the China, it will be placed on the home establishment.

NAVAL.

The Conway 26 reached Portsmouth on the 5th January, after a tedious passage from China, having been to the eastward of the Philippines. In the early part of her voyage home the Conway lost no fewer than 13 of her officers and crew, from dysentery, fevers and ague, contracted during their service with the expedition, and two more, who in a state of delirium from their sufferings leaped overboard and were lost. The treasure by this vessel, which weighed 80 tons, has reached London by the south-western railway. At the paying off of this ship, most of the seamen received upwards of 70*l* wages, and some as much as 90*l*. and 93*l*.

The king of the French has conferred two gold medals on captains Sharpe and Ward, masters of the Oxford and Mexore merchant vessels, in testimony of the services rendered by them to the French frigate Magicienne, wrecked on the Chinese coast in Nov. 1840.

Sir T. Cochrane, appointed the new naval commander-in-chief in the east Indies, is to hoist his flag in the Hastings, 74, captain W.H. Bruce. Sir Thomas was to have sailed immediately to the Vindictive, 50, captain S. T. Nicholas; but the vessel having got on shore on Dean Bank during the late hurricane in making up to Spithead, will require extensive repairs after which she will proceed to China with the implacable, 74, recently returned from the Baltic.

The Wolverine, 16, commander Johnston, is still at the Cape of Good Hope, on her way to China.

The Pilot 16 com. brig, H. Keppel sailed on 23d May, the Vixen steamer, 6 guns, on 14th June; the Childers, 16, on the 7th June; the Thames Court transport, on the 7th June; the Hastings 76, com. Bell, on the 2nd June; the Serpent, 16, com. Neville, on the 2nd June, all for China.

The Minden, 72, capt. Mc. Cleverty, is still in progress of fitting, as an hospital ship for China. She will take out, in addition to two years' stock of medicine, 30 large chests, 13 of which are to be such as are reserved to first-rates. All ships fitted for the China expedition have taken out two years stock extra of their usual allowance.

The Wanderer, 50, com. lord J. Hay, takes lord Ashburton for America.

The late firm of Magniac, Smith and Co., having admitted W. Jardine, esq., m. p., late of China, the firm is now Magniac, Jardine and Co.

Memorandum.—Admiralty, 11th Oct. 1841.—It is the direction of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that in each of her majesty's ships, commissioned after the date hereof, existing in their complements one or more volunteers of the first class, only one fresh entry into the service shall be made; but the remainder shall be selected where there are more than one, by the respective captains and commanding officers, from young gentlemen who have already been in the service, and submitted for the approbation of their lordships. Ships now in commission are not to be allowed any fresh entry of volunteers into the service. By command of their lordships,

JOHN BARROW.

Memorandum.—Admiralty, 17th Dec. 1841.—The Mates of the royal navy taking rank on the navy list according to their first warrants as such:—The lords commissioners of the admiralty are pleased to direct, that in cases of a midshipman having completed the required time to entitle him to pass for a lieutenancy, when the ship to which he belongs shall happen to be detached so as to prevent his obtaining at the moment an examination according to the established Regulations, the captain or commander of the said ship or vessel in which such midshipman may be serving, with the senior lieutenant or second officer, and the master or second master (according to the class of ship and the rank of officers on board of her), assisted by the naval instructor, if there be one on board, may proceed to examine such midshipman as to his qualifications to perform the duties of a lieutenant of her majesty's navy: and if they find him to be in their opinion duly qualified, they are to give him a certificate to that effect, dated on the day of such examination, and the captain may forthwith give him an acting order as mate; and if on the first opportunity that shall afterward offer for his being re-examined according to the established regulations, he passes successfully, his rank as mate shall be enrolled according to the date of his first provisional certificate above ordered. By command of their lordships,

SIDNEY HERBERT.

Appointments.—(From the Gazette, of 28th June.)

Rear admiral.—Sir T. Cochrane, c. b., to be second in command in the east Indies.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, May 5.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bt., having been pleased to reassume, some in respects, the power and authority originally granted to the chief and marine magistrates respectively, the warrants of those offices have been revised and modified, and in their new form are now published for general information.

by order, J. Robt. Morrison,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.
Government House,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S WARRANT.

By his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her majesty's minister plenipotentiary, envoy extraordinary, and chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, William Caine, esquire, brevet major, late captain in her majesty's 98th (or Gamecock-made) regiment of infantry, to be chief magistrate of the island of Hongkong and its dependencies: and I do hereby empower and require you to exercise authority, according to the laws, customs, and usages of China as near as may be (every description of torture excepted) for the preservation of the peace and the protection of life and property of all the native inhabitants on the said island, the shores and harbours thereof.

And I do further authorize and require you, in any case where the crime, according to Chinese laws, shall involve punishments of such severity as are included in the annexed scale, to remit the case for the judgement of the head of the government for the time being.

SCALE.

Imprisonment (with or without hard labor) for more than *six months*.

Penalties exceeding 400 *dollars*.

Corporal punishment exceeding 100 strokes or lashes.

Capital punishments.

And I do further require you, in all cases followed by sentence or infliction of punishment to keep a record, containing a brief statement of the case, and copy of the sentence.

And I further authorize and require you to exercise magisterial and police authority over all persons whatever (other than natives of China dwelling on the island) or persons subject to the Mutiny act or to the general law for the government of the fleet), who shall be found committing breaches of the peace on shore in any part or dependency of this island, or breaches of any regulations to be the issued from time to time by this government according to the customs and usages of British police law.

And I do hereby authorize you, for the police purposes herein before specified, to arrest, detain, discharge, and punish such offenders according to the principles and practice of general British police law and to inflict on any such offender corporal punishment, to the extent of thirty six strokes or lashes, when you may consider that mode of punishment called for by, and appropriate to, the offence.

And all persons subject to the mutiny act, of the general law for the government of the fleet, found committing police or other offences, shall be handed over to their proper military superior for punishment.

And I do further authorize and require you, to detain in safe custody any person whatever found committing within the government of Hongkong, crimes and offences amounting to felony, according to the laws of England; forthwith reporting your proceedings therein and the ground thereof, to the head of the government for the time being.

And I further authorize and require you to investigate and summarily to decide all claims for debts, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, or one hundred and twenty five rupees, that may be brought before you: and further, to investigate when so brought to your notice, either claims for debts beyond that sum and not exceeding one hundred dollars, or five hundred rupees, but referring in all cases, such larger claims to the head of the government for the time being, for instruction. And I further require you, so often as you may deem it necessary to confine debtors, with the view of enforcing your awards, immediately and speedily

(to report such decision to head for the time being) of the government.

And for all your lawful proceedings in the premises this warrant shall be your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Hongkong, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
&c. &c. &c.
The chief superintendent &c., charged with the government.

(Signed) J. Robt. Morrison,
Acting secretary and treasurer.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S WARRANT.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, William Pedder, esquire, lieutenant in her majesty's royal navy, to be marine magistrate of the island of Hongkong and its dependencies. And I hereby empower and require you, to exercise authority agreeably to the regulations from time to time issued by the head of the government over all persons other than those subject to the mutiny act, or to the general law for the government of the fleet, resorting to or abiding in the harbours of the said island.

And I further authorize and require you to exercise magisterial and police authority over any persons other than those herein before described, who shall be found committing breaches of the peace in any of the harbours of this island, or breaches of any regulations issued from time to time by this government, according to the customs and usages of general British police law.

And I do hereby authorize you, for the police purposes herein before specified, to arrest, detain, discharge, and punish, such offenders, according to the principles and practice of general British police law, requiring you, however, in any case when the crime shall involve punishment of such degree of severity as are included in the annexed scale, to remit the case for the judgment of the head of the government for time being.

SCALE.

Imprisonment (with or without hard labor) for more than one calendar month.

Penalties exceeding $400.

Corporal punishment exceeding thirty-six stripes or lashes.

Capital punishment.

And I do further require you, in all cases followed by sentence or infliction of punishment, to keep a record containing a brief statement of the case, and copy of the sentence.

All persons, subject to the mutiny act, or the general law for the government of the fleet, found committing police or other offences, shall be handed over to their proper naval or military superiors for punishment.

And I do further authorize and require you to detain in safe custody any person whatever, found committing within the harbours and waters appertaining to the government of Hongkong, crimes and offences amounting to felony, according to the laws of England; forthwith reporting your proceedings herein, and the grounds thereof, to the head of the government for the time being.

And I further authorize and require you to investigate, and summarily to decide, all claims for debts, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, or one hundred and twenty five Rupees, that may be brought before you; and further to investigate, when so brought by your notice, other claims for debts, beyond that sum, and not exceeding two hundred dollars or five hundred Rupees,—but referring, in all cases, such larger claims to the head of the government for the time being, for instruction. And I further require you, at times as you may deem it necessary, to confine debtors, with the view of enforcing your awards, immediately, and specially to report such measures to the head for the time being of the government. And for all your lawful proceedings in the premises, this warrant shall be your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Hongkong, this twenty-fifth day of April in the year 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
By the chief superintendent &c. charged with the government.

(Signed) J. Robt. Morrison,
Acting secretary and treasurer.

NOTIFICATION.

With a view to the prevention of future misunderstanding and difficulties, his excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart., is pleased to direct, that no sales of land are to be made by the holders of grants, to other parties, except with the knowledge of the land officer; and that any sales that may have been made, or may be made in future, unless registered in the land office, shall be held to be invalid.

Purchasers of grants from the individuals before holding them are to understand distinctly that they will come under the same liabilities to government as the parties from whom they purchase.

By order GEO. F. MYLIUS, Land officer.
Land office, Hongkong, 2d May, 1842.

NOTICE TO OUR MACAO SUBSCRIBERS.

The post office arrangements of the island being now complete our friends and subscribers at Macao will please take note that, in future, the Friend of China will be uniformly sent through the medium of our post office to their respective addressey, and of course will be obtainable, with their letters, from hence, at the office of the agent for the superintendents, John Rickett, esq., Macao.

From the Peking Gazette.

PATRIOTISM OF NATIVE MERCHANTS OF CHEKEANG.

The imperial will has been received, as follows: LEW YURNO, (the lieut. governor) has sent up a memorial representing, that KinYushing, and other merchants of Sse Sho in the province of Chekeang, with warmest patriotism, desire to respond to the imperial favours shown to them. In consequence of the troops assembling in this and province, and the preparations required for exterminating the barbarians, and the necessary expenses of the war being urgent and important, the above merchants have petitioned that they might be permitted to offer to the state the sum of one million two hundred thousand taels (nearly three millions of dollars), and LEW then solicits his imperial majesty to reward them accordingly.

The said merchants, anxiously desiring to repay their obligations to the state, hastened to meet the imperial wishes—THEY certainly are worthy of being most handsomely rewarded. The lieut. governor is therefore, hereby ordered to enrol their names in an official list and lay it before the throne, that I the emperor may manifest my imperial favours toward them.—Respect this.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The editor of the Canton Register, respectfully requests of his advertising friends, that they will take the trouble to mark on each advertisement, the number of times they desire it should appear. This request is respectfully made for the purpose of saving the editor from making errors in his accounts.

CHINA.

MAY 10TH, 1842.

	TWENTY DAYS.		
England	4th Feby.	Singapore	16th April
U. States	20th Dec.	Java	2d Feby.
Calcutta	26th March	Manila	15th April
Bombay	1st March	Austral Asia	5th Feby.
Chusan	25th April	Ningpo	
Chinkiang		Amoy	20th April.

May.	ARRIVED.	From
2.	Castle Huntly, Reddie,	Bombay.
3.	Vasava, Young,	Bombay.
4.	Carnatic, ———	Bombay.
5.	Fairlie, Baker,	Calcutta.
5.	Onrust, (Dut.) ———	Batavia.
6.	H. C. S. Tenasserim, ———	Sing. & Cal.
7.	Emilie, (brig.) Wilson,	Chusan.
9.	Royal Saxon, ———	Bombay.

May.	SAILED.	For
4.	Pearl, Baxter,	London.
4.	S. R. Crawford, Robertson,	Sing. & Calcutta.
5.	John Renwick, Morgan,	London.
7.	Resource, Green,	London.
7.	H. H. Fergusson, Jones,	London.
7.	Anna Boreas, (brig.) Klausner,	Hamburg.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay.—Lady Leah.
For Calcutta.—Mor. Juverna.
For Manila.—Sirocco.
For Singapore.—Cecilia.
For Chusan.—Atlas.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anna Eliza, Anna Maria.
From Liverpool.—Robert Whiteway, John Christian, Gaisane, Devon, Bengalee.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bredon.
From do. via Manila.—Borneon.
From Calcutta.—Harlequin, Dido, Lawrence, Water Witch, Anna Watson, Sea Queen, Fortescue, Ternate, Pantaloon, Clown.
From Bombay.—Corsair, Bombay, Queen Victoria, Devonport, Caledonia, William Price, Hermit, Tokea, Intrinsic, Drongan.
From Madras.—Livingston, (brig.)
From Singapore.—Gratitude.
From Java.—Jane.

Arrived in England from China.—Jany. 31, Fruitinde, Lombock, Falmouth; Laura, do. Gravesend; 15, Earl of Clare, Portsmouth; 26, Isabella Watson, Margate; Recovery, Bristol; Feby. 1, Candahar, Liverpool; 2, Beulah, Brighton.

Sailed from England to China.—Jany. 2, Thomas Coutts, Wade, H.M. Ships Thalia, Hope, Portsmouth; 23, H. M. S. Dido, hon. ——— Keppel; 29, Sir R. Peel, Somes, Portland.

Anjer shipping list.—Jany. 22, Resolucam, Port. M. Ramos, Macao; Rio de Janeiro. 23, Lord Amherst, Hopkins, Manila, Hobart-Town. 26, Thomas Sparks, Sparks, China, London. 27, Oscar, (U. S.) Eyre, do. New York. Febv. 4, Shepherdess, Pool, Manila, London. 6, Duchess of Northumberland, Scott, China, London. 8, Young Queen, Read, Macao, Liverpool.

The Montague, from Bombay bound to China, was lost near the coast of Luconia. Crew saved and arrived at Manila—further particulars have not yet reached us.

Sailed from Singapore, April 11, Roberts, Thames, Percy, transports with 41th N. I. Regiment. 19, Wm. Money, Duke of Bedford, Urgent, 30 N. I. 21, Lady Flora, Defiance, City of London, Teazer, with Horse and foot artillery. Expected to following from Madras, in sight when the Tenasserim steamer, left Singapore, John Flemming, Robinson, Seestris, gun boat or parts of the 41 N. I. and 4 to 500 foot. Arrived at Singapore, Flower de Luce, Burnet Merchant, Martha and Raparel, follows for H. M.'s 49th and R. Artillery. Arrived from Calcutta, Maria, Putney Salsam, City of Palaces, with Bengal Volunteers. The Pluto steamer arrived on the 26th ults. at Sing. Regiments Reported at the Cape of Good Hope.

Our observations on the letters in *The Friend of China*, were written before we had seen the new warrants, encreasing the powers of the chief and marine magistrates, we are now led to the conclusion that there is an organised British police in force on the island: if this be true, some of our observations are uncalled for.

Twelve of our Hongkong subscribers returned the C. R. of the 3rd of May No. 18; on one of the copies—"Received 8thy. 21 May"—was written; in explanation, we can only say the copies left the C. R. office on the 3rd of May.

We greatly regret to notice the death of Thomas Grimgell, esq., of Glasgow and Canton, at Gibraltar.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MAY 10TH, 1842.

By a notice in the *Singapore Free Press* of March 31st, the readers at large of the *Free Press* are informed "that henceforward the gentleman who has heretofore been editor of that paper retires from the post."

The late editor declares that, although having no other interest in the paper except what arises from considerations connected with its general utility, he cannot be indifferent to its future success, and is happy to express his confidence in the qualifications of the parties by whom he is succeeded.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Public notice has been given at the office of h. m.'s superintendents, that all persons who have suffered loss by the recent pillage of the factories, were requested to present an inventory of the particular articles and the amount of the same. Mr. Coolidge, jr., a citizen of the U.S. put in his claim and had it allowed, whereat there is great dissatisfaction expressed, that a citizen of the U. S. should receive protection from British arms, while they (*the U. S. or British arms?*) had a consul, or vice-consul there.—Quarto New World, New York, dec. 18, 1841.

The "*great dissatisfaction expressed*"—as affirmed in the above extract, was the following question:—

"We must first ask how far, either in law or equity, a citizen of the U. S., or any other foreigner, can be admitted to claim under an indemnification wrung from the Chinese by the British arms, while they have a consul or vice-consul in Canton,"—C. R. July 27, 1841.

Quarto New-World, Dec. 18, 1841.

The editor of the *Quarto New World*, in quoting from the C. R. of July 27 1841, our account of the tyfoon,—says that the *Register* said—"they, h. m.'s plenipotentiaries, were taken to Canton (!), and after some detention were released for the the consideration of £3000:" Now the following is what the *Register* said.—"The man, calling himself a comprador, took the shipwrecked people into his house, and gave them food; sir G. Bremer landed on the prava grande in a red guernsey frock and drawers; the price of their rescue was £3000."

But one of the shipwrecked party, in a communication to the Chinese Repository, said, that sir G. Bremer, captain Elliot &c. landed at the Bar fort.

The readers of this journal must, we feel, regret in common with us, the retirement of our predecessor from the editorial chair; which he has filled for upwards of seven years, with so much credit to himself and advantage to the interests of the straits settlements, and this community in particular: who, we are sure however, will ever justly appreciate the value of his services. For ourselves, whilst conscious of disadvantages, soliciting all due allowance for inexperience in our future career, and a liberal contribution to these pages, and professing to steer by the chart which has already been so ably marked out, we indeed hope, that in undergoing a change of management, the *Free Press* may never experience a *change* of that system hitherto sustained by its kind Friends & Supporters, under which the dissemination through its columns of the earliest intelligence of general interest to its readers, both far and near communicated from private sources on the spot, was not the least striking feature of its public usefulness!

We may here mention, as announced a few weeks ago, that with the present number is revived the publication of the price current, to be continued weekly as formerly. Its suppression, as has been stated, was unavoidable from the then existing circumstances; but the want of one having been very generally felt among the mercantile community, and the objections once taken being obviated by the transfer of the proprietorship of the press to other hands, we presume there will be no further obstacle to the requisite information being in future supplied, which alone can render the present edition as acceptable as the commercial interests could possibly wish, care will at the same time be taken, that the price current does not interfere with the other arrangements of the paper, as a supplement will always issue when our extracts are of an unusual interest and amount!—S. F. Press. April 7.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA.

In the "Friend of China," of the 26th ultimo, two letters are published, the first signed "*A Friend*", the second and consecutive "*An Old Resident.*"

As the "Friend of China" has informed the public that it is to be considered the acknowledged organ of the government of Hongkong, and as it assumes the title of "The Hongkong Gazette" in addition to its Philo-Sinensis cognomen—we confess our surprize at the insertion of the first letter:—on which we shall now offer a few remarks.

In a new settlement, wrested from the Chinese by force of arms, although England be at open war with the Chinese government & the Chinese population, yet the latter, are invited to repair to hold lands, to build houses, and to become denizens; with such an invitation, under the state of war between the two countries, we have long and often said that only the worst spirits of the worn-out time would flock to Hongkong;—our prediction has been fulfilled to the very letter; all that there is of bad and worst in China have flocked and are flocking to Hongkong:—it would be superfluous and invidious to stigmatise the vices of the *latest* colony of the British crown; but good comes out of evil, by that mightily working whereby the Almighty is enabled to subdue all things to himself.

A Friend is highly disgusted at seeing two sailors—*half-sloved*—adjusting their differences in open day on the queen's highway, in regular fair play, with backers and bottle-holders: "this" was disgusting enough, but still, harmless in moral effect on the Chinese spectators, compared with the fact that six of our police (in England they would be called peace officers, being sworn to keep and maintain the peace) were passive, & apparently gratified spectators of this conflict."

A fair quarrel and a fair fight, have ever been the distinctive characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race, down even to these days of singular propriety, and it has been too fully proved, that as the use of "*the bunch of fives*" has been considered vulgar and low, the more polished and *chinalric* weapon of the *concealed knife* has come into vogue.

A *turn-out* of the kind, though very badly described—we wish *Nimrod* had seen it—is nothing more nor less, wanting the imposing accompaniments of a *listed plain*—the pageantry of heralds, of armorial bearings, of esquires, escutcheons and pennons—and more then all—

of the fair eyes
Which rein influence and judge the prize,

it wants nothing but the sounding trumpets—the *laisses aller*, preux chevaliers "fait votre devoir, et dieu defend le droit"—the exciting cries of the heralds.—"fight on brave knights *for* fair eyes behold your deeds."—to embalm it as a display of strength and bottom of English sailors quarrelsome in their tipple compared with the deeds of far-gone by days—the exhibitions of which were the delight of kings and nobles, of fair ladies and gentle damosels.

The police—the *gens*—the police of Hongkong are Chinese *renegades*:—are they to be allowed to lay their cranked talons on the body of a British sailor—whose duty it may probably be a few months hence—to rush through the gates, or scale the walls of Peking?

"*The conduct of the natives by contrast with the drunken delinquencies of our soldiers and sailors, is truly admirable.*"

Is he an E. gleshman who wrote the above lines? —The *natives*, *leaders* in their country—and what good can be expected from a *traitor*—the *natives*—the very riff-raff scum, scavenging of the neighbouring provinces (we refer "*A friend*" to the notice of a public officer whom he alone seems to admire, vide C. R. dec. 18th and 25th 1838)—these natives—

Stained with each evil that pollutes
Mankind, where lo! not above the brutes,

these natives, with daily and nocturnal robberies, their lying, cheating, and *fourberies* of all descriptions,—with their gambling & opium-smoking shops, the prostitution of their wives & daughters, are brought in favourable contracts with that race of men who have already, & again are, to stamp their name and nature into the dust of the celestial soil as conquerors!—Singular perversion of the mind—the *Harkaru*, and *Bombay Times*, in India, are striving to defend their own once expressed & still cherished opinions, which advocate their own commercial interests,—only, and think a political government is to bend its power, sacrifice the interests of millions, being and unborn, to pecuniary interests only!—And so "*A friend*"—with the coolest nonchalance, he tells the editors of the *Friend of China!* that he reports to the *chief magistrate* the conduct of the police, through the the medium of the *Friend of China!* What utter ignorance, this *Friend* betrays of political government: is it the duty of a chief magistrate to take notice of, or to proceed upon the communication of an *anonymous* writer in *an anonymous* paper!

The note appended to the letter is a very *simple* affair; it only tends to prove that "*A Friend*" and *Ed.* are *one and the same*.

The second letter is written in as bad a spirit and with greater faults of language and grammar, than the first; and to use the words of the editor of the *Canton Press* "*the reverend and worshipful editors* of the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette* (the latter designation is kept out of sight by "*A friend,*" and "*An old resident*"), are in the predicament of the nasty bird that fyles its nin nest:—is it to abuse and dictate to, and print falsehoods of the government of Hongkong, that the *Friend of China* and the *Hongkong Gazette*, is patronised by and stoops to accept the patronage of the Hongkong government? A mere casual *turn-up* between two English sailors is made a subject of vituperation of the chief magistrate; but where has been expressed the virtuous indignation of the "*reverend and worshipful editors*," at the prevalence of gambling and opium smoking-shops, of all those vices that stalk in streets of *mighty capitals!* It is, indeed, *the duty of the reverend and worshipful* editors of the *Hongkong Gazette* to defend the government of that island in all its proceedings, or it is a false friend to that government.

The comparison between the late plenipotentiary and sir S. Raffles—the sought for parallel between the former and the present plenipotentiary are in such utter bad taste and so completely unfounded and unproved, that we content ourselves with recalling, to the memories of the *reverend and worshipful editors*, the old saying, that, "comparisons are *odious*."

POSTSCRIPT.

Bombay Gazette Office.

Thursday, 25th Feby., 1842.—11 o'clock forenoon.

A Delhi Gazette Extraordinary published on the 14th has reached us. It confirms the intelligence of the defeat and routing of the insurgents under Akbar Khan in the neighbourhood of Candahar on the 11th of January.

As it is short, and contains some other items of intelligence worthy of perusal, we print it entire.

A letter from Lundkundi brings us the following welcome intelligence from Candahar and, though it is short, it is so grateful for us to have to tell of a victory in these bad times, that we need no apology for presenting it to our readers, we hope for further particulars by next week's issue.

By express from Sukkur of the 6th we learn that Akbar Mahomed having appeared before Candahar with a force of 6 or 8000 men, and taken up a position behind some hills, five regiments and 12 guns were sent out on the 12th of January, and completely routed the enemy.

The news is that an advanced party of the enemy had attacked a detachment of the 43rd native infantry, capturing the camels of grass. They were beaten off in gallant style, and the camels safely conveyed into Candahar.

Our latest letter from colonel Wild's camp are to the 4th inst. The sickness is fearful 600 in hospital. A court of enquiry is sitting to investigate the conduct of captain E. Talbot, 53d N I during the retreat from Ali Masjid, captain Cobbe of the 60th N. I. we hear, is to apply for the invalids, and has left the regiment for Peshawur. Two of Anderson's Resalah had arrived at Peshawur, having escaped from Mahomed Akbar, who was said to have the Khyber Pass and to be near Ali Masjid.

General Pollock's brigade was, on the 8th instant within 32 miles of Peshawur. The general had been met by captain H. M. Lawrence, and was supposed to have arrived there the same day. His ultimate intentions are not known, and with so many sick in hospital at Peshawur, it is thought that he will defer his visit to Jellalabad until more troops, which have received orders to advance, arrive from Ferozepore.

Shah Soojah is stated to have written to the politicals at Peshawur, that he does not want troops, but money; we fear there is more than we know of in the manœuvres of our protegé.

We have further particulars of the real circumstances from Cabul of the retreat, which we shall give next wednesday.

From the Bombay Gazette, Feby. 24.

We have received the Akbar Ukhbar of the 12th inst., from which it appears that the late disturbances in Cabool are to be attributed, to a great degree, to the treacherous machinations of Shah Shoojah. His conduct has long been suspicious, and his now holding levees, which are attended by the chiefs of all the tribes gives a strong colouring to the suspicions entertained of him.

The treatment of the British prisoners is variously described. The ladies and some officers are said to be well off, while some of the sepoys and camp followers are said to have been sold to the tartars as slaves. What can our Afghan-loving contemporary say to the last fact?

The letters written by the prisoners are suspected of not detailing the truth, lest the writers should be sacrificed, as none of them dare to displease their jailers. Akbar Khan will have himself considered to be an 'Angel of goodness."

It appears that the town of Ghuznee is in the hands of the insurgents, but the citadel, which is stored with six months provisions, and with the garrison in good spirits, is described as capable of holding out for six months.

General Pollock had reached Peshawar, on the 2d and was resolved to force the Kyber pass on the 4th instant. We may therefore hope soon to hear of the liberation of our gallant friends at Jellalabad.

The following are the most remarkable extracts.

General Pollock reached, we hear, Peshawar on the 2d instant, and was determined on attempting the Khyber pass on the 4th. Supported as he is by a European regiment, guns, and cavalry, he has good prospects of success, but the difficulties opposed to him are of no common nature, and we shall not be surprised to hear, that the general waits the arrival of a reinforcement. Brigadier Wild was at Koonda, a place beyond Peshawar, with his force diminished by some 500 men. His sick were however recovering, and many would probably be able to feel their grudge against the Khyberees, on general Pollock's attack.

AGRA.—A letter received this evening at Agra, mentions that the hostages at Cabool are retained expressly to effect an exchange for Dost Mahommed. If this be true it relieves us of one source of much anxiety.

Letters of the most encouraging nature have also been received from colonel Palmer at Ghuznee.

Captain Souter of her majesty's 44th, in an attempt to escape from the small fort, near Jellalabad, in which he was confined, was detected and killed.—Ibid.

Bankruptcy in Europe and America.—The principal state governments of this Republic, south and north, are in debt for 200,000,000 dollars, and all but two or three will (not) be enabled to pay the interest and thus will become bankrupt in two years. In south America every government is in debt—probably the aggregate is equal to 100,000,000 dollars, not a cent of which will ever be paid. In Europe all the governments, Christian and Turk, are in debt to the amount of 3,000,000,000 dollars or more. These debts are increasing, and will lay the foundation of revolutions. The only government in the world out of debt (we count the late loan temporary only) is the Federal government of the United States, and this was done by the obstinacy of old Jackson. N. B. Perhaps the Chinese government may be out of debt, but we don't know certainly.—New York Herald.—(The Friend of India, March 3.)

Extracts from the Duke of Wellington's despatches.

'I hereby desire you immediately to deliver up that fort to colonel Murray; and I give you notice, that he has my orders to attack it in two hours after you shall receive this letter.

'I also give you notice, that if he should be obliged to attack the fort, he has my orders to make an example of you and the garrison. I therefore recommend you, to send away your women and children.

'On the other hand, if you choose to deliver up the fort, colonel Murray has my orders to give you cowle; and you may go wherever you please with your garrison, your property, and that of your troops, excepting government stores and public property; but your decision must be immediate.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

'The Killadar of Carpallah.'

'What has passed in Guzerat is disgusting to a degree. The English name is disgraced, and the worst of it is, that endeavors are made to conceal the disgrace, under an hypocritical cant about humanity: and those feelings which are brought forward so repeatedly respecting the garrison of Punneira, are entirely forgotten in respect to the unfortunate British soldiers of the 75th and 84th regiments, who, unlike the gentlemen submitting to be humbugged by a parcel of black-guards, are suffering in the rains.'

To lieut. colonel Close.

'Camp at Pahlood, 26th October, 1803.

'My dear colonel,—In my opinion, Purneah's thieves ought to be hanged. There is no other way of putting a stop to these robberies; and I am not quite certain that it would not be best to send six to be hanged at Sungoly, two at Goorgery, and two at the post on the Kistna, and the remainder at Hurryhur. If you agree in opinion on this subject. I will give orders that the thieves may be escorted and executed accordingly. Coleman should keep his post at present; hereafter, when I shall have brought up the Rajah of Berar, I will write respecting the attack you have proposed. I am moving to the southward with all expedition.

'Believe me, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Lieut. colonel Close.

'Captain Lucas, who is the only officer at Ahmednuggur who has any experience must go with the detachment.

'Tell him that I request that if he should be obliged to breach the wall, he will take care to bring the guns sufficiently near; that is to say, to the distance of two hundred to two hundred and fifty yards. They must then be loaded with but a very small quantity of powder, otherwise the carriages will be knocked about, and probably be destroyed in the firing. He must make some cover, of course, for the guns, if he should find no houses nor any other cover near the place. But as there are no guns at Chunargoonda a slight mud wall proof against musketry, with very small embrasures for the guns, will be fully sufficient.

'If the wall should be so bad as not to require breaching, or if it should be breached, when the place shall be stormed, no quarter is to be given. The Chitty you mention, and the Jemidar of peons, in particular, must be hanged.

'After captain Lucas shall have got possession of Chunargoonda, I agree with you in thinking that the place ought to be destroyed, and you ought to occupy Peepery. Let captain Lucas, accordingly, destroy Chunargoonda, and then march back to Ahmednuggur; and you will order your peons to occupy Peepery.

'Be so kind as to communicate this letter to captain Lucas, which he is to consider as an instruction to himself.

'Rugojee Bhoonslah has fled to the eastward, and Amrut Rao is, I believe, coming to join me. Believe me, &c.

'ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

'Captain Graham.'

MACHINE FOR COMPOSING AND DISTRIBUTING PRINTING TYPES.—The Monitor industriel states, that monsieur Gaubert, a teacher of mathematics at Antwerp, has invented a machine which, by merely throwing the letters into a kind of hopper, arranges them as they fall out on an inclined plane, so that they may afterwards be collected to form words by touching the keys of an instrument, resembling the keys of a piano forte. The 206 letters and characters in a compositor's letter case are first separated into twenty five series by an oscillating movement of the hopper on the inclined plane. The most numerous of this series contains only fifteen different characters, the thickness of which is not the same; they are separated at the will of the compositor who touches the keys, whilst passing on plates with holes like keyholes, so adapted as only to admit each one in its proper letter. It is stated that by means of this apparatus 124,000 letters may be lifted in eight hours, whilst a skilful compositor, by the present system, can scarcely set 12 000 in the same time.—Austral-Asian Chronicle, Feby. 3.

From the New York Herald Extra of yesterday.

IMPORTANCE FROM CHINA.—NINETEEN DAYS LATER.

The Panama, captain Benjamin, has arrived from China. She sailed from Whampoa on the 6th January. She came out by special passport from Admiral Bremer. The English merchants were very indignant in consequence. They waited upon the admiral, and represented the injustice of permitting a foreign vessel to depart whilst the coast was under blockade. Admiral Elliot had such a very high respect for the American flag, that he would not listen to them.

Following is a copy of the decree permitting the Panama to pass:

Mr. A. A. Ritchie, a citizen of the United States of America, and merchant trading at Canton, having made oath, on 31st day of Dec., 1840, before his excellency, Charles Elliot, chief superintendent of trade of British subjects in China, that to his certain knowledge the whole cargo now borne on the ship Panama, of Newyork, in the said United States, whereof D. P. Benjamin is master, is the property of messrs. N. Lane, Griswold and other merchants of Newyork, and the master of the said ship Panama.

These are therefore to certify that, under the special circumstances which attach to the said ship Panama, I have thought fit to permit her to depart from the port and river of Canton, in the prosecution of her intended voyage to Newyork aforesaid, and the respective captains, commodores, and commanding officers of her Britannic majesty's ships and vessels, are to take notice thereof accordingly, and to permit the said ship Panama to proceed on her intended voyage, without obstruction or molestation.

Given under my hand on board the H. B. M. S. Wellesly, off Chuenpee, 21 January, 1841.

(Signed) GORDON BREMER.

M. ADOLPHE BARROT.—We observe that M. Adolphe Barrot, brother of Odil'o Barrot, the distinguished French lawyer and statesman, has arrived in Bombay from Manila, where he has been for the last two years residing as the French consul general for the Philippine islands. Amongst his last official acts at Manila was his spirited interference with the Spanish authorities there to rescue captain Ommaney of the Madras army, from a ridiculous attempt made to fasten upon him a charge of taking drawings of the gun and environs for a hostile purpose, when the gallant officer was only amusing himself. The Singapore papers lately contained a full account of the Don Quixote affair.

M. Barrot is now on his way to France to assume the appointment to which he has been lately nominated of plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary to the court of Brazil.—Bombay U. S. Gazette.

Thus was the army again established before Bhurtpore; that fortress which it was presumed every Jaut would to his last gasp defend; and to reduce which, became vitally, most vitally, important to the future permanent security of our interests in India. Not a chieftain who could muster 100 followers, but would have brought them against us, had we failed before the place! Rohilcund would have risen, to a man; Jeypore, and the Rajpootana states, were watching for the favorable moment; Scindia, whose insidious policy deserved any other fate than that which has attended him, would have been in arms instantly; and from the Punjab to Ava, we might have looked in vain for one friendly independent neighbour, disposed to succour or forbear. This is not the visionary chimera of apprehension, but the result of well-authenticated intelligence, gleaned from the highest authority.

HONGKONG.

From the land where fair Houti's exultingly swagger,
Where drunken Jacks reel, and the "Scarlet Coats" stagger
Where government "cabbages" all the best land,
And its attitude prop up a large hucksters stand,
Where drains are much wanted, but never are cut,
And the queen's roads disfigured by many a rut,
Where the voice of the growler is heard loud and long
At the hybrid committee, for right or for wrong,
Where contracts are made that are never completed,
Where villains are cherished and honest men cheated,
Where projects are made by the wild teeming brain,
Which fall like the breeze, and come like the rain,
Where the police of the hills are conceal'd from the sight,
And the daylight resembles the darkness of night,
Where the brick fever rages triumphantly high,
And the clamor of coolies is borne to the sky,
Where the value of land is increasing each day,
For which fools pay large sums, and are willing to pay,
Where opium is vended by sleek oily men,
And the dice rattles loud in the gambler's den,
Where Jacks dabt it out in the broad light of day,
Whilst the police stand close by, on her majesty's way;
At which land, if the merchants would but settle down,
And, by that means, establish a flourishing town,
A mart, I am certain would quickly arise
For their bungalohs, their woollens, an' other supplies,
And the isle to importance would speedily spring,
As the gay bird to heaven doth merrily wing:—
In idle enjoyment, for worse or for better,
To ramble no more I send you a letter.

27th April, 1842

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remmington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thallmann, Roberts & Co.

DIED, on February 10, at Fort William, Ann Alicia Duel, widow of the late captain Duel, h. m.'s 55th regiment of foot.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

VOL. 15. No. 20. TUESDAY, MAY 17TH, 1842. No. 596.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHUSAN.

THE ... "ANNA," Capt. Dewdney, will ... day, or two and an ... JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE clipper built ship "CHIEFTAIN," ... will be dispatched for the above port on Monday the 16th ... Macao, 13th May, 1842. DENT & Co.

FOR BATAVIA AND SOURABAYA.

The Dutch Brig JANE, 200 Tons, ... will be duly expected; and will meet with quick despatch for the above ... Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 4th April, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1, British Barque "ANN," ... 271 Tons Register, Captain MACARTHUR, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive Cargo. Apply to GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

Macao, May 14th, 1842.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, ... receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday the 30th instant will be sold by Public Auction, by C. MARKER & Co. the Premises of the A. R. Lobtat, in two lots. Terms—Cash 7 1/2 %. ROBT. EDWARDS, Administrator to the Estate.

Hong Kong, May 16th, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and ... of the late firm, Hadley Dundas & Co. ... Macao, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.

(Signed) PATTERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been WILLIAM RICHARD PATERSON, CHARLES CARNIE, GEORGE MARTIN and ALEXANDER DUCE, heirs, Executors, and Trustees under the firm of PATERSON & Co. and in Manila, under the style and firm of DUCE, MARTIN & Co. and in Glasgow under that of MARTIN, DUCE & Co. Mr. MARTIN having the management there, Mr. CARNIE at Singapore, Mr. DUCE at Manila, and Mr. CAMPBELL at Batavia.

GEORGE MARTIN.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
(Signed) C. CARNIE.
ALEXANDER DUCE.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.

Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BRYMNER, ... admitted a Partner in our firm ... on the 1st July 1842. LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all Letters and Papers addressed to WARREN VARNHAM, Esq. may be sent to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., who have been appointed his Agents.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having entered into partnership on the 1st of January 1842, under the firm of P. TOWNSEND & Co., in the ship Chandlery, Auctioneering and Commission business at Hongkong, would be pleased to fulfill any orders in their line, and hope by attention to give every satisfaction to any who may be pleased to favour them with any business.

P. TOWNSEND.
H. MOLBYE.

Macao, April 7th, 1842.

TO MERCHANTS &c.—A Young Man, lately arrived in China, in desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Mercantile House as Corresponding or General Clerk; he has for some years been similarly engaged, and can give the most unexceptionable references as to his qualifications and responsibility. Applications addressed to S. H., care of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., will meet with the promptest attention.

MRS. PLAYMERTY, 18 ... Royal Irish, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London. Hongkong.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd G. R. Gleig, H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lots or Ground Rent of the Granite Godowns No. 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong, at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Boats, &c. situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Cheroots—... to 3 ... cases; Sherry Pale, in bottle; Do. do. Pale; Brandy and Geneva do.; Pale Ale "Bass" do.; Beef in thirds, Pork in barrels; Offman's Stores, late imports. Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 2nd May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Manilla Wine in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks, from the well known house of Reina & Co. Apply to DENT & Co.

Macao 29th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—P. TOWNSEND & Co. now offer for sale at their godowns at Hongkong, the following goods, viz:—

Chain Cables and Anchors of sizes.
Europe, Coir, and Manilla Rope.
American and Irish Beef and Pork.
Rum and Alliance Beer, in bottle.
Gin in cases and ... casks, Claret, Sauterne, Port, Sherry, Vinegar and Arrack.
English and German Cannon, Duck, Twine, Marine Instruments, Stationery, Quills and Ink.
Salamoniac, Sailor's Knives, Pudding, Nails, Hinges, Compasses and Compass Cards, Tar, Pitch and Resin, Paint and Oil and every article for ship's use.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Flour Spars, Pennsylvania Shingles, Staves in wood and iron, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvas, Paints, and other stores by C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine Sheeting and Shirting LOVE.

Macao, 29th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, Cantonese ... good to assist beginners in learning Chinese, 8p. Dr. 8.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Peculiar System of the Chinese Language: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. STAUNTON.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary of two volumes, Royal 8vo. Price ... Dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1842 ... on a Single Sheet, price to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

LONDON MAIL, March 4, 1842.

Monthly Prices of Intelligence.

Feby. 10.—The penny postage is not to be altered to ½ ounce. Yesterday being fixed for the development of sir R. Peel's project, 800 anti-cornlaw delegates went in procession from the crown and anchor to the house of commons, where every member of parliament on his entrance was hailed with cries of "a total repeal—cheap food—down with monopoly—give us bread and labour." Only 100 obtained admittance, the others were locked out. Those who had gained admission waited till the close of sir R. Peel's speech, and then adjourned to Brown's coffee-house, and, after serious deliberation expressed their opinion as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the measure just announced by her majesty's government, on the subject of the corn laws, so far from holding out the slightest prospect of any relief of the distress of the country, is an insult to a patient and suffering people; and the deputies view such a proposal as an indication that the landed aristocracy of this country are destitute of all sympathy for the poor, and are resolved, if permitted by an outraged people, to persist in a course of selfish policy, which will involve the destruction of every interest in the country. Duncan M'Laren, Chairman."

Feby. 12.—The government measure for altering the corn laws has been denounced in all the principal manufacturing districts; at Derby the premier was burned in effigy.

The thames tunnel is now completed. Its approaches (circular or turret steps) on each side are commenced, and the whole will be opened to the public in the third week in April. The boy trade of the last arch on the Middlesex side was inaugurated by the king of Prussia last week, and the workmen leap for the last month passed under the river from Rotherhithe to Wapping.

Slave trade.—As the period within which it had been determined that the quintuple treaty for the abolition of the slave trade should be ratified would have expired yesterday, Sunday, the plenipotentiaries of the five powers met on Saturday for that purpose at the foreign-office. Lord Aberdeen exchanged ratifications with the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; but as the French ambassador had not received the ratification from his court, it was agreed that it should be left open for him to exchange ratifications with the other powers at a future time.

Scotland.—Her majesty the queen, having expressed a high opinion of Paisley shawls, and selected several for a variety of specimens of the most beautiful manufacture, there can be little doubt that the royal choice will become a prevailing fashion.

The queen has been pleased to appoint Hercules Robertson, esq., advocate, to be sheriff depute of the shire or stewartry of Renfrew, void by the death of John C. Duplop, esq.

Ireland.—Pope Gregory XVI. is a teetotaller, and bears the medal of the Cork total abstinence society.

Dr. O'Brien, the dean of Cork, has been appointed Bishop of Ossory and Ferns.

The rev. Horace Newman, rector of Bandon, a living identified with many events established by the promulgation of the sacred scriptures, has been appointed to the deanery of Cork, in succession to dr. O'Brien.

America.—We have accounts from New York to the 9th February.

Lord Morpeth was at Washington.

Mr. Charles Dickens had been most flatteringly received in the United States. A public dinner was to be given to him at Boston, and he had received an invitation to a ball to be held in honour of his visit at the park theatre, New York.

The appointment of lord Ashburton as special minister from Great Britain was very favourably regarded.

A bill drawn by mr. Everett, the American minister at the court of St. James', for 12 000 dollars, negotiated in London, had been protested at Washington for non-payment; the treasury department having nothing to offer but notes, and not feeling at liberty to pay them except at par.

At Philadelphia a sensation had been created by the charge of fraud by messrs. Biddle, Cowperthwaith, Jandon, and others, being so far considered by the evidence taken before the coroner, as to cause him to bind them over in two sureties to appear to answer the charge at the general Sessions next ensuing.

The accounts of the state of credit of the United States government are of the most formidable description. In the first place, there was the deficit of 600 000 dollars on the 1st of January, and it appears that since that period almost all claims upon the government have been dishonoured. The army and navy are stated to be without pay, and the outstanding treasury notes, being at a discount, are almost the only means of payment into the public treasury, the payment by these being nearly 9-10ths of the total receipts. Such a state of things of course causes a general alarm.

The general prospects of the New York money market are described as very unfavourable. At Philadelphia the Girard bank, after sustaining a run on it for some time, was at length compelled to stop. This failure caused much excitement, and crowds filled the street in which it carried on its business. The fall of the Girard bank caused a run on the bank of Pennsylvania. For some time it met the run successfully; but the other banks having, early in the afternoon, refused its notes, it was compelled to close also. The bank of Pennsylvania was the bank in which the deposits of the state of Pennsylvania were made, and the 800 000 dollars which would be due for interest on the state debt on the 1st instant would not, it was thought, be paid.

The disastrous accounts from Philadelphia had given a gloom over New York. A feeling of distrust generally prevailed. The feeling was increased by the accounts from Baltimore, where the Chesapeake bank was in difficulties, and expected to stop, which, it was feared, it would not be able to sustain.

Turkey.—The Porte has called on France to withdraw her consul from Beyrout.

Sir Stratford Canning has offered to the Porte, on behalf of the Greeks, an indemnity of a million piastres for the losses by the late insurrection. This will probably be accepted.

The Turkish government has sent to the Russian emperor 10 diamond rings set in brilliants, 10 gold medals, 1000 silver ones, and 10 000 piastres each for the Russian officers, and 5000 piastres each for the soldiers who had served in Syria.

Accounts received from Berlin to Sterlin is going on with great rapidity, the works being carried on night and day, lighted by [illegible] The fortifications reaching [illegible] Spandau, will be completed in June next; and the second portion, running on to Akgermunde, by October. The whole line will be finished in March, 1843.

Circassia.—Private letters received at Berlin from St. Petersburgh confirm the previous report of another very important victory gained by the Circassians over a Russian corps. The loss of the Russians in this fatal affair is said to have been considerable.

Obituary.—Sir Henry Wm. Martin, bart., who expired on the 3rd Feby., was son of the first baronet, who was for many years comptroller of the navy, and elder brother of admiral sir Thomas Byam Martin, G. C. B.

Captain Daniel Woodriff, R. N., C. B., expired at Greenwich hospital on 24th February, aged 80. When in command of the Calcutta in 1805, while convoying a fleet of East Indiamen, he was, after a most gallant defence captured by a French squadron (two of which were 74 gun-ships), but enabled the Indiamen to escape during the unequal contest. The East India Company rewarded him with a liberal pension for his valorous services; and, when afterwards most honourably acquitted by a court-martial, the court pronounced him a "brave, cool, and intrepid officer."

East India Intelligence.

The overland mail from India via Marseilles reached London on the 8th February, with advices to the following dates:—

China, 3rd Oct.	Madras, 23rd Dec.
Calcutta, 22nd Dec.	Bombay, 1st Jany.

Further accounts were received in town on the 28th Feby., by the steamer India, from Calcutta 11th Jany.

In consequence of the disastrous intelligence brought by the last mail, there is reason to believe that, anticipating the necessity of forwarding large reinforcements to India, with as little delay as possible, lord Aberdeen has been in communication with the representatives of the foreign powers at present in London, with the view of ascertaining in what light their principals would regard the marching of a British force through Egypt, from Alexandria to Suez, with the permission of the Porte and sanction of Mahomed Ali. It is understood that in every instance it was signified to his lordship, that such a step could only be taken in the face of the most solemn remonstrances.

The Oriental steamer arrived at Falmouth, February 9.

At a court of directors held on the 23rd Feby. Thomas Herbert Maddock, esq., was appointed a provisional member of the council of India.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, bart., whose government of Jamaica has been of unparalleled popularity, is to be succeeded by the earl of Elgin.

Captain Rogers, of the Bombay marine, has been appointed master attendant at Calcutta.

Accounts received from Abyssinia announce that the British government had concluded treaties of commerce with the kings of that country, and had obtained permission to establish factories on the coast, on paying a duty of 3 per cent on their merchandise.

The queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto James Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, in the East Indies, esq.

A very magnificent service of plate has just been completed by messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, which is intended as a present to mr. Jamieson, from Wm. Jardine and James Matheson, esqrs.

Some Nottingham lace of very superior quality, grown at Sydenham, by dr. Mc Bromery, have reached England, and he is reported fully equal to any ever grown. We believe that these nottingham wills, title dr. Mc Bromery to the premium offered by the royal society.

Dr. David Barnes, in a letter to the Times, states:—"In justice to the memory of my very dear and lamented brother, sir Alexander Burnes, will your goodness to put the statement you published having, Monday and to-day, that sir A. Burnes was the chief occasion? His own opinion was opposed at first to that being, and he persisted in the advancing his duty as an obedient soldier, and consequent of the public, in opposition to his strong remonstrances. I would wish to leave my brother's character now in the hands of his friends, mr. Elphinstone, lord Ellenborough, lord Munster, and the late governor of Bombay, sir James Carnac."

The value of the rich island of Java to the revenue of Holland may be gathered from the fact, that only eight years' labour (1833 to 1841) has brought its produce of coffee from 12 million kilogrammes annually to 50 millions; its sugar from 7 millions to 50 millions; and its indigo from scarcely anything at all, to upwards of 500 000 kilogrammes.

Afghanistan and China.

Speaking of China, the Times adds:—"Meanwhile we go on battering the unfortunate Chinese with much vigour. They are no fighters, poor creatures, and so our success there as been easy and complete. We want only men to take possession of our conquests, and, whatever peace we choose to make, we shall at any rate not be suspected of having done so from failure of power.

"On the whole, we must confess, it is with almost unmingled pain that we look on our oriental prospects. The steadiness & bravery of our troops must always be recorded with pride & gratitude by us; it is truly depressing to think that these gallant men, in support of an arrogant & bungling policy, should be employed to shoot down and disperse a crowd of silly and helpless puppets, or be sacrificed in attempts to crush the spirit of hardy and justly-irritated mountaineers. May the arrival of the fresh governor-general, in the middle of these difficulties and dangers, give a turn to Indian policy which may enable us to look upon it with something more of satisfaction."

Naval and Military.

Naval.

Admiral sir Charles Rowley is to succeed admiral sir Graham Moore, as the commander-in-chief at Plymouth, at the latter end of April.

The queen has been pleased appoint admirals the hon. sir J. Talbot, sir R. Barlow, and sir H. Digby, Knights Grand Crosses of the bath.

The following officers are awarded the good service pension:—vice adm. sir T. Baker, capts. R. Elliott, C. F. Daly, T. White, J. W. Maurice, hon. W. Waldegrave, J. Pasco, J. D. Markland, and T. T. Tucker.

The hon. capt. Byng is appointed commodore on the Jamaica station, with his pennant on board the Magnificent.

The Winchester, 50, capt. Thos. Carter, arrived from the West Indies, has been commissioned by capt. Eden, and will proceed to the Cape with the flag of rear adm. the hon. J. Percy.

Capt. Nicholas C. B. has been tried by court martial for grounding the Vindictive, 50, in the Downs, and "honourably acquitted." The cause of the accident has not been explained; at least we presume from the following, extracted from the finding:—

"The Court cannot decide with precision on the causes which led to the disaster. They appear to have rested mainly on some error in the supposed position of the ship when at anchor off the Nab on the morning of the 26th of January last, and in the course intended to be made good whilst under weigh, but it is not proved by evidence that there was any material error or deviation in the compasses."

The Vindictive has been repaired with extraordinary dispatch, and is now at Spithead, ready to proceed to China with rear admiral sir T. Cochrane.

All ships now fitting out are to have an additional lieutenant. It is understood that in future a commander will be appointed to 10-gun brigs.

Eighty first and second class boys are on board the Minden for distribution among the China fleet.

Lieut. Bagot dismissed by sentence of a court-martial in 1835 for having been the innocent cause of the death of a marine, who, in command of the Pickle schooner, had been reinstated by an order in council.

Royal Marines.

Col. Parke, c. b., on assuming the command of the Woolwich division, forgave every man

belonging to the corps undergoing punishment for offences in his department of the garrison.

It is expected that the honourable distinction of the C.B. is about to be conferred upon the gallant lieut.-colonel Ellis for his services in Persia, and that of a brevet majority upon captain Whitcomb for his services in the same quarter.

Sir James Alexander, K.L.S., proceeded to China as Deputy Driver. Lieut.-col. R. Edwards, capt. J. Lyon, and lieut. H. H. M'Carthy, have been appointed to the Minden. The rank of non-commissioned captain Graham and Penrice, lieutenants Farrington, Pennington, Rose, Jones, Allen, & Wilson, with 3 sergeants, 3 drummers, and 130 privates, for China.

Royal Marine Office.

Lieut. and Adj. Stranham, to be captain at Woolwich, v. Hewes, pro.

Military.

There is a report that an augmentation of the army will immediately take place, and that, for that purpose from fifteen to twenty companies are to be immediately raised. It is said that in order to facilite reliefs, six regiments of infantry are to be augmented to 12 companies of 100 rank & file each. Their establishment is to be as follows; viz:—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 12 captains, 14 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant-surgeons, 1 serjeant-major, 1 paymaster-serjeant, 1 quartermaster-serjeant, 1 armourer-serjeant, 1 school master-serjeant, 1 hospital-serjeant, 1 orderly-room clerk, 12 colour serjeants, 28 serjeants, 60 corporals, 1 drum-major 24 drummers and fifers, and 1,140 privates.

A bill will be submitted to parliament at an early period of the present session, to remodel and place on the most efficient establishment the Militia, so as to make that force the depot for the standing army. It is understood to be the actual intention of government to call out the present skeleton staff of the militia, to augment their establishment, with the express object of recruiting for the line, and to break up entirely the present depots of infantry, which are to be consolidated with the head-quarters of their regiments, whether on foreign or home service.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent.

It is said that sir R. Peel intends to bring forward a measure for reducing the duties on foreign sugar and coffee, but also to include our colonial produce. If this report be true he will act on the principles of the late government, and go a step beyond them, by giving the consumer the further advantage of a lower duty on plantation sugar and coffee.

Tea.—During the last month the market remained steady, with prices a shade higher; and previous to public sales a large amount of business was transacted at full rates, the lowest round Congou and Twankay fetching 1s 10½ per lb. Of 8200 chests offered on 24th Febv., 3000 principally green, sold at full prices. Of the 39,000 offered on 1st March 14,000 sold on the two first days at full prices, with an advance on Congous of full ½d over previous sales. Company's Congous 1s 11½d to 1s 11¾d.

Raw silks.—The public sales commenced on 10th Febv. and of Bengals, the greater part sold at about previous rates. Chinese were in little demand, and almost all were either withdrawn or bought in; however, since then several parcels of tsatlees have been disposed of.

Prices current of Bengal and China raw silk at public sales.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Bookah	9 7 a	15 0	Mulda	withdrawn	
Cossimbazar	13 6	14 4	Rungpore	10 8 a	14 10
Commercolly	14 0	19 3	Assamby	10 6	14 11
Ghazeepore	10 0	16 3	Tsatlee	13 6	22
Hurrial	10 0	17 3	Canton	9 6	15 6
Jungypore	9 9	18 0	China Chow	9 10	19 0

Latest intelligence.—March 4.—Nothing further has yet been determined upon respecting the government of Madras.

The testimonial to be presented to sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, consists of a gold vase of great value, and a service of plate for twenty-four, worth 3,500*l*.

Mr. Lindsay has given notice of a motion for the 17th respecting the disposal of the Canton ransom.

Troops have been moved from Aberdeen to Huntley, in the neighbourhood of Glass, where a minister is about to be inducted on the presentation of the patron.

Trade report, March 3.—Tea.—The sales closed to day; they comprised altogether 41,750 packages. Throughout the sales the biddings have been brisk and spirit, and nearly all the teas offered were disposed of at full prices. Company's Congou, 1s 11d to 1s 11d¾.

Sugar.—There were no public sales, and the raw market was very quiet, though rather higher prices were paid for the 220 hhds. sold.

Shipping chartered to take cargoes to China from London—Mary Ann, Edie, 316 tons; Caroline, Hughes, 372 tons. From London—Black Nymph, Hall, 300 tons. From Liverpool—Palestine, 725; Fenella, 320; Osprey, 380 tons.

Narrative of a Recent Imprisonment in China, after the Wreck of the Kite.

By John Lee Scott.

18mo. pp. 131. London, W. H. Dalton.

Notice by

(From the Literary Gazette.)

This simple narration, which is dedicated to the lord mayor, as the friend of mariners employed in the merchant service, is written by an intelligent and observant young seaman from Shields, who was one of four apprentices on board the Kite, laden with military stores, which that vessel was wrecked off the coast of China, in the Yeang-tze-keang river. Several of the crew, mariners, and others, died of dysentery; captain Noble the master was drowned; but his wife, and the majority of her unfortunate companions, were made prisoners, either from the wreck, or from one of the boats, in both of which conditions they were exposed to the utmost of sufferings and danger.

But the account of their treatment and adventures in China will possess more of curiosity for readers; and we shall accordingly condense the most novel particulars of their five months' captivity.

"We reached the shore (says our informant) about three in the morning; and the Chinese made signs to us, that if we would follow them, they would give us something to eat; we accordingly walked after them until we arrived at a small village, which consisted of a few miserable mud huts, with but one respectable brick house; but from these few huts a swarm of men, women, and children, poured out on our approach. We were taken into an outhouse, one half of which was occupied by an immense buffalo, and in the other half was a couch with musquito curtains in one corner, and a ladder, leading to a loft containing another couch. They now brought us some hot rice, and a kind of preserved vegetable; we continued ourselves with the rice and a basin of tea, the preserve being so exceedingly nasty we could none of us eat it. Whilst in this place, a Chinese, who seemed the governor of the village, and doubtless was the owner of the one brick house, brought a piece of paper written upon in Chinese characters, and made signs for one of us to write upon it; intimating, at the same time, that he had written some account of us on this paper, and that he wanted an account in our writing; which I accordingly gave him, stating the time and cause of our shipwreck, and also our present situation; hoping that he would take it to the mandarin of the district, and that from him it might be forwarded to the authorities at Canton, who might thus learn where we were, and take some steps for our return to the Celestial Empire. When it was broad daylight, we examined the name of the village; and they made signs, that if we would go with them, they would show us the way there; so we started, as we imagined for Nanjeo. Having no trousers, and my only clothing being a flannel shirt, and a black silk handkerchief round my head, which Twankay had given me when in the morning, they gave me a piece of matting, for this country rather an encumbrance than of any service. I accordingly threw it off, and walked on the *tsatlee* side, passed in this style the sole of a highly cultivated country; over-side here plantations of cotton and rice, and various kinds of vegetables, but all unknown to me. Having gone six or seven miles, seeing very few houses, but crowds of people turning out of each we encountered, we at length arrived at a cross-road. Here another party of Chinese appeared who absolutely forbade our proceeding any further; but as our guides were now, and took us to follow, we pushed through our opponents and walked on; but they, having collected more men headed us, and we were obliged to come to a stand still. In the case we found the want of a pencil understanding ourselves to anyone; for the Chinese were so frightened at the appearance that they fell on their knees before the Chinamen, which is of course encouraged by the latter; and before we could have opened us, were soon put on a move from the ground conversation was made as all gesticulated at once, with the exception of four, whereon all, though without any idea what they should say, or what they should do. Here the appearance of a gun or cannon to the Chinese would be a very old trick to lead about him; but he soon succeeded in tearing his book a little for he was soon dismissed; and all round. If perhaps, and had all stood together, and one shot fired on the matter, though without any kind of a war, we might have gone quietly to the mandarin's, and there have been treated properly; but the conduct of the Chinese embarrassed our enemies, and we were seized, bound, and dragged off, almost before we knew where we were. As to those who ran away, they were allowed to give themselves up after a short run, and gain a very severe beating, besides several wounds from the spears the Chinese were armed with."

From this time the usage of the prisoners was more severe; for mr. Scott informs us:—

"Although we arrived at a large village, and here my first keeper left me, much to my regret, as, after he was gone, my hands, hitherto only were made fast behind my back, and the cord being drawn as tight as possible, the first soon swelled and caused me great pain; the other rope was not round my neck, by which they led me as many. At times I gave way it up for lost; but still I could not [illegible] the Chinese to be so cruel as to be able to murder us in cold blood, particularly after the manner in which we had fallen into their hands. I hardly knew what to think. My new keeper led me into the courtyard of a house, and made me fast to one of several pillars that supported a rude kind of verandah, drawing the rope as tight as he could; however, he brought some water to drink, when I made signs for it. I had not been [illegible], when one of the Meiteh's people was brought in, apparently fast, but more capable of it; but we could not speak to, and could hardly see each other, as the yard was crowded with people anxious to get a peep at us. After standing here some time, a man came and took us away to another house, where, in the yard, was a quantity of cotton, and in one corner, looking out of a window, a Chinese gentleman and lady before whom our guide led us, and prostrated himself, wishing me to do the same; but I contented myself with bowing, upon which the gentleman waved his hand, and I was led to the back part, where our guide brought me some rice and vegetables. Dubi Gee.

[To be continued.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

Advertisements.

The editor of the Canton Register respectfully requests of his advertising friends, that they will take the trouble to mark on each advertisement, the number of times they desire it should appear. This request is reasonable made for the purpose of saving the editor from making errors in his accounts.

CHINA.

MAY 17TH, 1842.

	Latest	Dates.	
England	4th March	Singapore	
U. States	29th Dec.	Java	2nd April
Calcutta	5th April	Manila	
Bombay	14th April	Austral Asia	5th Febv.
Chusan	26th April	Ningpo	
Ch[illegible]		Amoy	3rd May

May.	ARRIVED.	From
12.	Cincinnati, (U.S.) *Wilson*,	Baltimore.
13.	H. C. S. Lord Auckland, ——,	Bombay.
14.	Portescu, ——,	Bombay.
15.	H. C. S. Pluto, ——,	Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per *Lord Auckland*, E. Elmslie, esq., secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

May.	SAILED.	For
4.	Sir Robert Peel, *Craig*,	Manila.
6.	H. M. S. Calliope, 28, *A. L. Kuper, esq., capt.*,	Amoy.
6.	H. C. S. Tenasserim, *Wall, esq.*,	Amoy.
6.	Javeana, *Grimady*,	Singapore and Calcutta.
11.	Mon, *Methven*,	Singapore and Calcutta.
13.	Ortoy (Dut.) ——,	Batavia.
15.	Lady Lett, *Lewis*,	Bombay.
16.	Nimrod, *Manning*,	Liverpool.
16.	Hope, (U. S.) *Haviland*,	New York.

PASSENGER.—Per Tenasserim, Capt. Mylius, for Chusan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dowson, Anna Eliza, Anne Maria.
From Liverpool.—Robert Whiteway, John Christian, Guinare, Devon, Bengalee, Peruvian.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bird[illegible].
From do. via Manila.—Benjamin.
From Calcutta.—Harlequin, Dido, Lawrence, Wager Witch, Anna Watson, Sea Queen, Tortoise, Pantaleon, Chusan.
From Bombay.—Corsair, Bombay, Queen Victoria, Devonport, Caledonia, William Price, Hermit, Tokea, Intrinsic, Drongan.
From Madras.—Livingston, (bpt.)
From Singapore.—Gratitude.
From Java.—Jane.

Arrived in England from China.—Febv. 12, Alnwick Castle, Dunn.—14, Simon Taylor, Dover.—16, Bussorah Merchant, Margate.—21, Stephen, Liverpool.

Sailed from England to China.—Febv. 4, Anne Elizabeth, Butcher, Downs.—10, Peruvian, Pilkeby, Liverpool.

Ships loading at London, March 2.

For Madras and China.—March 2, Elizabeth, G. Hamilton.

For Hongkong, China.—March 2, Raymond, H. Mackay.—3 Judith Allen; T. Heyes.

For Singapore and China.—March 2, Pink, H. Manuel.

For China.—March 22, Anne Maria, C. West.

By the arrivals of the week we have received the March overland mail, and papers from Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore; we have also received the first four numbers of the "*Straits Messenger & General Newspaper and Journal of Literature*," published on eight folio pages, and containing 24 columns. A Price Current is published on one of its pages, while on the others, to justify the *title*, a variety of general information is given. We have no doubt the *Straits Messenger* will be liberally patronized.

We are much obliged to capt. Crawford, of the "Royal Saxon," for his interesting letter; which we have thought well to publish entire, but we must disclaim the credit he so liberally allows us for our circular, addressed to captains of ships of *all nations*, for the first hint of such an address was given to us by a friend. But we congratulate ourselves that upon that hint we spoke—as we have received several kind attentions to our requests since. We are desirous to fulfil our engagement, and the captain's copies will always be delivered to them at the C. R. office, or forwarded to their address, wherever directed.

We thing the rank of *Omrah* has been conferred on British subjects by the emperors of Hindostan; and all know that several of our ambassadors to Persia have been allowed to receive Persian orders of knighthood:—we will not drag the unfortunate Doorance order into light. We now see that a successful and distinguished Parsee merchant of Bombay is created, by patent, a Knight of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

We have much pleasure in recording this act of grace on the part of queen Victoria,—for leaving the great merits of sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy out of the question—and which are so well known to and so highly appreciated by his private friends,—it is probable such,—or even higher distinctions,—conferred on celebrated natives, will convince them, more than any other measure, that are regarded as much the subjects of the British crown by the sovereign, as her own native born British subjects.

We think it probable that the bestowal on the natives of India of hereditary titles of distinction, ere long, may be in the contemplation of the British government; and we think the measure might be used as a means of encouraging the marriage of Hindoo widows, of introducing Hindoo females into society, and, consequently, of increasing the means of education and the necessary elevation of their character.

Although we have not the honour of knowing sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, we take the liberty of congratuling him on his newly-acquired and well earned distinction: and we presume he will go to St. James' to kiss hands.

We may also congratulate the age in which we have the happiness to live, when merit meets its due reward, and prejudices, fatal to the social happiness of men, are being so fast swept away.

We have copied from the *Delhi Gazette*, Scott's Narrative of his imprisonment after the wreck of the *Kite*; we shall defer any remarks until the publication of the *Narrative* is concluded.

We are happy to be able to state that a letter has been received from captain Denham, of the wrecked vessel, stating that Denham writes that "they have been plundered and robbed of every thing, and are confined in four prisons." Some whang, no be tinkee, opposite to Chin Chew.

To the *editor of the* Canton Register.

Sir,—On my arrival in this port yesterday I was much struck by the liberality and spirit portrayed in your circular addressed to "captains of ships of *all* nations" and have determined to support your views as far as lays in my power, although I can hardly suppose that the accompanying papers will be of much value as perhaps you will have receiveds some of later date. Nevertheless there are sometimes incidents in provincial papers that may prove useful and I am only sorry that I have no better.

With regard to your request concerning any notable occurrence that may have happened during the voyage, I should state that my voyage hitherwards has been so smooth and uninterrupted, that I cannot know of a single incident worth mentioning until my arrival near this ports, where, indeed, the barometer gave very remarkable indications of the unsettled state of the atmosphere, and led me to expect a tyfoon, or at least some very severe weather, neither of which (I am happy to state) I experienced.

I will annex a rough outline of my voyage here; not that I expect that you see any thing worth extracting of course you are welcome to do so, merely premising that did editors in general exhibit such a spirit (or even in a much less degree) for acquiring information for the public good, they would often receive valuable information from commanders of ships, which is now passed by unnoticed or unheeded from the conviction that very generally prevails, "*that no one cares for it*;" of such goods however *I* have none to offer you.

We sailed from Bombay 24th Feby. in company with the ship "Caledonia" of Liverpool bound here also, and passed the "Chieftian" from Liverpool entering the harbour, on 25th Feby. passed the "Vansittart" from hence and the "Lancaster" from Liverpool, and was boarded by a boat from the "Rachel," from London, 140 days out, and short of water—all bound to Bombay.

We had the monsoon in the Arabian sea very light and well from the westward, but which gradually veered to N. Eward. as we got to the southward, still keeping very light and were becalmed 2 or 3 days under the southwest coast of Ceylon—whence we got a moderate W. S. W. breeze that carried us about half way across the bay of Bengal—when the wind again changed to N. E-ward. and very light until we got well into the straits of Malacca. We found a great number of shipping in Singapore and several transports arrived the day after us from Madras.

Sailed from Singapore 12th April in company with "Caledonia" and three transports bound to Hongkong, viz: "Thames, Robarts and Percy."

In the southern part of the China sea we had the wind from the N. Westd. and when about the "Natunas" the wind come from the eastward, but very light and has continued from east to N.E. ever since. We beat up to the westward inside the Catwicks &c.

Extract from my log.

"Tuesday May 3rd 1842. At noon in lat. 16° 48' N. long. 113° 30' East, the barometer steady at 29.00 inches; Thermometer 84° at 5 P. M. increasing breezes. Bar. 29.05 in. Therm 82° at 6 the Mercury suddenly rose to 29.58 in hrs, at 7 to 29. 66 at 8 to 29, 73 the thermometer standing at 82 and at 8.45 P. M. whilst I was watching the barometer, it fell all at once upwards of an inch, viz. to 28.70 inches. The weather all this time having a perfectly settled appearance and scarcely a cloud to be seen, but a slight haze about the horizon, and presented no perceptible change excepting that the air became much warmer and the thermometer rose to 87 degrees; at midnight the barometer was 28,30 in. ther. 86.

Wednesday 4th A. M. Moderate breezes and fine weather with a short heavy cross sea from the northward and eastward, the wind keeping NE by E and not altering a point either way, the barometer kept steadily falling, until at noon it is 27.60 in. ther 82. lat. 19° 2' N. long 112° 51' E.

5th. the barometer still keeps very low, presenting at times a remarkable oscillating motion to the extent of 0,35 in. At 10 P.M it obtained its minimum height of 27,00 in., and has continued to rise gradually ever since. I have had nothing to call bad weather, but from the high sea I have no doubt it must have been blowing hard to the eastward, as it is difficult to suppose that the instrument would present such extreme variations, unless the atmosphere had been very much disturbed in the vicinity. Perhaps some commander who has been more to the eastward will favour us with a statement of the weather that he has experienced that we may know better what faith to put in the indications of the barometer.

I should mention that I spoke the ship "Good Success" capt. Baines to the southward of the Macclesfield on Sunday the 1st inst.

I am, sir, yours &c &c.

Jas. F. Crawford,
Commander "Royal Saxon."

Macao, 10th May, 1842.

A very magnificent service of plate of the value of 3000*l.* calculated for twenty-four persons, has been completed in England, as a present to Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, esq. of Bombay, by William Jardine, and James Matheson, esqs., as a mark of their sincere friendship and to commemorate their admiration of his liberality in business, pure philanthropy, and extensive benevolence. We are very happy to perceive that this illustrious native has been created a knight by her majesty.—Friend of India, April 21.

American Life.

(*From 'A Run through the United States, during the Autumn of 1840.* By Lieut. Col. A. A. Maxwell, R. H.)

'I again repeat,' says the gallant and good-humoured colonel (for about the fiftieth time in the course of his pleasant trace of volumes) 'I again repeat,' and you must bear with the repetition, that a more agreeable, *charming communicative people I have never met with than the Americans*. Don't look for French grimace or kissing Italians; but have a little patience with them; *be civil and undignified*, and you will soon find yourself well received and comfortable. I grant there is a little hauteur about their first manner; but that wears off, and gives place to friendly communication and good fellowship. Also, I will again re-echo the assertion, that *I have never seen a beggar nor a drunken man; and I have never beheld a rude or form of action*.

Delicacy of New York chambermaids.

"This morning I remarked one, whom I met in passing along the immense gallery in which are the dormitories, to fetch me a jug of water. She looked aghast at the request; but soon, with a smile of compassion at my ignorance, said she would tell one of the waiters to bring it. Soon after I received another, and, as it was very hot requested her to remove the counterpane from my bed. She said it was morally impossible; that it would be as much as her place was worth; but that a waiter should come and do it.

"I was vastly amused with this refinement of delicacy in a place which, in other quarters of the globe, is not always characterised by an excess of it; and to investigate the subject still further, I attacked a third young lady whom I encountered, and asked her if she would do me the favour to sew a button on the collar of a shirt which I proffered to her. She stood back from the disgusting garment, dangled her two hands from her wrists, looked aghast, and uttered that universal word of American astonishment, 'Lawk!' turned away, and told me she would send a man for 'the thing!'

"In short, I soon found out that for a single gentleman to expect that a single chambermaid—and there are no double ones—would answer his bell—was an infringement of the most heinous sort."

Clam Soup!

'Clam Soup! a thrill of admiration shakes my pen as it traces the short, the melodious, the luscious-looking words. Clam Soup! My dear friend, one single table spoonful of it is a payment in full for all the trouble of a voyage across the Atlantic; one basin of it would recompense a man for circumnavigating the entire globe! They say it is made of some sort of shell fish, some muscle which is in abundance here. I don't believe it! It must be something sent down direct from the skies, to bless and support the American ladies! and oh, my dear fellow! to see, as I did to-day, thirty or forty of the dear, fair haired, gentle-eyed, and pale-cheeked angels, looking so excessively lovely and eating clam soup so excessively fast! such heaven-born food! such celestial features!—it is a sight indeed! But I feel that I dare not trust myself on either of the two subject still less on the two so jointly combined. Come and behold! come and eat!'—Atlantic Englishman, February 4.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Gemmer, Ion & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thomson, Roberts & Co.

Edited, Printed and Published by
John Slade,
at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current
Annum $ 16 payable quarterly
6 months 8 do. do. in advance.
3 months 4 do. do. in do
Register, Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
do. do 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
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To the Canton General Price Current per annum $ 5
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do. less than do. 10 do.
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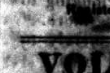
Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.....1 50
Repetitions, half charge.
Do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continuing for 3 months..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended to appear in Tomoy's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.
ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be thankfully received, and charged according to the number of the required insertions are noted on the first of the advertisements.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements in advance.
NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, by regard attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 21. TUESDAY, MAY 24TH, 1842. No. 597.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.
THE "ANNA," Capt. BOWEN, will have this in a day or two and all at Honghong on the 25th. For freight
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA AND SOURABAYA.
THE Dutch Brig JANE, 250 Tons, Captain Bos, is daily expected, and will have quick despatch for the above Ports direct. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 4th April, 1842.



FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A 1 British Barque "ANN," 271 Tons Register, Captain MACALPINE, now lying at Whampoa and is ready to receive Cargo. Apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
Macao, March 18th, 1842.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Honghong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MR. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE is admitted a Partner in our firm from this day
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Calcutta, 1st March, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. HENRY DORMAN in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.
(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The copartnership existing between WILLIAM PATERSON, RICHARD PATERSON, CHARLES CARNIE, GEORGE MARTIN and ALEXANDER DYCE, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the firm of PATERSON & Co., and in Glasgow under that of PATERSON, MARTIN & Co., in this day dissolved, the contract having expired; and the affairs of the firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.
(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned partners of the late firm of PATERSON & Co. having assumed JOHN CAMPBELL as a partner, will carry on business as before, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of DYCE, MARTIN & Co., and in Glasgow under that of MARTIN, DYCE & Co. Mr. MARTIN having the management there, Mr. CARNIE at Batavia, Mr. DYCE at Manila, and Mr. CAMPBELL at Batavia.
(Signed) GEORGE MARTIN.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
C. CARNIE.
ALEXANDER DYCE.
By the Attorney, C. CARNIE.
Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARCHIBALD SCOLEY DUNDALE, was admitted a Partner in our firm on the 1st July 1841.
LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having entered into partnership on the 1st of January 1842, under the firm of P. TOWNSEND & Co., in the ship Chandlery, Auctioneering and Commission business at Honghong, would be pleased to solicit any orders in their line, and hope by attention to give every satisfaction to any who may be pleased to favour them with any business.
P. TOWNSEND.
H. MOLBYE.
Macao, April 7th, 1842.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all Letters and Papers addressed to WARREN VANNAH, Esq., may be sent to Messrs. LITTLEJOHN & Co., who have been appointed his Agents.

MRS. FLAHERTY, late of Boyd Street, straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.
Honghong.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a lower house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office

STORAGE AT HONGHONG.
IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godowns No. 46 Queen's Road, Honghong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Boats, &c., situated at a distance at one high water mark, with double arch walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon season. Apply on the premises to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Honghong, 28th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Champagne fine in 3 dozens cases; Sherry Pale, in bottle; Do. do. hdds; Brandy and Geneva do.; Pale Ale "Bass" do.; Beef in tierces, Pork in barrels; Oilman's Stores, late imports. Apply to
DALLAS & Co.
Macao, 3rd May, 1842.

FOR SALE, Manzilla Wine in *Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks*, from the well known house of KEMP & Co. Apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—P. TOWNSEND & Co., now offer for sale at their godowns at Honghong, the following goods, viz:—
Chain Cables and Anchors, of sizes,
Europe, Coir, and Manilla Rope.
American and Irish Beef and Pork.
Bass' and Allsopp's Beer, in bottle.
Gilman cases and 3 cases, Claret, Sauterne, Port, Sherry, Vinegar and Arrack.
English and German Canvas, Duck, Twine, Marine Boglines, Stationary Quills and Ink,
Sailmakers, Sailor's Knives, Padlocks, Nails, Hinges.
Compasses and Compass Cards, Tar, Pitch and Rosin,
Paint and Oil and every article for ship's use.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Frenchtown Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvas, Paints and other stores by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Honghong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Sailmaking BLACK and RED LOTH.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese. Sp. Drs. 6.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PECULIAR SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALLERY.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal 4to. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —as a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1830, Nos. 14, 20, 45. 1840. No. 27. 1841. Nos. 2, 3 and Supp., 5, 6, 7 and Supp., 8 and Supp., 10 and Supp., 12 and Supp., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Supp., 23 and Supp., 24 and Supp., 39 and Supp.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.
IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842*. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr.; to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at $ 2 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at $ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound at $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by JAMES SLADE, Esq. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.
Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office. Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36 & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	$ 2.
Opium Orders	"	
Circulars &c.	"	
Compradore's Notes &c.	"	
Shipping Boat's Notes and Receipts &c.	"	$ 4.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"	
Navy Bills	"	
Policies, and Folio pages	"	$ 5.
Auction Bills	"	

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, May 12.

NOTIFICATION.

General orders by his excellency lieut. general sir Hugh Gough G. C. B. commanding expeditionary land force.

Dated, head quarters, Ningpo, 17th April, 1842.

1. Lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough has the gratification to communicate to the force under his command, the following letter which his excellency has had the honor to receive from the right honorable the governor general of India, expressive of his lordship's approbation of the concluding operations of the last campaign.

No. 1808.

To his excellency
Lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough G. C. B.
Commanding in chief
Expeditionary military force, China.

SIR.—I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging your excellency's several despatches noted in the margin, and received yesterday per "Ariel."

2. And I avail myself of the first opportunity of conveying to your excellency the expression of my most sincere congratulations, and warm admiration of the brilliant successes, which those despatches communicate, and of the gallantry and excellent conduct of the officers and men of all arms and ranks on every occasion, by which such successes have been achieved, and such honor resulted to her majesty's arms.

2. I have hastened to communicate the despatches now acknowledged to the authorities in England, by the packet from Calcutta for the mail, which will leave Bombay on the 1st proximo, and I am well assured that those authorities will cordially share in the sentiments of high approbation which I have now the satisfaction to record of the courage and conduct of the troops under your excellency's command.

I have &c.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

By order

A. S. H. Mountain

Lieutenant Colonel

Deputy adjutant general expeditionary force

NOTICE.

The papers of the deceased Alfred Rivers Lobbet having been examined, and no will or other document disposing of his effects having been discovered, his estate will be administered by mr. Robt. Edwards, who has been appointed by her majesty's superintendents of the trade to act on their behalf, and to whom (hereby it is desired that all claims on the estate may be sent, and all debts owing thereto paid.

By order,

J. Robt. Morrison.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Government house.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1842.

Hongkong Market Place.

This establishment, which promises much convenience and benefit, will be opened to the public on monday morning next, the 16th instant. The whole has been judiciously arranged into separate and well constructed departments: 1st for all kinds of meat, 2nd fruit and vegetables, 3rd poultry, 4th salt fish, 5th fresh fish, 6th weighing rooms, 7th money changers house &c. &c. &c. Its position is central fronts upon the queen's road, and faces also in a long line on the water. The gentleman to whose spirited enterprise the town is indebted for this convenience, well deserves and will receive the best thanks of its inhabitants.

POLICE

At the Chief Magistrates Office.

Friday 29th—Lei Ayeung states that he is a fisherman, on the 22nd instant he was bound to "Sunkway" with a cargo of salt fish, and was attacked by a large boat off "Sin lung" and brought into "Hongkong." His father and himself were detained on board the pirates boat until yesterday when they released the son to enable him to procure some money, to ransom his boat and father, he immediately gave information to the police and some of the pirates were taken, but the father has not been found, and he thinks that he has been made away with.

The fishing boats crew consisted of 14 men, his loss amounts to $ 300—The pirate boat had a large crew and was well manned and armed, his crew made no resistance.

Police sergt. Collins states, in consequence of information last evening, he went on board a boat and apprehended the prisoners Kopelok and the others, who were pointed out as pirates—on his passage to the shore Kopelok jumped overboard and was recaptured after a long swim by private Cunningham who jumped overboard after him, two guns escaped from the pirate boat before I could secure them—there were no arms on board the pirate boats, in the smaller one I found some salt fish and cash.

—REMANDED.—

Saturday 30th Re-examined.

Defendant Cheong Alok (wounded in the thigh by a matchlock ball) states, I belong to a fishing boat owned by "Goo Ayow" about ten days ago we were fishing off "Heongshan" when we were attacked by a pirate boat and myself and three others were wounded. Our crew consists of 16 men—we detained nobody on board against his will—the men who accuses us came on board to ask for a passage. I can bring no proof that I was attacked by pirates.

Lei Aye, Lum Atong and Chung Asam who were found on board the small boat near the pirate's boat, but against whom there is no charge, state that they went off to get a debt from Asam, one of the crew of a fishing boat, they can bring people to speak to their characters.

Pong Achun states I am a sailor on board the boat belonging to Kopelok alias (Cheong Alok), when I entered his employ, I did not know that he was a pirate, my pay is 1 tael 3 mace a month; on the 17th inst. we attacked a Chin-chew junk near the Lema island, but were beaten off, and seven of our men wounded; our crew consisted of twenty seven men, and we had two guns, and 30 catties of powder.

I know of nothing that has occurred since I was wounded; Ley Aye, Lum Atong, and Chung Asam joined our vessel six days ago; Kopelok is the captain of the boat. I believe the salt fish found on board our boat was stolen from a fisherman's hut; our guns have been thrown overboard (this man is badly wounded).

Leong Asam states that he was cook on board Kopelok's boat, and handed up powder when the Chinchew junk was attacked on the 17th inst; some of the powder blew up and he was wounded. Since which he knows nothing: heard on his arrival at Hongkong that a fishing boat had been captured on the 22nd inst., but knows nothing of the matter; Kopelok was captain of the boat; he has frequently seen the three prisoners Lei Aye, Lum Atong, and Chung Asam with Kopelok, (this prisoner who had previously undergone 3 mo: impt. in this Jail for robbery is much burnt).

The complainant state that this morning the wife of Kopelok went to him and offered to pay him 300 taels in the name of her husband, if he would intercede for the liberation of the accused.

Wong Asze the wife of Ko-pe-lok corroborates the above, and now repeats the offer: witness believes that the complainant's father has gone to his country: the fishing boat was captured by her husband on the 22nd inst.

May 2nd. The lieut. govr. having taken his seat and gone over the evidence, sentenced Ko-pe-lok to 3 years impt. with labour; Pong Achong, and Leong Assam to 18 months impt with labour; and Lei Aye, Lum Atong, and Chun Asam to receive 100 lashes each.

Kopelok to be further impd until he shall have refunded the sum of $300 being the value of the property stolen from Leong Awang.

May 3rd, 1842.

"Nang Aye" states that he built, sometime ago, two boats, at Lantin, one of which was stolen from him on the night of the 20th inst.; suspecting that it would be brought to Hongkong, he came here, and found his boat in the possession of the prisoners; he gave information, and the boat was taken by the police.

"Nang Asam" corroborates the above. "Sam Atsin," the person who sold the boat to its present owners, declares her to have been his property, when he sold her; he built her at Tung Koon, but can bring no proof of ownership.

Sentd to receive 100 lashes, and to be impd 6 mo: with labour; he is to be further detained until he refund the money received for the boat.

May 7th, 1842.

"Tung Akwei," Chun Acheong, and Kwok Ayau, charged with stealing a boat.

Kwok Teng foo, states that yesterday morning he was sitting in his boat, which was anchored off Wong-ke-shang, when four or fifteen men came along side and took his clothes, a mace, afterwards his boat (having previously landed him); he afterwards saw the boat anchored in another part of the river, procured assistance and had the prisoners apprehended.

We Ahun states that he yesterday saw the prisoners on board a boat belonging to the first witness; he knows nothing more.

The prisoners took the boat merely to enjoy themselves, but had no evil intent.

Sentenced to 80 lashes each.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A naval court martial was held on Monday last, on board H. M. S. Blenheim, to investigate a charge of drunkenness, which was preferred against lieutenant Christopher of H. M. S. Herald; by his commander, captain Nias, C. B. The court was composed of captain Chads C. B., captain Kuper, comr. Glasse and comr. Reynolds. After a lengthened investigation, lieut. Christopher was honorably equitted of the charge. Mr. Purvis Dobbins, of the Calliope, officiated as judge advocate. The court was crowded by officers of the fleet; among whom the inquiry excited much interest, and who most unequivocally expressed their satisfaction at the verdict of the court. We are told the accused is much esteemed by his brother officers. It is said the specific charge originated, in lieutenant Christopher having fallen down in a fit on the day in question, and cut his chin. The very conclusive evidence of the surgeon of the ship, mr Bankier, also satisfied all present, that the charge would not have been preferred, had captain Nias been at the time in good health. Unfortunately when this occurrence took place, he was confined to his cabin by severe indisposition.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, May 19.

NOTIFICATION.

The appointments of Land officer, surveyor, and acting colonial surgeon at Hongkong, are, under instruction from her majesty's government, to cease from the 31st of the current month.

The arrangements to be continued for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the land officer will be notified in due time.

By order,

CHAS. E. STEWART.

Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

Government house,

Hongkong, 17th May, 1842.

FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE.

Defences of Shantung Province.

To Kwanlon (lieut. governor of Shantung province) kneeling memorializes & beseecheth the sacred glance. It is palpably evident that encampments and military stations on the sea board for the keeping out of the English barbarians, the selection of able bodied recruits, and the disciplining of the troops, are now matters of highest import. And still more is it decidedly necessary for the general officers (up to the highest of them) to be on their guard, that they may be able to take charge of the men, be always ready thoroughly to explain military tactics, and being in a state of preparedness and having their plans laid, victory may be definite and certain. When I, your minister, was in the department of Tongchow, every encampment upon the sea board was under the most careful inspection of the general officers. The commandant of Wantang has under his charge the military station of Kingshing, which, as it borders on the eastern offings (or Shantung

province), is a station of the very first importance. Having in person seen the entrances put into a state of defence, the chief commandant stated by an adjutant general removed the troops to Kingsbing—his original encampment—Wantung being near the sea-port. It was difficult for so small high officer to govern both stations; he ordered his subordinates responsible for defending the troops and keeping up preventive guard on the coasts. I now, however, memorialize his imperial majesty that the high officer, Howshe, may be transferred to the sea board fortifications, and that the high officer, LeChangkang, be ordered to the interior defences, as both of these officers are best qualified by long experience for these said stations. Then will errors be avoided in the arrangements, and every territory of Shantung be properly guarded. And I, your minister hereditin present memorial, praying that the imperial will may be recorded.

FRIGATE CONSTELLATION.

"The late occurrence between a boat of the Constellation and a Chinese fort, is thus noticed in a recent private letter from a friend in Ca[illegible]

"Perhaps you may get some *exaggerated* stories at Hongkong about the fort in junk river having fired upon the U. S. frigate's boat on the 3rd instant. The *facts* are simply these: the boat was sounding and surveying, and when nearing the fort, 2 or 3 shot were fired whereupon the boats returned directly to the frigate. When the fact was reported to the governor, h. e. expressed much regret, and sent special orders to the commander of the fort not to repeat such an act, and furthermore h. e. is to make a satisfactory explanation to the commodore. Where the Chinese were *wrong* was in firing *shot*. It would have been all in order to have given notice to the boat to leave by firing blank cartridges."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—The *personnel* of the foreign department under lord Aberdeen, including the new appointments made by the resignation of mr. under-secretary Backhouse, is as follows:

Under secretaries, viscount Canning and mr. H. U. Addington; precis writer, W. B. Stopford, esq; private secretary to lord Aberdeen, C. G. Dawkins, esq; collector and transmitter of state papers, Archdeacon Coxhead. In consequence of the press of business relating to the slave-trade, four clerks have been attached to that department. The hon. S. Ponsonby, son of viscount Duncannon, and the hon. C. Spring Rice, son of lord Monteagle, are to retain their appointments as junior clerks.

The King of the French has conferred two gold medals on captains Sharpe and Ward, masters of the *Clifford* and *Mysory*, merchant vessels, in testimony of the service rendered by them to the French frigate *Magicienne*, wrecked in the Chinese seas in November, 1840.

HONGKONG MARKET PLACE.

This convenient building so much required was opened on Monday last. We were much pleasure with the show made on the occasion. The crowd of buyers and sellers which thronged its spacious area afforded a convincing proof of the necessity for its erection. The exhibition of fruits and vegetables was large, and its effect was very pleasing. The singular variety of fish exposed, would afford many subjects of interest to the ichthyologist. From an attentive inspection of the plan and proposed arrangements, we are led to believe the successful opening of the market may be looked upon, as conclusive evidence of the ability of the projector, to render it very way adequate to meet the pressing requirements of our daily increasing population.

In the burial ground, which is immediately upon the Queen's ground in the part of the town fronting upon Howqua bay, there has recently been erected a chaste granite monument to the memory of a brave British officer who fell in action. A copy of the inscription which we give below was handed to us by one of his companions in arms.

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
LIEUT. BENJAMIN FOX, R. N.
AGED 29 YEARS
LATE 1st LIEUTENANT
OF
H. M. S. NIMROD
WHO WAS KILLED ON THE HEIGHTS
OF
CANTON
DURING THE ATTACK OF THAT CITY
24th MAY 1841.
(ON THE RESERVE)
THIS MONUMENT
WAS ERECTED
BY
HIS LATE CAPTAIN
MESSMATES AND FRIENDS
AS A TESTIMONY
OF
THEIR REGARD AND ESTEEM.

From the Supt. to the Singapore Free Press, May 7.

CALCUTTA.

North-west intelligence.

APRIL 4th 1842.—The following Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary contains the intelligence, of the fall of Ghuznee, announced by us some days ago:—

Notification Fort William, secret department, 4th April.—The following copy of a despatch from lieut. colonel Palmer, commanding at Ghuznee, to the address of the officer commanding at Jellalabad, dated the 1st March 1842, is published for general information by order of the governor general in council.

Ghuznee, 1st March, 1842.

To officer commanding at Jellalabad.

Sir,—It is with much concern I acquaint you, that from want of water and by and overpowering force under cover and within 50 yards of us in the city, I have been compelled to enter into terms to evacuate the citadel and fort, within six days. The garrison is to occupy the N. E. corner of the town. The garrison is exhausted by fatigue and constant duty, and the men have suffered greatly from cold, the thermometer having been 14 below zero. The terms are honorable treatment and safety while here and on the march to Cabool, solemnly sworn to by the chiefs. In capitulating, I have only acted up to the orders of major Pottinger and general Elphinstone, who directed me, in an official letter, to evacuate the citadel and city on the arrival of Roshilla Khan, son of Aseendlah Khan, Sirdar of Logur. This chief arrived and promised to escort us in safety to Cabool. Awaum Khumsoodeen Khan, nephew of Dost Mahomed Khan, has also arrived as governor of Ghuznee and as political agent. I received instructions to march immediately on his arrival for Cabool, from the late sir W. Macnaghten, bart. A cantonment in this garrison has been in the service of the enemy's country, cut off from all communication with any quarter, and without a sufficiency of water even at this season, with 203 men detached to hold an outpost falling into the hands of the enemy, they would command our only well, and consequent the whole garrison would have been destroyed in a few days. The enemy has ten days' subsistence on the road, and is to receive a handsome reward on delivering this letter. We have upwards of 100 sick and wounded and 137 casualties. The officers, including capt. Bean, 6, 54th, and lieutenant Crawford, 6. 6. force, are all well.

I have &c.

(Signed) J. PALMER.—Lt. Col.
Pol. agent, commg. at Ghuznee.

P. S.—There is great reason to fear for our safety as there are some thousands of Ghazis in the city, whom the chiefs cannot disperse. The enemy is still deprived of provisions from the southward, but we get supplies from the city of Kundelar, and are daily looking

True copy,
(Signed) H. WADE,—Captain,
Major of brigade.

(True copy)
(Signed) R. H. PARKER, A. D. C.

The governor general in council has directed that the commander in chief will assume the command of lieut. colonel Palmer's force on the arrival of that officer at Ghuznee, and that the latter officer will proceed to the headquarters of the army, at the earliest period at which such relief can be duly assembled.

The governor general in council has already, (on the 28th of January last), directed that a full military enquiry shall be made into all the circumstances connected with the duration and conduct of the troops at Cabool, at the earliest period at which such an enquiry may be practicable.

The governor general has now directed that the conduct of major general Elphinstone, in Affghanistan, shall be submitted to the judgment of a court martial, at the earliest period at which such court can be duly assembled.

The governor general in council will further direct that a full enquiry shall likewise be made into the conduct of all the political functionaries employed at Cabool, at the earliest possible period after the close of the proceedings of certain material documents, of which he has already ordered the immediate transmission to government.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secry. to the govt. of India.

Fort William, secret department, the 5th April, 1842.—The following copy of a despatch from major general sir R. Sale, K. C. B., commanding at Jellalabad, is published for general information.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor general of India in council.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secry. to the govt. of India.

No. 569.

Jellalabad, 18th March, 1842.

To captain P[illegible]by, assist. adjutant general.

Sir,—Do me the favor to acquaint major general Pollock, C. B., that since I last addressed you, the enemy have, in furtherance of their plan of establishing a vigorous blockade, daily insulted the place by throwing swarms of skirmishers into the ravines and hollows round the walls and behind the remains of mud forts, which are so extensive, that no industry has enabled us wholly to clear them away. It has been their practice to plant their standards in commanding points of the circumference thus occupied, and to keep up a constant fire of musquetry upon our parapets. I have baffled these attempts by the fire from batteries and the occasional dim from best marksmen. We have sustained few casualties, and those of the enemy have, I suspect, been uniformly serious. On the 16th instant, the covert advance of the Affghans was particularly perplexing against our northern face; towards evening one spies brought us information that the enemy were driving a mine in this direction, and though I entertained great doubt, of the correctness of this statement, I thought it prudent to ascertain the truth by a sortie; on the morning of the 17th I placed under the orders of lieut.-col. Dennie, 300 men of the 13th, 300 of the 35th, and 200 of the corps of sappers; having at the same time directed captain Oldfield to move on with the cavalry into the plain to the southward, and endeavour to draw the attention of the enemy in that direction. The lieut.-colonel sallied out by the Peshawur gate a little after day break, and his column swept steadily round into the low ground, to the northward. Contrary to expectation this was found to be abandoned; but a strong picquet of the enemy's foot occupied a salient point on a rising ground, which commanded it; from this they were driven in a most spirited manner by captain Broadfoot at the head of the detachment of sappers and miners, and he pursued the retreating enemy into and beyond a tower and garden wall, of which he took and kept possession. The 35th under captain Seaton and captain Wilmore's company of the 13th, where then established skirmishers around the ruins of old forts whilst the remainder of the 13th were held in reserve. The cavalry appeared at the same moment and supported the left flank of our line of occupation; an examination of the ground proved that neither shaft nor gallery had been commenced, and I therefore directed the troops to withdraw. The whole camp of Mahom d Akbar was by this time, in full alert, and heavy masses of cavalry and a cloud of foot were pressing towards our skirmishers. Our detachment, however, retired in the most perfect order and their line, and that of our guns and cavalry from the walls, kept the Affghans in check in the most satisfactory manner—on our extreme right their horse made an attempt to ride in upon captain Broadfoot's party, but a volley from the sappers and miners brought them to a halt in evident discomfiture. Our loss in wounded was very trifling.

I have &c.

(Signed) R. SALE,—Major General.

True copy,
(Signed) C. PONSONBY,—Captain,
Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(True copy)
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secry. to the govt. of India.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The editor of the Canton Register respectfully requests of his advertising friends, that they will take the trouble to mark on each advertisement, the number of times they desire it should appear. This request is respectfully made for the purpose of saving the editor from making errors in his accounts.

CHINA.

MAY 24TH, 1842.

	LATEST DATES.		
England	4th March	Singapore	11th May
Liverpool	28th Dec.	Java	2nd April
Calcutta	26th April	Manila	
Bombay	14th April	Australasia	9th May.
Canton	26th April	Ningpo	
Chinkee		Amoy	3rd May

ARRIVED. From
May. Mahanadee, Tomkins. Bombay.
20. H. M. S. V. Vixen, Bayne com. England & Sing.
21. H. C. S. Minerva, ——, Calcutta and Sing.
21. Caledonia, Lennox, Bombay.

SAILED For
20. Caledonia, ——, Bombay.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Bombay.—Christina, 31st inst.
For Manilla.—Commerce, 30th inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED.
From London.—Duveen, Anna Eliza, Anna Maria.
From Liverpool.—Robert Whiteway, John Christian, Guiana, Devon, Bengalee, Peruvian.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.
From do. via Manila.—Bormuda.
From Calcutta.—Harlequin, Dido, Lawrence, Water Witch, Anna Watson, Sea Queen, Teresita, Pantaleon, Clown.
From Bombay.—Cornaic, Bombay, Queen Victoria, Devonport, William Price, Herald, Tokeo, Intrepid, Drongan.
From Madras.—Livingston, (tpg.)
From Singapore.—Gratitude.
From Java.—Jane.

We have not heard that the arrivals of the week have brought any later intelligence.

On the last page of the supplement to the register of May 10., is an extract from captain Creighton's account of the siege and storming of Bhurtpore, commencing with the words—"Thus was the army again established before Bhurtpore &c."

We did not in that number explain our motive for inserting the extract, which was—to submit to the public the opinion of experienced men on the necessity of never submitting to any reverse of our military fortune in India. The sentiments expressed in the extract are particularly applicable to the dreadful reverses in Affghanistan; but it is quite superfluous to moot the question further; for the determination of the home and Indian governments have been made known: *a fresh army has marched*, and ere this, Jellalabad has been relieved, and Ghuznee and Caubul are again in our possession; what further operations may be thought advisable, it is not our province to say, nor shall we presume to discuss them.

From the late Hongkong Gazettes we learn that the authorities of that island, of all ranks, are giving the most complete satisfaction; the establishment of a market place is spoken of in highly laudatory terms; we would venture to suggest that the next public building be an *exchange*: which, owing to the unavoidably scattered allotments and buildings which form the town, should be forthwith commenced.

It is said commodore Kearney has had interviews with the imperial commissioner, *Yikshan*.

Coals.—We observe, in the overland mail of March, that several ships have been chartered in England to *carry coals* to China.—Coal has been found in Tartary, in Tenasserim, in Borneo: and the resources of N. S. W. and New Zealand in the supply of this fuel should be developed as speedily as may be, for the demand in India and China will not henceforth cease.

It would appear from the police reports of the *Hongkong Gazette*, that Hongkong bay is the very resort of pirates; there they carry their captures. We learn some curious particulars from these reports: each pirate now her of men a certain sized pirate boat carries, and the pay of the crew per man: 1 tael 3 mace a month. The re-examination on 30th April of *Kapsiah* (vide H. K. G. May 12th) is not over lucid.

We think our contemporaries of the F. of C. and H. K. G. are mistaken, when they say sir Thomas Cochrane will supersede sir W. Parker, as his command is vacated by his promotion to the rank of vice admiral. Sir Thomas is stated in the overland mail to be appointed *second* in command on the E. I. station. As no one can say how long this Chinese war may last, and as the disturbances in India may require a considerable naval force there, sir T. Cochrane will probably take the *rear-admiral's* command in India, whilst sir W. Parker holds the *vice-admiral's* command in China—*a new station*—and completes the task he has so gloriously began.

On the 24th instant, being the Queen of England's birth-day, a royal salute was fired at the Monte fort.

Her Majesty then completed her 23rd year.

One of the most remarkable signs of the times is—the many conversions from the protesant to the Roman Catholic Church. Two clergymen of the Church of England, mr. Sibthorpe and mr.—— have lately been ordained Romish priests; Puseyism is said to be Catholicism without a pope, and many members of the university of Oxford are expected to follow in the steps of mr. Sibthorpe.

But the religion—or rather persuasion of the Romish Church,—is also making great progress in the U. S., particularly in Boston. Funds have been subscribed to build a church or cathedral at Lowell: his holiness the pope said some years ago that his best hopes were founded on the U. S. These conversions are matter of serious consideration and singular speculation: what if there should be a legate appointed to congress?

NARRATIVE OF A RECENT IMPRISONMENT IN CHINA, AFTER THE WRECK OF THE KITE.

By John Lee Scott,
18mo. pp. 131. London, W. H. Dalton.

NOTICE 1st.

(*From the Literary Gazette.*)

(Continued from the No. 20. Page 103.)

I did not feel so grateful for my dinner as I perhaps ought, as I imagined this person had bought me for a slave. When I had finished my repast, I was led back, and, being made fast to a tree, was left exposed to the mercy of the mob, without a guard. The people amused themselves with making signs: some that my head would be cut off; others that I should not lose my head, but my eyes, tongue, nose, and all those little necessaries, and then be sent away: a most unenviable state to be reduced to. I was kept here some time, surrounded by a number of ugly old women, who seemed to take a delight in teasing me; but the most active of my tormentors was neither old nor ugly, being a tall and well-made person; her feet were not so mis-shapen as the generality of her country-women's; in fact she was the handsomest woman I saw in China. At last a man came, loosed me from the tree, and led me off to a little distance; and while one man brought a stone-block, another was sent away, as I imagined, for an axe or some instrument: before this block I was desired to kneel, but this I refused to do, determined not to give up my life in so quiet a manner as they seemed to propose. The messenger returned shortly, the block was taken away, and I was led out of the village. Being now guarded by a dozen armed men, I was led along the banks of a canal until I came to a bridge, where I saw some of my companions in misfortune; I could only exchange a hurried word or two as they dragged me past, so I supposed, to the place of execution. I went on thus, with two more of the prisoners, at some distance before me, stopping now and then, and imagining every stoppage to be the last, and that I should here be made an end of; but they still led me on, until we came to another village, or rather town, and I was taken to what appeared to me to be the hall of justice. I was led to the back yard, and placed in a room half-filled with a heap of wood-ashes. Here I found three more of the crew in the same miserable condition as myself; but still, even here we found some to feel for and relieve us a little.—for, on making signs that my hands were bound too tight, one of the Chinese loosened the bonds, and afterwards went out: returning shortly after with a basket of cakes, he distributed them amongst us, and then procured us some water, of which we stood in great need, as we had had a long march under a broiling sun. We had scarcely finished our cakes, when some of the soldiers came in, and took one of our fellow-prisoners just outside the door: as I could observe almost all that passed, it was with feelings of the most unpleasant nature that I saw him made to kneel, and directly surrounded by the soldiers; one of whom came in and took away a basketful of the ashes. I now supposed that we had in reality come to the last gasp; I fancied my companion's head was off, and that the ashes were taken out to serve in the place of sawdust to soak up his blood. I was not long kept in suspense; for the door opened, and some soldiers entered, who forced me to get up and go out into the yard. I now took it for granted that my hour was really come; but, to my great joy, they had only brought me out to fetter me. They put irons on my hands and feet, those on my ankles being connected by a chain of five or six links, and an iron collar round my neck, with a stick fast to it, which was also made fast by a padlock to my handcuffs. I hardly knew whether to rejoice or not at this prolongation of my life, as I might be kept in this condition a short time, only to suffer a more lingering death in the end. When my irons were on and rivetted, I was led into the outer yard, now crowded with people, and again tied up to a post. On looking around me, I saw my companion, who had been led out before me, fastened in a similar manner to the post opposite; and a short time they brought the other two, and made them fast to the corresponding corner-pillars. We remained a short time exposed to the insults of the lower orders, who amused themselves with pulling our hair, striking us with their pipes, spitting in our faces, and annoying us in all the petty ways they could think of. At last our guards came, and led us to a small room by the side of the gate, where we again had some rice. Here I saw a Chinaman prisoner ironed in exactly the same way as we were."

[To be continued.]

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of June 24.

Important surgical operation for consumption of the lungs.

There is no disease that has claimed and received a greater share of attention than pulmonary consumption, and with what success, the public is but too well aware; any remedy therefore that may offer but partial advantages in this fatal malady should be received with favor.

We understand an operation was performed upon mr. John Beitzel, of Kensington, on the 15th of May last, which promises entire success.

The disease was in the right side, a great portion of the lung being occupied by an abscess which communicated with the cavity of the chest—the diagnosis being based upon physical exploration.

The operation was performed by dr. J. P. Bethell, in presence of drs. J. E. Taylor, J. K. Knorr, C. Baker, G. W. Patterson, and T. A. Reilly.

An incision was made about three inches long between the sixth and seventh ribs; a gum elastic tube was introduced into the cavity of the abcess, and the pus drawn off by means of a pump. The orifice was kept open and the tube applied until the pus (which amounted to 24 ounces) was entirely removed.

The patient immediately after the operation became entirely relieved; his cough subsided, and his respiration became easy.

He is now convalescent, having had no bad symptoms since the operation, and remains under the care of drs. Bethell and Taylor.—N. Y. Com. Adv. June 16.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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THE

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Advertisement, each insertion.....1 50
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do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months.....$ 9

ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.
All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements in advance.
NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications inserted from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to communicate with, their order to.

VOL. 15. No. 22. TUESDAY, MAY 31ST, 1842. No. 598

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
The new Brig "PANTALEHON," [illegible] will be dispatched for the above ports on the 3rd June.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY PYBUS.
Macao, 4th May, 1842.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.
THE "ANNA," Capt. Bowne, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.
For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA AND SOURABAYA.
The Dutch Brig JANE, 200 Tons, Captain Bruce is daily expected, and will have quick dispatch for the above ports. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 4th April, 1842.

THE British Barque LADY HAVEN, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no lay charged on delivery.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no lay charged on delivery.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

MUSTARD.—The subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency, in China, under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.
Wm. ALLANSON.
J. A. MOSS.
Macao, 1st May, 1842.

MR. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE is admitted a Partner in our firm from this day.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Calcutta, 1st March, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of the late firm Henry Dunman in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.
(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The copartnership existing here between Richard Paterson, Charles Carnie, George Martin and Alexander Dyce, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the firm of Paterson & Co., and in Glasgow under that of Paterson, Martin & Co., is this day dissolved, the contract having expired; and the affairs of the firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.
(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned partners of the late firm of Paterson & Co. having entered into Copartnership as partners, will carry on business at Hongkong, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of Dyce, Martin & Co., and in Glasgow under that of Martin, Dyce & Co., Mr. Martin having the management there, Mr. Carnie at Singapore, Mr. Dyce at Manila, and Mr. Carnie at Batavia.
GEORGE MARTIN.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
(Signed) C. CARNIE.
ALEXANDER DYCE.
By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having entered into Copartnership on the 1st of January 1842, under the firm of P. TOWNSEND & Co., in the ship Chandlery, Agency, Outfitting and Commission business at Hongkong, would be pleased to solicit the orders in the above, and hope by attention to give every satisfaction to any who may be pleased to favour them with any business.
P. TOWNSEND.
H. MOLEYE.
Hongkong, April 7th, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont informés que les affaires dont ils auront besoin seront traitées de préférence à celles de tous autres Navires Anglais et Américains.
C. ALEX. CHALLAYE,
Consul.
Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 13 Mai, 1842.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

NOTICE.—Mr. Adolphus Scratin Dent-Dale was admitted a Partner in our firm on the 1st July 1841.
LINDSAY & Co.

MRS. PLAYFERTY, 18 Royal Exchange, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.
Hongkong.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground Floor of the Granite Godowns No. 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the convenience of Pier, Boats, &c., situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon season. Apply on the premises to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Champagne Sec in 3 dozens cases; Sherry Pale, in bottle; Do. do bottle; Brandy and Geneva do.; Pale Ale "Bass" do.; Beef in tierces, Pork in barrels; Oilman's Stores, late imports. Apply to
DALLAS & Co.
Macao, 3rd May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Madeira Wine in *Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks*, from the well known house of Krohn & Co. Apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—P. TOWNSEND & Co., now offer for sale at their godowns at Hongkong, the following goods, viz:—
Chain Cables and Anchors of sizes.
Europe, Coir, and Manilla Rope.
American and Irish Beef and Pork.
Hams and Alliance Beer, in bottle.
Gin in cases and pipes, Claret, Sauterne, Port, Sherry, Vinegar and Arrack.
English and German Canvass, Duck, Twine, Marine Leglines, Stationary, Quills and Inks.
Sailmaker's, Sailor's Knives, Pattterns, Nails, Hinges.
Compasses and Compass Cards, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Paint and Oil and every article for ship's use.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Priestleys Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints, and other stores.
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine Black and Blue Cloth.
Macao, 26th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, Cursive Chinese-Matsy designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese, 8p. Dec. 8.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Progressive System of the Chinese Language: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. Callery.
The work contains 25,000 different characters, and will be found a useful method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1842—and a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The cash prices given for the following numbers of the Canton Register, Vols. 1839, Nos. 14, 18, 45. 1840, No. 27. 1841, Nos. 2, 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.
In the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842*. Price to Subscribers to the Canton Register Sp. Dr. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $ 3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound a $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ 6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Slade, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.
Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1842. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....per 100	}	$ 2.
Opium Orders..... "		
Circulars do..... "		
Comprador's Notes &c..... "	}	$ 4.
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts..... "		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c "		
Navy Bills..... "		
Policies, and Folio pages..... "		$ 5.
Auction Bills..... "		

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, May 26.

POLICE.

(Before the lieutenant governor and the chief magistrate).

On Thursday last, Asing, an old Chinaman and eight others charged with piracy.

Daniel Caldwell gave evidence that he is master of the Thistle, and when getting under weigh, Akoo came on board and informed him his salt junk with a cargo worth about 600 dollars had been captured by pirates in the vicinity of Hongkong. He offered me 50 dollars to recover it for him. On nearing the island of Pang-chow a salt junk under sail was pointed out to me as his. On nearing her four pirate boats of about 70 or 80 oars each attacked and fired 9 shots at me. In return I fired 5 shots, when they sheered off. I boarded the salt junk, and and took the prisoners, who offered no resistance. I found three of the original crew confined with hands tied, under the hatches. Asing, on returning to my berth, came on board; he was recognized as the hirer of the pirates, and endeavoured to recover the junk again by intimidation.

Akoo, the owner of the salt junk in question, entirely corroborated the foregoing, as also other witnesses.

The prisoners in their defence, allege they are not pirates, and had nothing to do with the four pirate boats which attacked the Thistle. They were hired by Asing to repair the boat which he had bought.

Asing (being an old man) was sentenced to 21 months imprisonment in irons with hard labour; the other 8 prisoners to corporal punishment of 100 lashes each, and to be imprisoned in irons with hard labour for eighteen months. The salt junk was given up to its owner, and the guns and swivels found on board handed over to the harbour master's care.

NARRATIVE OF A RECENT IMPRISONMENT IN CHINA, AFTER THE WRECK OF THE KITE.

By John Lee Scott.

18mo. pp. 131. London, W. H. Dalton.

NOTICE BY

(*From the Literary Gazette.*)

(Continued from the No. 21, Page 108.)

Haunted by terrors, and covered with contumely and insult, our unhappy countrymen were dragged along the country, or plundered in boats on canals. On one point they rejoiced their companions, who were separated from them as above related, and the writer says —

"The soldiers led us across one or two yards into a jail-house. By the light from the torches, I could distinguish, in a place railed off from the rest of the building, some people lying apparently asleep. At first I imagined them to be Chinese; but to my amazement and great joy, I soon discovered this party to consist of Webb and Wombwell, and those who had left the wreck in the other junk, and of whose fate we had hitherto been in ignorance. In consequence of some mis-understanding, they had been most severely beaten by the Chinese; and from the effects of this beating two of the marines had died on their way from the coast to this town. Though dead when they arrived, the Chinese had, nevertheless, put irons on the bodies. The corporal of marines had been so ill treated, that he could not move without assistance; and in fact, they had all experienced worse treatment than our party. There were now missing only the four who had run off when the Chinese stopped us at the crossway. Of mrs. Noble, and those in the jolly-boat, we of course knew nothing; but hoped that they might have escaped the Chinese, and managed to reach Chusan. Having related our different stories, and consoled each other in the best way we could, we lay down on some loose straw for the night, and, notwithstanding our miserable condition, we slept soundly."

Mrs. Noble, however, and Mr. Douglas had been captured; and the whole, thinned by the deaths were afterwards fellow-prisoners at Ningpo, with captain Anstruther. But we return to the narrative —

"Breakfast was brought in early; consisting of sweet cakes and tea. When we had finished, two wooden cages were brought; the Chinese lifted one of our men into each, and carried them outside the gate, to be looked at by the common people; whilst the gentlemen and better class with their families, were admitted about two dozen at a time, to look at us who remained inside: sometimes we were visited by a party consisting entirely of women; they were a remarkably plain set, their pretensions to beauty, in their own eyes, appearing to be in having the face painted red and white, and the feet distorted into a hoof-like shape. After keeping these in the cages outside for about two hours, they were brought in, and two fresh ones were taken out. Those who came in told us that the bodies of our two poor fellows who had been killed the day before, were lying outside on the grass, with the fetters still on. Fortunately it soon began to rain heavily, when the other two were brought in, and the crowd gradually dispersed. About noon we had our dinner: one basin full of rice and vegetables, and cakes and tea as before. Our jailers would never give us plain water, but whenever we asked for anything to drink, brought us weak tea. For supper we had cakes and tea again; and, after this last meal, lay down as our straw for the night."

But the worst of the casing was yet to come; for shortly after, every individual was permanently confined in one of his own wooden and portable, in which, Mr. Scott tells us —

"We had neither room to stand, sit, nor lie on that we were obliged to place ourselves in a dreadful cramped position. Some few of the cages had a hole cut in the lid, large enough to allow the top of the head to pass out into one. This as I was fortunate enough to get; but those who were not so lucky, had the misery of sitting with their heads on one side, to suit the curvature of the lid. Afterwards I was put into one without a hole, and never knew my position. When we were all ranged in our separate cages, we were carried down to the side of the canal, and placed in boats, two cages in each boat, attended by a guardian soldier and several soldiers. My companion was a marine, one who had come ashore in the junk with Webb and Wombwell, and was still suffering from the effects of his beating, besides being almost dead with dysentery. We lay all night on the quay till nearly midnight, the natives and other people constantly surrounding us, and forcing us to show, with our feet and arms, pleasing and shaking a great noise. About midnight we shoved off, and started down the canal; but as the junk was crowded anew, and it was very dark, I could see nothing of the country."

Of himself he says — "our fellows again made their appearance, and mine, shouldering the cage, marched off, and I was once more exposed to the mercies of the mob; the soldiers, on guard, never making the slightest attempt to keep the people off. Fortunately for me I had my hair cut only a few days before we were wrecked, so that there was little or nothing to lay hold of; for the people on one side would pull my hair to make me look their way, and those on the other side would instantly pull again, to make me look round at them; and I, being ironed, hands, feet, and neck, could not offer the least resistance, but was obliged to sit very patiently, or, in other words, to grin and bear it. * * I now had an opportunity of speaking to Twizell and the others who had run away, and was sorry to hear that two of them (marines) had received several spear-wounds, and that all four had been severely beaten when taken. They travelled by land all the way from the coast to the cargo having been put into them the day after we were all ensnared, and had been two days sooner in their cages than our party. The corporal of marines, who was seriously ill of the dysentery, was lying on his back in the bottom of the cage, which his legs were raised up to the air, and his head resting on the upper lodge, the lid being thrown back. He had entirely lost his senses, and was evidently dying fast; the maggots were crawling about him, and the smell that came from him was dreadful. Fettered as we were, we could afford him no assistance; and the Chinese merely looked at him, and then walked off, holding their noses."

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feby 25.—The queen has been pleased to approve of mr. Alexander Thom, as consul at Aberdeen, and of mr. John Cuthill as vice-consul at Leith, for his majesty the king of the Belgians.

CHINA.—It would appear that another newspaper is about to be started; mr. Alderman White, who some time since passed through Bombay on his way to China, having ordered materials for a printing establishment at Hongkong. Mr. White is a man of good talent, and of a considerable amount of varied general information. We have often been surprised that the present journals managed to subsist themselves as they do, notwithstanding the talent and enterprise for which they are conspicuous. We should certainly think that three journals in China were for the present at least, more than sufficient for the demand.—Bombay Times.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

MAY 31st, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th March	Singapore	11th May
U. States	23rd Jany.	Java	2nd April
Calcutta	21st April	Manila	
Bombay	14th April	Austral Asia	5th Feby.
Chusan	26th April	Ningpo	
Chinkee		Amoy	3rd May

ARRIVED.

May.		From
21.	Sea Queen, *Hervey.*	Singapore and Calcutta.
23.	Pantaloon, *Porter,*	do. do.
23.	Anna Watson, *Lovers,*	do. do.
24.	Corsair. *Martyn,*	do. and Bombay.
25.	Gratitude, *Harvey,*	Singapore.
27.	Romancito, (Sp.) ———	Manila.
27.	Oneida, (U. S.) *Swift,*	Newyork.
27.	Grafton, (U. S.) *Gardener,*	do.
27.	John Christian, *Withycombe,*	Liverpool.
27.	Bengalee, ———	do.
27.	Lawrence, [U.S.] *Foster,*	Singapore & Calcutta.
27.	Huntress, (U. S.) *Lovett,*	Newyork.

PASSENGERS. — Per Huntress, C. W. King, James Buncker, esqs., mrs. C. V. Gillespie, and miss. Gillespie

ARRIVED AT HONGKONG.

Transports City of Palaces and others.
H. M. S. Endymion, capt. the honble F. W. Grey.
— Childers, commr. Halsted.

SAILED

May.		For
23.	Henry Pratt, (U.S.) *Rogers,*	Newyork.
24.	Couzier, ———	Manila.
25.	Panama, (U. S.) ———	Newyork.
26.	Akbar, (U. S.) *Dunscraig,*	Sing. and Madras.
27.	Ann, *Meredyne,*	London.

PASSENGERS.—Per Panama, mrs. Gutzlaff, and 2 blind Chinese children, miss. Ritchie.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Duncrot, Anna Elma, Anna Maria.
From Liverpool.—Robert Whiteway, Guinea, Dacca, Peruvian.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bridges.
From do. via Manila.—Borneo.
From Calcutta.—Herkaru, Dido, Water Witch, Tyrrell, Clara.
From Bombay.—Bombay, Queen Victoria, Davenport, William Price, Herald, Token, Intrinsic, Douglas.
From Madras.—Livingston, (bpt.)
From Singapore.—Fourteen, Zoe, Teresita.
From Java.—Jane.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a few U. S. papers to the 25th of Jany. from captain Swift, of the *Oneida.*

We have also received a great number of packets of U. S. newspapers by the ships *Lawrence* and *Huntress.*

The general impression is that the bankrupt law is safe for the present session, at least. The opponents of the law admit, the probability of the defeat of the repeal bill in the senate. The vote will be a very close one, but on the present computation of probabilities and contingencies, there will be a majority against it. Still there is some doubt hanging over the matter. If instructions from the legislature of Maine or Indiana, should reach here before the question is disposed of, the bill may pass, and then the unfortunate persons who hope to be relieved by it must depend upon the president.—New York Herald, January 26.

We have copied from the Canton Press of the 28th inst., the alphabetical list of officers belonging to the regiments on service in Affghanistan; but it is full of errors: in several instances the editor has printed h. m.'s 55th—now in China—for the 44th; and to the latter regiment, many officer's names are down, who are not in the list, as given by the editor of the Bombay Times in his lithographed copy: as far as time would allow, we have corrected these mistakes.

We have also republished from the same paper the list of the British expedition to China in 1842.

In consequence of the bad conduct of the Chinese police at Hongkong, h. e. the plenipotentiary has discharged the whole body; and only a few soldiers are now doing duty as police; the result is, that a great many daring robberies are constantly committed.

It is an utter misnomer to say that Hongkong is, as yet, an English colony. English colonies have, or ought to have, local legislatures. At present we can only consider Hongkong as a military cantonment or garrison. It thus becomes a question how far the appointment of civil magistrates, having power of exercising authority over British subjects, is legal. The chief magistrate's warrant refers to the natives only; but the marine magistrate's warrant refers to all persons not subject to the mutiny act; and by that warrant the marine magistrate is empowered to inflict imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for one kalendar month! penalties of $400! and corporal punishment of thirty-six lashes!—that, *any* Englishman in China, for "*breaches of any regulations issued from time to time by the government of Hongkong,*" may be punished by the marine magistrate in the degrees as stated above! this cannot be legal. The police magistrates in England are not intrusted with such power.—could not be, and corporal punishment is abolished in our native country. We are told major Caine joins his regiment, and we trust advantage will be taken of his departure to revise these warrants.

According to the police report in the Hongkong Gazette of the 28th inst., mr. Chidwell, the master of the Thistle, deserves much credit for his spirited recapture of a salt junk, and repulsing four large pirate boats.

The reason of *Asing* the chief pirate's sentence, is rather singular —"*being an old man*"—he was spared corporal punishment we suppose—but sentenced to hard labour in irons—which is a method, in our opinion, to get the least possible amount of hard labour from his exertions.

We have since heard the report of the retirement of major Caine from the office of chief magistrate is unfounded.

The *Anna Watson* and *Anne*, left Macao roads on Sunday evening for Manilla; from thence they sail for Amoy and Chusan.

It is proper for us to state that we have not since forwarded any letters to those gentlemen at Hongkong who returned No. 18, May 3rd.

We understand a number of transports have sailed from Hongkong for the north-ward, and that the horse artillery have arrived from Madras.

We return our best thanks to the editor of the *Bombay Times* for his summary of intelligence for the months of February and March; each containing an less than 16 pages containing 64 columns of closely printed matter, with the summary of January there is a supplement of 8 pages, containing 16 columns.

With the numerous lithographed maps of Scinde and Affghanistan, the seat of war since 1838, is circulated.

Round the margin of the maps is condensed account of the wars, events and casualties in Scinde and Caubool and in Affghanistan since January it 1840 a list of officers with the rank of Colonel and the officers in the Shah's service, are printed, and the editor of the "Times says—"for the benefit of "country gentlemen" who may not "be given to much study."

The editor deserves the highest credit for these laborious compilations, and we trust his strenuous efforts to diffuse information on the Affghan war—as well as on all other subjects connected with India will meet their due encouragement and reward.

The editor of the Times states the estimated expenditure since Oct. 1838, at 15 millions—but the Calcutta papers say he has altogether over-estimated the expenses of the war: in this question we cannot enter: the loss of British soldiers and camp followers will 15,000: the amount in the loss of camp followers must be here under estimated, for the editor states in a correctional note to the summary for February, that the numbers of camp followers accompanying the armies of the Indus from Shikarpore in 1838-39 at 80,000: loss of camels about 50,000: costing about £500,000: loss of British commissioned officers, 200.

The loss of British officers and soldiers are too truly stated, as there is a fatal facility for arriving at the melancholy result, for those who marched are known—*and none have returned*—where are those gallant fellows!—*they are on the plains of Affghanistan!*

In the summary for march, the editor states that the Madagascar's crew and passengers "had been rescued from the Chinese." This is a mistake which we beg to correct—the Chinese *relieved* them, as is stated in the letter written to him from Macao.

We consider the editor of Bombay Times in his article on *Chinese affairs*, in the summary for March, as far too romantic in his notions and sanguine in his hopes. We would ask the editor, if his opinions are carried out; namely:—"the conquest and retention of ample portions of the territories of China"—"by our permanently maintaining on the coasts of China the means of, at the shortest notice, making war,"—which (the coasts and islands) "furnish, perhaps, the finest situations in existence for the permanent settlements of a country such as England:" (not forgetting that in Chekeang there are 600 inhabitants to the square mile?) we would ask the editor how he thinks the emperors will be able to govern their three hundred millions while we thus hold the rod in *terrorem* over them; and should the emperors abandon the task, who is to undertake it?—As for going to Pekin—that will not be by any a matter in 1842 as it was in 1840. Why now the 18 of June, 1842, will be much desired if he thinks the Chinese are tired of their government—on the contrary, they are much attached to its theory:—they need hear nothing from the abominable foreigners, whose gentlemen and foremosts them:—The Chinese have no feeling or wish of the kind. They glory in their empire, its antiquity, its institutions, its sages, their language and literature, and are willing to perpetuate them for ever, these and ages. We consider a honorable and lasting peace and a legal trade to be almost at present in *anthing*. For what is the object we are seeking peace and a legal trade:—well, these will never be gained until we subdue the empire, and law, than is to be governed. There is much more involved in this Chinese war, than any one of those who control it have yet thought of.

In the supplement to the *Register* of the 3rd ultc., we alluded to the publication of a lecture delivered before the Newburgh Lyceum, Dec. 11, 1841, by the hon. John W. Edmonds, which was published at the request of that institution, contained in a letter addressed to Mr. Edmonds, by the following gentlemen:—*John J. Monell, Henry D. Paine, P. B. Hunn, A. J. Prime*, and *M. V. B. Fowler*.

Mr. Edmonds in his reply says—"*that he had consulted English publications alone, and that he was indebted for them for every fact stated in his lecture.*"

The following is part of Mr. Edmond's exordium.

Until within the last ten years, the trade between England and China was carried on by the East India company, whose monopoly ceased in 1833. The English government has made repeated efforts to open diplomatic relations with the celestial empire, but without success. The Chinese government seemed to have been willing that the trade should continue, but declined any more intimate relations. With what justice can their right so to do be denied? To what code of either natural or national law are we to be referred, for the principle that would justify the permanent intrusion of a foreign agent upon our domicile, either national or individual, against our will, and in defiance of our repugnance to all intercourse? And the divine law, while it does indeed teach us to love our neighbour as ourselves, inculcates the equally important duty of doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us. Would Great Britain tolerate such an intrusion upon her, and against her wishes? Could she be induced to yield to a demand for a friendly and intimate intercourse with a nation who should claim the right, in defiance of all her sanitary regulations, to introduce among her people the elements of their direst but certain destruction? No, not for a moment would she submit to such an indignity! She already complains of the humiliation she has endured in the refusal of the Chinese government to receive her ambassadors; and we are boldly told that "it is time this enormous outrage upon the rights of human nature, and upon the first principles of the rights of nations should cease." Yet the presents herself to the world at this moment in the attitude—and regarded in the most favorable aspect, it is neither more nor less than the attitude of demanding from China that which is in truth an outrage upon the fundamental laws of her kingdom, and a violation of her customs, hallowed by the usage of ages. She may purchase strength in the contest; for would not, in its mysterious interpositions, of sometimes permit the ascendency of might over right; but who is she shall have established—when China shall, like India, lay exhausted at her feet, as her gratified pride shall feel that annihilating cities—let her first demand be to extinguish the fires and efface the temples of the Chinese deity, Heaven, Kwan Yin, but, by prolonging the sacred fire of the goddess of mercy, she may cause him who is all mercy to remember against her her offences and the offences of her children.

Now all this declamation, without it being so expressed, is directed more against the lecture delivered, by the hon. John Quincy Adams, to the historical society of Massachusetts, and noticed in the supplement to the *Register* of April 26, than against the motives and policy of England; for it is mr. Adams who said—"It is time this enormous outrage upon the rights of human nature, and upon the first principles of the rights of nations should cease.

The act at of this trade. The trade in opium and and its illicit character, were its character were as well not unknown to the British known to the U. S.'s as to government. The restraint that British government, of its east India company and during the E. I. could have been removed, and not years's monopoly, the company would sometimes opium, the company to the imported to China, other: so, up to April 1838, the British company, to obey the Imperial edicts to prevent the entry of the opium into the country. The edicts of the Imperial government against the importation, what was there, the smuggling of opium in to the duty of immediate seizure and destruction?

The drug was not forced on the people—the people themselves voluntarily seek-where laws are known, and placed into the country and under penalty, where the trade was considered by right and duty to not regard it as only prohibited, and in no place are important part of their more decisively or more frequent and important transactions inflicted than in the serious British islands.

The Chinese have not the right to at once, to seize the goods, inflict severe penalties, threats of bonds and to punish the offenders.

The right of seizing a contraband article is not denied; but the right to inflict severe threats of starvation and death, in order to force a surrender is most strenuously denied.

Are we to understand, that if the British government were fully aware that a cargo of brandy stored at Guernsey, for the purpose of being smuggled into England, was the property of certain French merchants resident in London, that that government would first formally demand the surrender of brandy, and if no demand were complied with, that it would at once confine the French embassador and the merchants in their houses, surround them by a military guard, and totally cut the use of the public markets or private shops? preposterous! and where is the "*shergeant*" and "*the chief right of the Chinese government*" to act as it did forcibly not in the reasoning of mr. Edmonds.

* * * *

All these warnings were —"that he had consulted disregarded. The efforts of English publications alone, a few, right-minded men and that he was entitled chants, (most conspicuous to them for every fact stated among whom we may name, ed in his lecture." with pride, mr. King, an If this assertion be true, American merchant,) to in- —it says much for the duce a voluntary abandon- candour of the English ment of the trade, were publications; but to our equally unavailing. And, equally, mr. Edmond's lecmen's list and only resorts, ture appears to be infallible, the Chinese commissioner more than a rifle-mention of seized upon the opium then seized, amounting to 20,283 chests, about one-third of which had been supplied by the East India company.

And now the British government demands of the Chinese entire indemnity for the property thus seized.

I will venture to say that this is the first instance in the annals of civilization, (if not the first it is to be hoped it will be the last,) in which indemnity for smuggled goods has been demanded at the cannon's mouth.

All the opium was delivered during the early part of April, and the British merchants withdrew from Canton to Macao; yet notwithstanding their pledges, shipments of opium at Hongkong and Calcutta will went on.

On the 7th Ju'y, a party of British sailors, made an unprovoked attack upon a small village of unoffending Chinese, broke into several houses in quest of spirits, assaulted the inhabitants indiscriminately, killed one man, & desperately wounded many of both sexes, including children & women 70 years of age.

On the 10th of August, captain Elliot had what he called "an imperial trial" of the perpetrators of the July outrage. No Chinese were called as witnesses, and none of the accused were found guilty of the murder: the were convicted of a riot, and sentenced three of them to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $ 15, and three of them to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £ 20!

On the 25th of August, in consequence of the refusal to surrender the murderers, the whole of the foreign officers, with their families, were ordered to leave the province of Kwangtung within six days, on pain of death. Previous to this, however, the Chinese had issued proclamations, offering rewards for the apprehension of the murderers, and had even gone so far as to imprison some of their own officers, who were supposed to be favorable to the foreigners. On the 30th of August, the Chinese authorities at Canton, in consequence of the refusal of the murderers to be delivered up, issued a proclamation, declaring that all trade with the English should cease from that day, and that all Chinese subjects trading with them should be punished with death. On the 4th of September, the Chinese authorities at Canton issued a proclamation, declaring that all trade with the English should cease from that day, and that all Chinese subjects trading with them should be punished with death. On the 5th of September, the Chinese authorities at Canton issued a proclamation, declaring that all trade with the English should cease from that day, and that all Chinese subjects trading with them should be punished with death.

the English were driven out of, Macao as previous years.

On the 6th of September, Captain Elliot, in his letter, communicated to a subscription paper on board ships, because they preferred to purchase his stores supplied with permission, which he was prohibited in violation of Chinese laws. He ordered up the frigate Volage to his aid, and after a sharp action, the British were driven off.

On the 15th of September, a young English lad went on shore, and in a few days was found floating in the river with marks of strangulation on him. "Advantage was taken of this occurrence by the superintendent to delude the Chinese authorities into a belief that the deceased was the sailor charged with the murder!" The letter, in which this unworthy attempt was made, was returned to him as "useless." because necessary for us to

Canton Register, Oct. 22, 1839.

But when on Hunter's says, in his 7th. paragraph, that — "moreover, I will repeat, the tenor of the case was such, as to lead the Chinese authorities to suppose there was an attempt made to fix upon the drowned man a (the?) crime of an entirely different nature, or to give them an opportunity of resting into that unsupported, "the reason correct." — It

submit the following statement to the public, which is derived from the highest and best authority.

The circumstances under which captain Elliot wrote to the headmiften were these:—In mentioning the difficulty of discovering the offender—the murderer—it was said that many persons had left, many had died,—and with nothing to lead to the discovery of the party, how could it be ascertained that the murderer was not to the number? In speaking of persons dead, this body found floating was alluded to. Old Atom jumped at this, and thought it would afford a good means of getting over all trouble. The headman seems to have at first encouraged this idea, for Atom, after seeing him, came to ask for information, and obtained in consequence, "the answer to an enquiry regarding a seaman found dead at Hongkong." He at the same time led captain Elliot to believe that a suspicion did exist among some of the Chinese that the dead man was the murderer. When, however, he took the paper—(or open paper)—to the headman, and the latter saw that the would not help with a false hood, and considered also the precision of much of the commissioner's information, he told Atom to carry the paper back again. This was done, but after some hours Atom again applied for it, and would seem to have kept it in his own hands.

All the English persons known to have been engaged in the disturbance were examined before the magistrates, and bailed by jury. But who the murder was committed by Englishmen, or Americans, is still unknown, though there is ground for supposing both an Englishman and an American had both a hand in it. The man last (as it was said) on board the Snarley Yow, was probably (if he were the man supposed) on board the Pultin. He was not, however, seen after death by any one that knew him; nor was it till two days after his burial that it was reported to captain Smith and captain Elliot that he was thought to have belonged to the Snarley Yow.

Answer to an inquiry regarding a seaman found dead at Hongkong.

It is true that the corpse of a seaman was found floating about the harbour of Hongkong about ten days since, and upon investigation it appeared that he belonged to an English vessel (the Snarley Yow), which had departed. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it was examined and buried in the presence of captain Smith, of the English cruizer, and Johnston, the deputy superintendent, in the view of several persons, foreign as well as Chinese, close to the landing place.

Now Elliot understands that it has been supposed the person was the murderer of Lin Weihsu: upon that point he is not able to speak, because he knows nothing. But he again and again declares that he has most faithfully investigated according to the customs of his country, which are severe and searching concerning the apprehension of murderers, and has not yet found a culprit.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

(Written the 27th of September, 1839.)

It was reported that about 10 days ago the body of a sailor was found floating at Hongkong. This was truly reported to me by captain Smith, and by the 2nd superintendent Johnston, who had examined and found it to be the body of a sailor belonging to Smiles' (Snarley Yow) ship. This ship has already spread her sails and gone away.

There was no injury seen on the body, and it has been buried on the beach. There were both foreigners and Chinese who saw it, and there is a rumor (true or false) that the man was the murderer of Lin Weihsu, but it is not known certainly. Whether it is true or false it is difficult for me to decide. Again, and again, according to my country's laws, I have strictly examined, and have not been able to ascertain who is the murderer, and it does not clearly appear who is the man.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

29th day of the 8th moon; 27th September 1839.

To the Kennaitsiu.

(Translated from the Chinese, by mr. W. C. Hunter)

"As it is now being discovered, some ten odd days before, at Tseen shu bang, on the ocean's surface, there was cast the corpse of a sailor floating about. The circumstance or this fact being true, Smith, of a cruising ship of my native country, at that time along with the deputy superintendent, Johnston, examined (the corpse) still closely and found it to be that of a sailor belonging the Hongkong ship Sno na bana (Snarley Yow), which several days already past, times ago grand it's sails and gone away. On examining the corpse at that time no marks of any wound whatever was found upon it, nothing upon accidentally buried by the sea side. There were numbers of sailors and foreigners standing by and looking on.

"I have just now heard that it is said, though very doubtfully, that this seaman was the person who murdered Lin Weihsu: but this is by no means certain. In the foreign vessel mentioned, just above the time circumstances, it is difficulty in saying whether it be the case or not, but I have again and a short time according to the laws of my country carefully examined and investigated, and altho' these laws are extremely strict (so that) I must settle and apprehend the murderer, yet in this particular case it has never been disclosed (or come to light) who the murderer really is!

Taoukwang, 19 h year 8th moon, and 30th day.

Canton 27th September, 1839.

Another instance of the occasion of mr. Edmonds' remarks:—"the young English lad" was servant to the chief officer of the Mermaid—his corpse was on the one alluded to in the above correspondence—and his corpse was dreadfully mutilated by some sharp weapon. (vide C. Reg. Oct. 8, 1839).

On the 9th of January, the commander of the English naval forces announced his intention of blockading the river and port of Canton, unless a merchant of the name of Dribble should be released from captivity by the Chinese. This mr Dribble was taken with arms in his hands, while in the act of open violation of Chinese laws and in imitation of the example of the British superintendent, had fired upon the mandarin boats while in the execution of their duty; for this he was held in custody, but allowed comfortable attendance and treated every way kindly by the Chinese territory he had violated their laws, and was detained in answer for it. Yet the British forces threatened violence if he was not immediately released from a responsibility which is acknowledged in every civilized community, and which is essential to the very existence of government.

On the 5th day of July, the island of Chusan was captured by the British forces, with very little bloodshed to them, but the sufferers plundered the town on the beach. In a short time they reduced it to a complete wreck, wantonly destroying what they could not carry off. One account says, "the troops were landed, the British flag hoisted, and a more complete pillage could not be conceived, than then took place." The British general in his dispatches, says that "every protection was given to life and property." Yet I will continue my extract from the account of an eye witness, that we may see, once for all, what is to be the fate of the Chinese for venturing the attempt to arrest their own destruction by a fatal drug. The account proceeds "every house was indiscriminately broken open, every drawer and box ransacked, the streets strewed with fragments of furniture, pictures, chairs, tables, grain of all sorts, &c. &c., and the whole set off by (the) the dead or living bodies of the inhabitants who had been unable to leave their city from the wounds received from our merciless guns. Some were lying with one leg shot off — there with two or three with awful wounds from thirty two pound shots passing through their bodies, and others with legs from which the bones had been partly shot out by grape and canister. For two days the bodies were allowed to lay, exposed to sight, where they fell. The plunder, however, was carried to an extreme; that is to say, did not cease till there was nothing else to take, and the plunderers will no doubt be able, on our return to Calcutta, to place at their friends disposal, and for the ornamentation of their houses, trophies gained, not from Chinese soldiers, or from a fabled foe! but from the harmless and peaceable inhabitants and terrified women of a city doomed to destruction by our men of war, who a few days previous issued a very strict order to all the transports to spared?

And were the living not

In asking the question—"What have the U. S done to prevent the smuggling of their tobacco, the produce of the U. S., into England"—we are perfectly aware of the reply—England—as all other civilised nations—protects, as she may, her own custom duties.—But mr. Edmonds has perplexed himself by applying what is termed international law amongst the western nations, to a country that knows it not; and if the emperor and his officers were complete masters of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel, they would not own but deride the authority of those writers: what absurdity it is, then, to apply the usages of western nations to a country, claiming universal supremacy over the whole earth. We have ever argued against the folly of treating China, either in peace or war, as a state that confesses and allows *the rights of others*.

The following opinion, quoted from the summary for march of the *Bombay Times*, has often been repeated in the *Register*:—"a but no individual people on the face of the earth is warranted to assume a position injurious or obnoxious to the great commonwealth of nations; no corporate community, however ample, or under whatever designation it may shelter itself, is entitled to obstruct the march of civilisation, or to mar the happiness or improvement of the vast family of man. In this sense China has set herself up as an offence and a stumbling block, which must be removed by force from the united movement of the great human family."

We trust that we have completely disproved many of the assertions of mr. Edmonds.

To show his fitness for a lecturer; he borrows largely from our translations from the Chinese; and places implicit credit in what the emperor of China and his officers say, whilst he affects to doubt the truth of the official reports of the English commanders in chief.

Now mr. Edmonds cannot be a judge of the correctness of any translations from the Chinese language; still he quotes them as conclusive against the English.

Both mr. Adams and mr. Edmonds ask—what is the duty of the U. S. in the present war between England and China?—The answer appears to us to be easy: as the U. S. have remained neuter hitherto, it is, undoubtedly, their best policy as well as duty to remain as they are; or, if they wish to intermeddle in this very pretty quarrel, to side with England, and right their own honour dealing and redress the grievances & spoliations suffered by their citizens; or is it not meant by the question that it is their duty to protest against the policy of England, and endeavour to obstruct the course of her arms?

The whole spirit of mr. Edmond's lecture is conceived in utter ill feeling towards England.

The Peking gazette, relating to the fall of *Amoy*, which appeared in the F. of C. and H. K. G. of the 26th inst., we translated and published in the supt. to the *Register* of April 19th. We mention

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, MAY 31st, 1842.

this fact, in order to suggest to the gentleman who translates for the Hongkong gazette, that he should insert the dates of the Chinese documents which he translates: for dates are important matters in historical papers.

The Friends of the most reverend Father Joaquim Alphonso Gonçalves, and of literature, have bought a catacomb in the public cemetery of St. Paul's, that the mortal remains of a Portuguese so illustrious and of a priest so worthy may be therein deposited.

In the title deeds of sale, it is declared that in the sepulchres belonging to the catacomb, any clergyman who dies poor may be buried. We cannot pronounce a greater eulogy on the ever to be remembered and lamented Father Gonçalves, than to insert in our pages the epitaph which is in his catacomb: which is as follows.

D. O. M.
HIC. JACET. REVERD. JOAQUINUS
ALPONSUS GONCALVES LUSITANUS
PRESBYTER CONGREGATIONIS MISSIONIS.
ET
IN REGALI SANCTI JOSEPHI.
MACAONENSI COLEGIO.
PROFESSOR. EXIMIUS. REGALIS. SOCIETATIS.
ASIATICÆ SOCIUS. EXTER.
PRO.
SINENSIBUS. MISSIONIBUS. SOLICITUS.
PER UTILIA. OPERA SINICO LUSITANO.
LATINOQUE. SERMONE COMPOSUIT.
ET:
IN. LUCEM EDIDT. MORIBUS. SUAVISSIMIS.
DOCTRINA. PRÆSTANTI. INTEGRÆ. VITA.
QUI
PLENUS DIEBUS IN DOMINO QUIEVIT.
SEXAGENARIO MAIOR
QUINTO NONAS. OCTOBRIS. ANNO. MDCCCXLI.
IN.
MEMORIAM. TANTI. VIRI. EJUS AMICI.
LITERATURÆQUE. CULTORES.
HUNC.
LAPIDEM CONSECRAVERE.

British Expedition to China in 1842.

NAVAL FORCE.

H.M.S. Cornwallis, 74, Bearing the blue flag of vice-admiral, sir Wm. Parker, K.C.B. captain Richards.
— *Agincourt, 74, Flag ship of rear-admiral sir Thomas Cochran, C. B., captain Bruce.
— Blenheim, 74, capt. sir T. Herbert, K.C.B.
— *Vindictive, 50, — Toup Nicholas, C.B.
— Cambrian, 36, — Chads, C.B.
— *Thalia, 44, — Hope.
— Blonde, 44, — Bourchier, C.B.
— Endymion, 44, — the hon. F. W. Grey.
— Druid, 44, — H. Smith, C.B.
— *North Star, 26, — sir J. E. Home, bart.
— *Carysfort, 28, — lord G. Paulett.
— *Dido, 20, — the hon. H. Keppel.
— Calliope, 28, — Roper, C.B.
— Herald, 28, — Nias, C.B.
— Pelican, 18, — Napier.
— Hyacinth, 18, com. Goldsmith.
— Modeste, 18, — Watson.
— Columbine 16, — Morshead.
— *Hazard, 16, — Bell.
— *Syren, 16, — W. Smith.
— *Ringdove, 18, — sir Wm. Daniell.
— *Harlequin 18, — the hon F. Hastings.
— *Wolverine, 16, — Johnson.
— *Serpent, 16, — Nevill
— Childers, 16, — Halstead.
— Nimrod, 18, — Glasse.
— Cruizer, 16, — Pearse.
— Clio, 16, — E. Troubridge.
— Pylades, 18, — Tindal.
— Algerine, 10, lt. comg. W. H. Maitland.
— Chameleon 10, — Hunter.
— Royalist, 10, — Chetwood.

Surveying Ships.

— Starling, 6, com. Kellett.
— Bentinck, 6, — Collinson.

Troopships.

*Belleisle, } captain Kingcomb.
*Appollo, }
*Sapphire } armed en flute.
Jupiter, }
Rattlesnake. }
Alligator, } [ship.
— Minden, 74, capt. M. Quin, Hospital

H. C's. Steamers.

Queen, * Frigate. **
Sesostris, —
Auckland, —
*Semiramis, —
*Akbar, —
*Memnon, —
Tenasserim, —
Nemesis, Iron steamer.
Pluto, —
Ariadne, —
Medusa, —
Phlegethon, —
*Proserpine, —
Hooghly.

H. M. S. Vixen,
— *Ardent,
— *Driver,
— *Growler,
— *Geyser,

And about 50 hired transports.

Land force.

Under lieut. genl. sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. and major general lord Saltoun, C. B., G. C. H.

H. M. 18th, 26th, 49th, 55th & 98th		
Regiments of the line	say	5,200 Bayonets
Royal Marines of the fleet		1,190 —
Marine Brigade of blue jackets		2,800 —
Royal Artillery		170 —
One troop of horse & 3 companies of foot Artillery from India		430 —
The Engineers, Sappers & Miners		340 —
Rifles		120
7 Hble Company's Regts. from India		6,000 Bayonets
Camp followers, gun lascars, &c.,	say	1,500 men.
Grand total, say,		18,000 men.

Alphabetical list of officers belonging to the regiments on service in Affghanistan.

(A correspondent at Peshawur has sent us the annexed list of officers belonging to the Caubul regiments (corrected from the Agra Ukhbar). It seems to us more accurate, than any which has yet been published.—Ed. Hurk.

Alexander, (major 5th cav.) absent
Alexander, (lieut. 5th N. I.) missing
Anstruther, (capt. 5th N. I.) ditto.
Airey, (lieut h. m. 3rd) at Cabool
Anquetil, (brig.) killed [Badeeabad.
Anderson (capt. 56th N. I.—Shah's cav.) safe at
Bourke, (paymaster h. m. 44th) missing
Balfour, (assist. surg. ditto,) at Cabool.
Blair, capt. 5th cav.) missing
Bott, (ditto ditto.) ditto
Bazett, (lieut. ditto,) ditto
Bryce, (assist. surg. ditto) killed
Bygrave, (capt. 4th N. I.) safe
Birch, ditto ditto) absent.
Birkinyoung, (lieut. ditto) missing
Brydon, (assist. surg. ditto) safe at Jellalabad
Barstow, (capt. 37th N. I.) absent
Beatson, (ditto 54th ditto) ditto
Burnett, (ditto ditto) with 27th M. I. Ghuznee
Boscawen, (lieut. ditto) absent
Bird, (lieut. Madras army) killed
Boyd, (capt. 65th N. I.) Badeeabad
Burwick, (surg. ditto) Cabool
Campbell, (major h. m. 44th) absent
Crawford, (ditto ditto) in England
Cotton, (capt. ditto) died on his way to England.
Collins, (lieut. ditto) missing
Cartef, (ditto ditto) in England
Cumberland, (ditto ditto) missing
Cadett, (ditto ditto) ditto
Chambers, (lieut. col. 5th cav.) ditto
Collyer, (lieut. ditto) killed
Christie, (cornet ditto) in England
Campbell, (assist. surg. 5th N. I.) missing
Curtis, (lieut. 37th N. I.) absent
Carlyon, (ditto ditto) ditto
Corri, (capt. 54th N. I.) ditto
Cunningham, (ens. ditto) ditto
Cardew, (surg. 38th Madras N. I.) ditto
Codrington, (capt. Shah's service) killed
Conolly, (lieut. J.) at Cabool
DeWend, (capt. h m 44th) missing
Dodgin, (lieut. ditto)
Deas, (ditto 5th N. I. ditto
Dawson, (ditto ditto) Jellalabad
Duff, (surg. 54th N I.) killed
Drummond, (captain 3rd cav.) at Cabool
Evans, (lieut. h. m. 44th) at Cabool
Ewart, (major 54th N. I.) killed
Elphinstone, (major general) safe at Badeeabad.
Eyre, (lieut. art.) ditto ditto
Ferryman, (lieut. h. m. 44th) in England
Fortye, (ensign ditto) missing
Fulton, (ditto ditto) ditto
Fernie, (lieut. colonel 37th N. I.) absent
Ferris, at Peshawur
Gray, (capt. h. m. 44th) safe in India
Grant, (lieut. ditto) in England
Gray, (ensign ditto) missing
Gascoyne, (lieut. 5th cav.) absent
Garstin, (ens. 5th N. I.) at Peshawur with 64th
Griffiths, (maj. 37th N I.) safe at Tootee, sup-
Gordon, (ens. ditto) killed [posed to be
Grant, (captain 27th N. I.) missing
Gerard, (lieut. 1st Eur. regt.) at Jellalabad
Halfhide, (capt. h. m. 44th) in England
Hogg, (lieut. ditto) missing
Hackett, (ens. ditto) ditto
Hallahan, (quarter master ditto) ditto
Harcourt, (surgeon ditto) ditto
Hamilton, (lieut. ditto) ditto
Hall, (ditto ditto) absent
Harrington, (ditto ditto) Peshawur
Hardyman, (cornet ditto) killed
Harpur, (surg. ditto) ditto
Haig, (capt. 5th N. I.) missing
Homburg, (lieut. ditto) ditto
Hutton, (capt. 37th N. I.) Mussoured, inv. esta-
Hawtrey, (lieut. ditto) ditto [blishment
Hopkins, (capt. Shah's service) killed
Haughton, (31st) missing
Inglis, (lieut. 37th N. I.) lost at Allahabad
*Johnstone, (capt. J. H. M. 44th) with depot
Jervis, (capt. 5th N. I.) absent
Kipling, (lieut. h. m. 44th) no leave
Kirby, (ditto 54th N. I.) ditto
Leighton, (captain h. m. 44th) missing
Lenk, (lieut, 5th N. I.) killed in Khubur with 60th
Lukin, at Peshawur
Lynns, (ditto 37th N. I.) absent
LeGoyt, (ditto 1st Bombay L. C.) killed
Lawrence, (capt. 5th cav.) at Badeeabad
Mackrell, (maj. h. m. 44th) killed
M'Crea, (capt. ditto) killed
McMahon, (lieut. ditto) missing
Mollan, (ensign ditto) ditto
Macnaghten, (lieut. 5th cav.) absent
Mackay, (int. and quart. mast. ditto) missing
Metcalfe, (assist. surg. ditto) ditto
M'Kintosh, (capt. 5th N. I.) killed

Miles, (lieut- ditto) missing
Mayne, (ditto 27th N- I-) at Jellalabad
MacMullen, (ens- ditto) safe
Moorehouse, (acting int- 37th N- I-) at Jellalabad
Macgrath, (surg- ditto) safe
Morrison, (lieut- 54th N- I-) missing
Melville, (ditto ditto) Badeedabad
Macartney, (ens- 38th Madras N- I-) missing
Marshall, (lieut- Shah's service) missing
McCinner, (surg-) at Cabool
Mackenzie, (lieut-) at Badeedabad
Mein, (ens-) ditto
Nicol, (captain H- A-) killed
O'Neil, (capt- h- m- 44th) in England
Oldfield, (capt- 5th cav-) with general Sale
Oliver, (lieut- col- 5th N- I-) killed
Osborn, (captain 54th N- I-) absent
Primrose, (assist- surg- h- m- 44th) missing
Plowden, (cornet 5th N- I-) absent with Sale
Pottinger, (ens- 5th N- I-) missing
Prole, (captain 37th N- I-) on leave
Parrot, (ens- ditto) absent with 60th
Palmer, (lieut- 54th N- I-) missing
Paterson, (ditto ditto) Peshawur 30th
Pottinger, (ens- ditto) ditto missing
Paton, (capt- 38th N- I-) safe at Cabool
Pottinger, (maj- E-) Badeedabad
Ponsonby, at Peshawur
Robinson, (capt- h- m- 44th) killed
Rattan, (lieut- ditto) ditto
Reid, (lieut- 5th cav-) in England, not in the
Rind, (ditto 37th N- I-) missing (regt-
Robertson, (ens- ditto) Peshawur 53d
Rose, (54th) killed
Shelton, (brigadier) safe at Badeedabad
Scott, (major) missing
Swayne, (ditto ditto) killed
Smith, (lieutenant ditto) at Ferozepore
Souter, (ditto ditto) said to be a prisoner
Swinton, (ditto ditto) missing
Skipton, (ditto ditto) not in the service
Shelton, (ditto ditto) ditto
Swayne, (ens- ditto) ditto
Swayne, (maj- 5th N- I-) ditto
Salkeld, (lieut- ditto) in England
Spottiswoode, (capt- 37th N- I-) provinces
Steer, (lieut- 37th N- I-) wounded and left in a
cave between Jugdulluck and Jellalabad
St. George, (ens- ditto) missing
Shaw, (lieut- 54th N- I-) ditto
Skinner, (capt- 61st N- I-) ditto
Stewart, (lieut- H- A-) killed
Sturt, (lieut- Bl- eng-) killed
Stiven, dr- at Peshawur
Salusbury, (1st E- B-) killed
Turner, (lieut- h- m- 44th) in England
Tombs, (ditto 5th N- I-) missing
Thain, (maj- h-m- 21st Fus-) killed- [*Query!*—ed-]
Tytler, (cornet) missing
Trevor, (ditto 3d L- C-) killed
Troup, (capt- 48th N- I-) safe at Badeedabad
Vanrenen, (lieut- 37th N- I-) missing
Veich, (ditto 54th N- I-) absent
Woolhouse, (lieut- h- m- 44th) in England
White, (ditto ditto) missing
White, (ens- ditto) ditto
Wheatley, (capt- 5th cav- absent
Wrench, (cornet ditto) at Jellalabad
Warren, (ens- 5th N- I-) ditto
Westmacott, (capt- 37th N- I-) killed
Wilkinson, (lieut- col- 54th N- I-) absent
Weaver, (lieut- ditto) missing
Warburton, (lieut- art-) at Cabool
Webb, (lieut- Shah's service) ditto
Walker, (4th irregr- cavalry) killed
Walsh, (lieut- Madras N- I-) at Cabool
Waller, (lieut- artillery) at Bdeerdabad
Young, (lieut- h- m- 44th) at Cawnpore.

Canton Press, May 28th-

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* Brevet major commanding recruits at Ferozepore.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send *cash* with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 23. TUESDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1842. No. 599.

THE British Barque LADY HAYES, receives goods on demurrage, in Macao Roads, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE ship GENERAL WOOD, receives goods on demurrage, at Hongkong, at $ 3 per chest per month, and no fee charged on delivery.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency, in China, under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.
WM. ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.
Macao, 1st May, 1842.

MR. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE is admitted a Partner in our firm from this day
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Calcutta, 1st March, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of the late Mr. Henry Dunnan in our firms here, in Manila, Batavia, and Glasgow, ceased from the 23d day of September last.
(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The copartnership existing been William Richard Paterson, Charles Carnie, George Martin and Alexander Dyce, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the firm of Paterson & Co., and in Glasgow under that of Paterson, Martin & Co., is this day dissolved the contract having expired; and the affairs of the firm will be wound up and all claims settled by the above partners.
(Signed) PATERSON & Co.
PATERSON, MARTIN & Co.
Singapore, 29th April, 1842.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned partners of the late firm of Paterson & Co. having assumed John Campbell as a partner, will carry on business as before, here, Batavia, and Manila, under the style and firm of Dyce, Martin & Co., and in Glasgow under that of Martin, Dyce & Co., Mr. Martin having the management there. Mr. Carnie at Singapore, Mr. Dyce at Manila, and Mr. Campbell at Batavia.
(Signed) GEORGE MARTIN. By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
C. CARNIE.
ALEXANDER DYCE. By his Attorney, C. CARNIE.
Singapore, 30th April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having entered into partnership on the 1st of January 1842, under the firm of P. TOWNSEND & Co., in the ship Chandlery, Auctioneering and Commission business at Hongkong, would be pleased to fulfill any orders in their line, and hope by attention to give every satisfaction to any who may be pleased to favour them with any business.
P. TOWNSEND.
H. MOLBYE
Macao April 7th, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. Adolphus Scrales Drysdale was admitted a Partner in our firm on the 1st July 1841.
LINDSAY & Co.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.
C. ALEX CHALLAYE.
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine
Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

A Medical Gentleman is desirous of being appointed to a Man of War or a Transport doing duty in China. Apply at this Office.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

MRS. FLAHERTY, 18th Royal Irish, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London,
Hongkong.

TO LET.—A very cool and commodious two storied House, having five Rooms in the first story, with a closed Verandah; and two in the second with a good Terrace, besides the stables, servant's rooms, &c. &c. &c. Apply to
J. B. GULARTE.
Macao, June 6th, 1842.

HONGKONG.

TO BE LET AT HONGKONG.—A large Godown; just finished, in a central situation, with an office or dwelling house under the same roof. Apply in Macao to
WILLIAM SCOTT,
Macao, 4th June, 1842.

TO LET — Apartments, three en suite, in a large House in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godowns No. 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Buoys, &c., situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon season. Apply on the premises to
C. V GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Champagne fine in 3 dozens cases; Sherry Pale, in bottle; Do. do. hdds; Brandy and Geneva do.; Pale Ale "Bass" do.; Beef in tierces, Pork in barrels; Oilman's Stores, late imports. Apply to
DALLAS & Co.
Macao, 3rd May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Madeira Wine in *Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks*, from the well known house of Keins & Co. Apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao 20th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—P TOWNSEND & Co., now offer for sale at their godowns at Hongkong, the following goods, viz:—
Chain Cables and Anchors, of sizes.
Europe, Coir, and Manila Rope.
American and Irish Beef and Pork.
Bass' and Allsops Beer, in bottle.
Gin in cases and ½ ases, Claret, Sauterne, Port Sherry, Vinegar and Arrack.
English and German Canvass, Duck, Twine Marine Leglines, Stationary Quills and Ink.
Saline-dits, Sailor's Knives, Padlocks, Nail Hinges Compasses and Compass Cards, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Paint and Oil and every article for ship's use.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints, and other stores by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine Black and Blue Cloth
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register office, Chinese Chrestomathy designed to assist beginners in learning *Chinese*, Sp. Drs. 6.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Phonetic system of the Chinese Language: in *Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. Callery.
This work contains 2,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. *Price: 10 dollars a copy.*—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839, Nos. 14, 18, 45 1840 No 27, 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup, 8 and Sup, 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 36 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842*. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE — *The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38 bound a $ 3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40 bound a $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $ 6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China &c. by J. Slade, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.
Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office. Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange .....per 100	}	$ 2.
Opium Orders ..... "		
Circulars &c..... "		
Comptador's Notes &c..... "	}	$ 4
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts..... "		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c "		
Navy Bills..... "		
Policies, and Folio pages ..... "	}	$ 5.
Auction Bills..... "		

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

HONGKONG

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, June 2.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the commission of the 17th inst., abolishing the situation of land officer, &c. &c., it is hereby notified that mr. Edward Glascot Reynolds is appointed "land and road inspector" from the 1st proximo.

The annexed extracts of instructions issued to Mr. Reynolds are published for general information.

By order,
J. Robt. Morrison,
acting secretary and treasurer.
Government house, Hongkong,
May 27th, 1842.

Extract of instructions.

"As the existing prohibition against further grants of land is to continue in full force pending the receipt of commands from her majesty's government, it will not even be necessary for you to bring any applications on that subject to the notice of the deputy superintendent, who will be charged with the civil government of the island, during the absence of his excellency sir Henry Pottinger, bart."

"You are to take the utmost care to prevent any encroachments on the unappropriated lands in any part of this island, or on the roads, whether completed, or now in progress; and, should anything of the kind come to your knowledge, you will, whatever may be the plea or pretence assigned, instantly stop the work and report the circumstance to the deputy superintendent."

"Ground will probably, however, be required for the erection of barracks, and other military buildings on different parts of the island, and regarding it you will receive directions from the deputy superintendent."

"Your chief duty, and that of the establishment placed under you will be to see that the roads, bridges, and drains, are kept in perfect order, that the unfinished contracts regarding them are strictly and well fulfilled, that the public watering places and jetties and likewise the government market-place, are preserved from damage, and are kept clean and in a fit state for the use for which they are designed, and that no nuisances of any sort are permitted on the roads or in the streets. Should any such come under your observation, you are to report the same instantly to the deputy superintendent and the chief magistrate, who will take the necessary steps, through the police to abate them."

"You will register in your office all sales and transfers of land, in conformity with the notification issued by the land officer on the 2nd, and published in the "Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette" of the 5th instant."

(True extract) J. Robt. Morrison,
acting secretary and treasurer.

With reference to the annexed, the undersigned will be glad to receive and remit to the "Kurnaul Committee" such subscriptions in aid of the desired object, as may be forwarded to him.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1842.

Jas. Ramsay,—Dpy. Ass. Comy. Genl

Head Quarters, Camp Busseekusba,
12th March 1842.

There are few cases in which the commander in chief sanctions the circulation of papers for charitable subscriptions without reluctance feeling that individuals may make donations who would not spontaneously do so, or may be induced to give to their inconvenience.

On the present occasion this feeling does not exist. The suffering of our fellow soldiers on the retreat from Cabool and the distresses of their widows and fatherless children, will meet with the sympathy of all; and the misery of those who had no claim upon the government for pay or pension and many of the widows will readily receive relief from those who can afford it.

I am therefore desired by his excellency to circulate this paper, and to add that the donations will be for the relief of such of our countrywomen as have either had husbands killed in the late disasters in Affghanistan; or whose husbands being yet alive are in the hands of the enemy; or for their children, also for the relief of all other persons, followers of the camp, who have no claim on the government for pay or pension, to be left to the discretion of a committee.

The general officer commanding the Scinde Division will be requested to form a committee at Kurnaul, to inquire into the cases of all applicants, and to distribute the funds; and branch committees will be formed at Peshawur Ferozepore and Loodianah, to carry the object of the funds into effect.

The subscribers at Futtehgurh and Delhi, and all other paces, will be invited to cooperate with the Kurnaul committee, and transmit the funds subscribed, for the purpose of being distributed by the committee.

J. John Luard,
Lt. Col. Military Secretary.

True copy Jas. Ramsay.

☞ P. S.—The subscription list in India is headed by the commander in chief (1000 Rs.) and the total amount subscribed by last advices are about 20,000 Rs.

J R.

Extract from General Orders,

HONGKONG.

Major general Burrell has much pleasure in expressing his entire approbation of the soldierlike and healthy appearance of the 41st regt. M. N. I. and begs to convey to lieut. col. Haleman and the corps his best wishes for their health, and that every success and honor may attend them on the service on which they are to be employed.

Present		Lieuts. Hare
Lieut. col. Haleman	—	Emmerson
Major J. Campbell	Ens.	Trist
Captains Jogaeel	—	Holmes
— Hall	—	Curtis
— Rochfort	—	Smith
— Sir C. Burdett Bart.		
Lieuts. Grant		Dr. Burrell
— Hales		Asst. surg. Horsburgh
— Cotton		Hilliers [rock
Money		Lieut. & Intr. Hay
McVicar		35 regt. doing duty

Intelligence from the North.

Extract of correspondence from Chusan.

May 14th.

The cities of *Ningpo* and *Chinhai* were evacuated last week, and reoccupied by native authorities, who are doing what damage they can to those lately engaged in assisting the English.

At the fort of Chowtanshan, overlooking Chinhai city, there is a company of the 55th, and another of the 18th detained, in all 130 men, with a small company of artillery. Captain OLeary, (a veteran officer) is left in charge. The "Pelican" and transport "Faize Allum" eli off the stakes at the mouth of the Takea. Mr. Thom remains there as interpreter.

The troops, on leaving Ningpo and Chinhai, re-embarked on board their respective ships, and met the admiral in the way last sunday evening. Here the whole force lay till yesterday when the tides being milder, for they had been running at the rate of 6 miles an hour, the fleet set sail for Chapoo.

It is rumoured that the Chinese troops have deserted Chapoo, where extensive fortifications had been prepared, and retired to Hangchowfoo, but this is rather doubtful, a day or two, however, will show. About three thousand British troops are now on their passage to Chapoo, full of the bitterest rancour against the enemy for the numerous kidnappings that have occurred, and the cowardly annoyances they have inflicted.

Here, (i. e. Tinghai) they muster some 350 troops who are able to do duty, and perhaps 100 more who are in the hospital sent from other regiments. The city is quiet, and prospering as well you could expect. The shops are, I think, all or nearly all open and well supplied. The market excellent.—I suppose you have heard of the proposed measure of deserting the gates of the city to the N. E. and W.—of placing a post of 40 men at the S. gate—of establishing a market patrol for the day, and a patrole also for the night. Read sir Henry's solemn proclamation * of protection to the inhabitants—think of the present state of Chinese feeling, or rather Manchow feeling, against the English, and then judge if the proposed measures are politic—are safe!

As to kidnapping, that course of villainy and annoyance, has not yet closed. It is only 4 days ago they carried off a youth and the horse on which he rode.

However, the late seizures by capt. Dennis of 24 individuals (among whom was one on whom a blue button had been conferred lately with a fox tail, and another with a brass button, both for kidnapping, and other acts of violence on British subjects), may put a stop to these cowardly proceedings, for a little time at least.

I am glad to say the troops seem in good health. But they must soon be relieved, or the heavy duties they have to perform will prove too severe for them.

Sir Henry is hourly expected. We look for him as the people mentioned in *Shang Mang* looked for old Tang. (see four books large type, vol. 7, page 102)

Police.

Before the chief magistrate on the 25th inst. William Radford, James Mundy and Michael Sheehan, all privates of the 49th regiment, and belonging to the magistracy safety guard, were charged by a Chinaman named Hungfook with robbery. He deposed that the night before, about 12 o'clock, he was awakened by the forcible entry of the three prisoners into his mat hut. He is sure of his men, as the moonlight enabled him fully to distinguish their features;—Sheehan took 7 Mexican dollars and 3000 cash from under his pillow, Mundy stood with a knife over him and Radford held him down. His wife ran away and gave the alarm; the cap produced (a forage cap of the 49th) fell off Radford's head when they ran away. Another Chinaman, deposed saw three soldiers run into the guard room, and at the same time saw the forage cap in Hungfook's hand. The lance corporal and sentries on duty, saw and knew nothing of the matter—It was alleged by Hungfook that he was so afraid of the soldiers, that he dared not complain at night at the guard room.—The prisoners denied all knowledge of the matter, and said they were not out at the time in question. Radford owned the cap, and could not explain how it could have been found.—As to the eleven Mexican dollars found in his possession, they were lately paid him by a man just arrived from India

The prisoners with the depositions of the witnesses were remitted to the military authorities for adjudication. We are compelled to add, many of our Chinese inhabitants declare (and we believe them) that numerous instances of similar outrages have before occurred, although no exertions have been wanting by the authorities to induce the sufferers to give evidence against the soldiers, but for obvious reasons, the Chinese have generally been content quietly to put up with the loss of their property.

Hard to Get—An editor down east advertises for a "devil of moral character."

A lawyer was once accused of disgracing the profession, by taking silver of a client. "I took silver," replied he, "because I could not get gold; but I took ever farthing the fellow had in the world, and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession."

Am. Paper, Port Phillip Gazette Dec. 14, 1841.

Mails.—The following list shews the dates of the latest intelligence received at Bombay, March 1, with the dates at which the mails had been received from London at the places named; so far as appears from our communications at the time of despatch.

The names of the places referred to are in the middle column—The dates received from them, at Bombay, are on the left—those from London received at the places named are on the right hand side.

Feb.	2..	Aden	4th January.
..	19..	Suez	.. ..
Jan.	17..	Alexandria	.. ..
Nov.	24..	Australia—Adelaide	..
..	27..	Sydney	..
Feb.	2..	Burmah—Moulmein	4th December.
Jan.	31..	Rangoon	.. ..
..	17..	Cabool	.. November.
..	21..	Cairo	.. January.
Feb.	14..	Calcutta	.. ..
Jan.	22..	Candahar	.. December.
Feb	21..	Ceylon	.. January
Jan	19..	China—Macao	6th September.
Dec.	24..	Chusan	.. ..
Feb.	15..	Cutch	4th January.
..	18..	Delhi	.. ..
..	..	Herat	.. ..
Feb.	10..	Lahore	4th December.
..	20..	Madras	4th January.
Dec	1..	Manilla	..
..	9 ..	Mauritius	..
..	..	Nepaul	..
Feb.	1..	Penang—Malacca	4th November.
..	7..	Persian Gulf	.. ..
..	8..	Quetta—Cabool	4th January.
..	23..	Scinde	.. ..
Jan	29..	Singapore	4th November.

The London Mail of January 1, reached Bombay at 11 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13th, per Cleopatra steamer; Madras 18th; and Calcutta about the 21st.

Weekly Chronicle.

Monday, March 7.—Lord Ellenborough has appointed a native officer Ajoom Khan, resident of the 7th regt. of regular cavalry to be an Aid de Camp on his lordship's personal staff. He has also directed that the Subedar for the time being in command of the guard of honor at government house for the month shall also be an honorary aid-de-camp on the staff. This is the first distinctive mark of his lordship's administration.

The unfortunate women of the 44th, the regiment which was cut up on the retreat from Cabul, went into the encampment of the 3d dragoons at Ferozepore, then proceeding on their way to Affghanistan, and begged them to avenge the massacre of their husbands.—Cal. Weekly Englishman.

(From the Naval and Military Gazette, Feby. 26.)

We print from the original a remarkable letter addressed by the duke of Wellington, when colonel Wellesley, to the officer in command of the 2d battalion 2d Bombay regiment; and as this letter is not included in colonel Gurwood's collection we presume the illustrious general did not retain a copy.

The letter was written forty-two years ago, and had it been published at that time would have afforded to the world abundant proof of its emanating from a future great commander. There are in it the full directions for the officer, the minute topography of the localities, the prudence to be observed by the party in measuring his force with the enemy, and the promptitude with which he is to attack. The letter is singularly graphic and characteristic of the cool and determined chief.

The document may be cut out, and easily introduced in the 1st volume (p. 45) of despatches, or in the supplementary volume (p 74).

We cannot allow the opportunity to pass for requesting officers and others who may happen to have like original letters to oblige us with the loan of them, provided their publication would not be injurious to officers in our service. We promise that they should be carefully returned. The despatches already published are extremely valuable as historical records of the great duke's life and the military and political events of his time: and any one who can contribute a mite to increase their value performs a public service.

Camp at Ngomanghur, May 24th, 1800.

Sir,—I have received intimation from sir William Clarke that you are on your march to join the troops about to be collected to the northward.

Information has been sent to me by major Brown, who at present commands at Nuggur, stating that a party belonging to Doondia *, consisting of five hundred men headed by a Musselman, who had been heretofore an amildar in Soonda, had taken and plundered a mud fort and village called Jerrah. This place lies close to the Mahratta frontier, about four miles from the river Werdah, twelve from the fort of Chandergooty, where we have a post, and about the same distance from Seeney. You will pass by these two last places; and I know that there is a road leading from the latter to Jerrah; as well as from Jerrah to Chandergooty.

I shall be obliged to you if, when you will have arrived at Seeney, you will make inquiries regarding the strength and position of the party at Jerrah; and if you find yourself sufficiently strong compared with them, I beg that you will attack them without loss of time, and drive them out of the country. You will hang all of this banditti who may fall into your hands. After having performed this service, you will proceed upon your march as heretofore ordered.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.—Colonel

The officer commanding the 2d batt 2d Bombay rc.

I inclose a sketch of the country from Soonda to Shekarpoor.

* In the published despatches this name is always printed Dhoondiah.—Ed.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

JUNE 7TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th March	Singapore	19th May
U. States	22nd Jany.	Java	2nd April
Calcutta	21st April	Manila	14th May
Bombay	16th April	Austral Asia	5th Feby.
Chusan	26th May	Ningpo	
Chinhae		Amoy	28th May

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May. ARRIVED. From

23, H. M. S. Endymion, 38, hble. *F. W. Grey*, capt. Singapore and Calcutta.
27, H. M. B. Childers, 16, *E. P. Halsted*, esq., commdg. Manilla.
29, Katharine Stewart Forbes, *Hobbs*, Chusan.
29, Zoe, *Miller*, Singapore.
30, Rupee, *Rigby*, Bombay and Singapore.
30, H. M. B. Serpent, *J. Nevill*, esq. com., Sing.
30, H. M. S. Dido, honble *H. Keppel*, captain, Sing.
31, Kestrel, *Beauvais*, Chusan.
31, Ternate, *Mann*, Singapore and Calcutta.
31, Herald, *Coubro*, Singapore and Bombay.
31, H. M. S. Thalia, 42, *C. Hope*, esq. capt., Sing.
31, H. M. B. Harlequin, honble *F. G. Hastings*, commr., Singapore.

June.
1, H. M. S. North Star, 26, sir *J. E. Home*, H. capt. Singapore.
2, Fortune, *Baddeley*, Singapore.
2, Cracovie, *Sackefler*, Singapore and Batavia.
2, H. M. S. Belleisle, (troop ship) *J. Kingcome*, esq. captain, Singapore.
4, Intrepid, *Davidson*, Singapore and Bombay.
4, Queen Victoria, *Black*, do do
4, Token, *Salmers*, do do
4, William Penn, *Macdonald*, do do
4, Mary Ann, *Boyd*, Chusan.
4, H. M. S. Apollo, (troop ship) *W. White*, esq. master comdg., Singapore.
4, H. M. S. Sapphire, (troop ship) *G. H. Cole*, esq. master comdg. Singapore.
5, Robert Fulton (U. S.) *Mc Michael*, Manila.
5, China, *Robertson*, Singapore and Bombay.
5, Bombay, *Furiey*, do do
5, Lowjee Family, *Ayres*, do do
5, Crest, *Oliver*, Singapore and Calcutta.
6, Carnatic, *Cunningham* do and Bombay.
6, Niagara, *Champion*, do and Madras.
6, Cleopatra, *Early*, do do
6, Felix Vienna, (Port.) *Silva*, Singapore.
6, Nerva, *Melville*, Singapore and Sydney.
6, Francis Spaight, *Winn*, Singapore and Bbay.
6, Hindostan, *Bowen*, do do
6, Borneo, *Khan*, Manila.

Transports and store Ships—Forth, Tamerlane, Tenzer, Lady Flora, Defiance, City of London, Cursetjee Cowasjee, Thomas Coutts.

May. SAILED. For

—, H. M. B. Royalist, 10, lt. comg. *P. Chetwode*, Amoy and Chusan.
28, Australasian Packet, *Hill*, Sydney N. S. W.
28, H. M. S. Endymion 38, hble. *F. W. Grey*, captain, Chusan.
28, H. C. St. Medusa, *H. H. Hewett*, esq. R. N. Chusan.
28, H. M. Stmr. Vixen, *H. Boyes*, esq. com., do.
31, H. M. S. Hyacinth. *G. Goldsmith*, esq. comr. Eng.
31, Queen Mab, *Ainley*, Liverpool.
31, Cayuga, (U. S.) *Bissell*, Valparaiso.
31, H. M. B. Childers, 16, *E. P. Halsted*, esq. comdr. Chusan.

June
3, Kestrel, *Beauvais*, Sing. and Madras.
5, Ardaseer, *Macintyre*, Bombay.
6, Consuelo, (Sp.) *Blanco*, Manila.

The Thomas King and John Bartlett from China, arrived in Table Bay 28th Feby.

The Arrow, Geere, was at Chusan.

H. M. B. Royalist, at Amoy.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Chusan.
For Calcutt —Pantaloon.
For Bombay.—Christina, Castle Huntly.
For Manila—Jane.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anne Eliza, Anne Maria, Judith Allan.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Gulnare, Devon, Peruvian, Chebar, Copeland, Ursula, Bella Marina, Gemini.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.
From do. via Manila.—Borussia.
From Calcutta.—Dido, Water Witch, Red Rover, Sylph.
From bombay.—Devonport, Drongan, Charlotte, Bucephalus, England, Island Queen, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Edinburgh, Diana, Ellen, Cores, Sir Herbert Compton, Asia, Vansittart, Charles Forbes, Salem, Helen, Agneder, Cornwallis, Earl Balcarres, Anonyma.
From Madras —Livingston, (1 pt.)

Anjer shipping report.—April 4, John Bull, Snipe, from China 22d March, for London. 9, Grafton, Gardner, from Boston 20th Dec., for China. 21 Bengal, Boodle, from England 29th Dec., for China. 24, Anonyma, Vaux, from China, for Bombay, passenger, lt. Denny. 27, Cynthia, U. S. Johnson, from China 22d March, for Salem. 28, Bombay Castle, Baxter, from China 28th March, for Bombay, passengers, mrs. Kemipt and mrs. Lagrin and family.—Singapore Free Press, May 19.

Bombay Courier, 1st April—Owing to the approach of the monsoon, a government notification has been issued stating that steamers will be dispatched to Suez on the 23rd may. 18th june, 19th july, and 29th august.

By the arrivals of the week, we have received *Bombay* papers of various dates from Feby. 23d to April 16th, the Singapore Free Press of the 12th and 19th of May; and Port Phillip papers from Nov. 27 to Dec. 25th; and by the *Bombay*, several London and provincial papers from the No. and So. American Coffee-house.

We are en abled to the courtesy of a friend for the *Bombay Extra* which we have published at length.

We beg to draw the particular attention of our readers, and especially of our military readers, to the letter of the duke of Wellington to the officer commanding the 2nd battalion, 2nd Bombay regt; & we also request them to refer to, and read with attention, the *extracts from the despatches of the duke of Wellington* published in the *Register* of the 10th ulto.

The decision and vigour of character of the *iron duke* is in all these documents fully apparent: in his hands the law is indeed made a terror to evil doers: we could wish a portion of his energy were infused into our proceedings in China; for we have a tale to tell which exemplifies—on a small scale indeed—the treachery and horrors of the deserts of Affghanistan.

Letters from the northward inform us that the weather at Ningpo is extremely pleasant, but that the Chinese had abandoned the city, so the report that the English had retired from and destroyed it is proved to be false.—The Chinese authorities seize every native who has been connected with the English on any account.—But to our tale.

A sail boat was passing through the west water gate of *Ningpo*, about the 20th of April when she struck against the wall, and some of the sliding panels were knocked in by the contact: when lo! the sentry on the bridge saw an Englishman *gagged*, and *tied hand and foot!* The boatman immediately jumped overboard, but the guard seized and secured him. The poor victim in the boat turned out to be the servant of an English officer, and the *Chinese boatman confessed that he was the eighth he had carried out in his boat!* On the intelligence gained from the boatman several of the wretches who followed the trade of man stealing had been seized and sent to Chusan, instead of being hanged as high as Hammon! O! for one hour of *the* duke!

We have also been informed that a marine of the *Modeste* has been *spirited away*; and also an English ordnance clerk and a Madras artillery man.

The two latter showed fight and defended themselves to the last: they were killed on the spot: this satisfactory intelligence—satisfactory we call it, for a brave death is infinitely to be preferred to captivity amongst the barbarian Chinese,—has been obtained, it is said, from authentic information.

Now we would, most respectfully, put it to the general commanding in chief, how such a horrible practice can ever be checked, unless the wretches caught in the fact of kidnapping our countrymen, and carrying them to torture, and a lingering and disgraceful death, be executed on the spot? We would further most respectfully ask H. E. how he thinks *the* duke would have acted in these cases: and H. E. can give a shrewd guess—for he knows the duke well—has served under him in the Peninsular, and is his friend. For ourselves we would in the most earnest manner—as we have often done—impress on all officers never to *believe* or *trust any* Chinese of whatever rank. They used only to *despise* us: now they must *hate* and *fear* us: we do not say *—oderint dum metuant*—but we do say we should never look for truth, fidelity, compassion, or mercy from the Chinese until we are their avowed masters; but, on the contrary, to expect and be prepared for falsehood, treachery, cruelty, and savage, barbarous inhumanity: we should consider ourselves to be in *an eastern Affghanistan.*

Since writing the above, we have been informed that a second gang of man-stealers, with an officer wearing a blue button at their head, has been captured; and, it is said, are to be lodged and feathed, at the expense—or rather at the expense of the country,—in the jail of *Hongkong* instead of being hanged in chains on the spot—or, according to the law of *lex talionis*, put to a lingering and disgraceful death, such as our unfortunate kidnapped countrymen will, there is little doubt, suffer: or, to strike terror into these cowardly and treacherous stealers of men, as a new, but not a lingering, mode of

punishment—to be blown away from the mouth of a gun, their black and treacherous hearts, and cunning, cheating heads being thus scattered to all the winds of heaven. This proceeding may deter others from the vile pursuit, and if so, such a mode of punishment would be a measure of mercy,—both to the Chinese and ourselves.

Capture of Chapoo.

This celebrated city and mart of the Chinese trade with Japan, was captured after a slight resistance by the British forces under lieut. general sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., and vice admiral sir Wm. Parker, K. C. B., on the 18th ulto. About 300 Tartars, who retired into a small fort, defended themselves with great bravery until the fort was destroyed by the British artillery. Colonel Tomlinson, commanding the 18th royal Irish, was killed; colonel Mountain, the adjutant general, and three other officers, and forty five men were wounded.

The whole force landed at *Chapoo* were to re-embark about the 26th ulto.

Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle. The capture of *Chapoo* is not worth the cost; and we extremely regret to be obliged to observe that the evacuating and abandoning the possession of *Chinhae* and *Tinghae* to the Chinese officers—*a second time*—is most unaccountable, inexcusable, and indefensible; for we speak advisedly when we say that the great error of such abandonment has been committed in direct opposition, not only to the public notifications of h. e. the plenipotentiary, (*vide* C. R. Nov. 23, 30, 1841; and March 1, 1842), but against his strong remonstrances.

That both towns will be re-taken in half an hour is true; and if the force did re-embark at *Chapoo* on the 26th ulto., *Tinghae*, and *Chinhae*, were, of course, we presume, immediately re-occupied; but the moral effect on the Chinese of our desertion of them after having *twice* promised them protection appears to have been altogether unconsidered and forgotten: what conclusion can they draw, then, as to our *Punic* faith? We must express our profound regret that military ardour should have misled the commander in chief of the army so far as to cause him to lose sight of this important matter, and to disregard the proclamations and wishes of h. m.'s plenipotentiary. It may be pleaded that the troops were languishing for want of employment—& time has certainly been lost by the late arrivals of the reinforcements of troops from England; but it appears from the correspondence of the Hongkong Gazette that the troops embarked were in the highest state of health; and the delay of another month would have placed a force so commanding at the general's disposal, that there would not have been any necessity for abandoning either *Tinghae* or *Chinhae*: even the 3000 men which were concentrated at *Chapoo* appear to have been nearly two thirds too many, particularly as the guns of the light squadron of the fleet can command the city.

It is said h. m.'s plenipotentiary cannot *order*, that h. e. can only *advise* the naval and military commanders in chief: that a *plenipotentiary* should have his powers thus limited we do not understand. The general commanding in chief obeyed captain Elliot's instructions in May 1841 to cease hostilities, when another hour would have seen the provincial capital of the province of Canton, and all it contained, in the possession of h. m.'s forces: and surely sir H. Pottinger cannot now be invested with less power than captain Elliot *then* held! and yet, to capture the comparatively insignificant port of *Chapoo*, the general has falsified the promises of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, both to British subjects and the *natives* of *three* cities, as made known in public notifications:—surely this is a great oversight.

As the season is so far advanced, it is, in our opinion, questionable if more time should be lost in entering the *Yangtszekeang*, and capturing *Nanking*, and *Hangchowfoo*, unless we garrison these celebrated and populous cities; the Chinese will probably destroy or render useless the flood-gates & sluices on the grand canal, which extends 800 miles, not only throughheights and over vallies, but across rivers and lakes. We would presume rather to advise an advance direct on Peking; whether the iron steamers can now ascend the *Peiho*, as far up as *Tyentsing*,—distant 90 miles s. e. from Peking,—or to *Tungchowfoo*,—distant 12 miles E. by S. from Peking, we know not; but if the defences and obstructions of the river render their passage to the first of these cities impossible, the whole force, of all arms, could land at the mouth of the *Peiho*, distant about 120 miles from *Peking*, march upon *Tientsing* and *Tungchowfoo* and thence on the capital of China, the route being, we believe, on nearly a level plain the whole way.

This proceeding would be decisive for one side or the other; if the emperor flies from his capital, he abandons his power and rule over his people; if he stands and fights and dies on its walls, and Peking is taken, the empire will be virtually conquered: then comes the after consideration of the administration of its government: which must be left to time and circumstances: the present task before us is to end this war speedily, or it will never be ended. On every consideration, as the measure will affect both the Chinese and the western nations we conclude that an immediate advance on the seat of a centralized government—on the dragon's throne—to be the most advisable and politic measure. The capture and retention of other places, as they are of minor import, can be deferred to a future time as regards our own will and convenience.

We think it will be found necessary still to take, fortify, and retain Canton.

From the report of the lieut. governor of *Chekeang*, it appears that that once rich and flourishing province has fallen from its palmy state, and is in great distress.

From *Yihking's* report, it seems that it was rumoured sir H. Pottinger had been killed before *Tinghae*; but the emperor confesses that the rumour was afterward contradicted.

We beg to direct attention to a paragraph from the Bombay Courier April 1st, respecting the despatch of steamers to Suez on the approach of the monsoon.

The *Queen*, steamer, arrived at Hongkong on the 4th inst., with despatches from their excellencies the commanders in chief. She returns immediately: her commander has orders to join sir W. Parker in the *Yangtszekeang*. H. m. s. Blenheim, captain sir Thomas Herbert k. c. b. remains at Hongkong; the Druid, captain H. Smith, c. b., will either join sir W. Parker, or go to India; most probably to the last named station, as an officer of standing and experience is there wanted. The whole force collected at Hongkong, moves, as we have been informed, northward to day; sir W. Parker will hoist his flag in the Blonde, captain T. Bourchier, c. b.

On board the Belleisle, out of 1270 souls, there have been, in six months, only 8 deaths; of which two were casualties—two men fell overboard; two died of disease contracted in England, & one was a child: this fact speaks strongly in favour of the good management on board the Belleisle.

The editor of the C. P., in his notice on taking of *Chapoo*, says—"If credit is due to the few particulars that are circulated, it would appear that the town was *sacked*"—and that "the loss in killed and wounded did not take place during the assault, but when the soldiers were plundering, &c."—We have not heard a syllable of the *sack* of *Chapoo*; and it would be much more becoming the conduct of an editor, if our contemporary of the *Press* would ascertain the truth of the reports in circulation, before he publishes them to the world, and libels the British division engaged at the capture of *Chapoo*, from the commander in chief downwards to the youngest drummer.

Will the editor of the Canton Press inform the public what he means by the "defection of Tinghae."

In the instructions to mr. Reynolds, the newly appointed land and road inspector, that gentleman is directed that it is one part of his chief duty to "see that the *government* market place be preserved from damage, and kept clean, and in a fit state for the use for which it is designed."

As, then, the market-place belongs to government, we presume it has been built with the public money, and that the rents and dues will be paid to government; but how are we to reconcile this fact with "the gentleman, whose spirited enterprise &c." (*vide* H. G. Gaz. May 12): this observation of the editors would seem to imply that the erection of the market-place is a private speculation.

In their police report of the 25th ulto., the editors of the H. K. Gaz. say that the Chinese who have been robbed, under fear of death, by British soldiers, "notwithstanding the exertions of the authorities to induce the plundered Chinese to give evidence against the soldiers, for *obvious* reasons, the Chinese have generally been content quietly to put up with the loss of their property." Will the editors have the kindness & candour to inform the public what *are those obvious reasons*—and of the manner justice is administered in the British island of Hongkong?

We point the particular attention of the mercantile community and of others in China, to the notice, dated Head quarters, camp Busseekusba, 12 March, 1842; signed S. John Luard, lt. col. military secretary and countersigned by James Ramsay, depty. asst. commy. genl.

We presume not to address their feelings on the melancholy subject, for *the voice from Affghanistan* must have pierced the ears and hearts of every Englishman in China; we shall only express our surprise that subscriptions for this most cogent purpose were not commenced before earl Auckland left India; when his lordship ought to have subscribed his whole salary as governor general from Oct. 1, 1838, the date of his lordship's declaration on the assembly of the army of the Indus, to his departure for England, or at least the last year's salary.

H. m. s. *Calliope*, capt. Kuper, is, we understand to sail for Calcutta in a day or two, and she will carry the valuable freight of four millions of dollars *in specie*, which is now being shroffed at the offices of two English houses. On a rough calculation she will take to the Calcutta treasury about 10 *tons of silver*. Captain Kuper's share of the freight will be between 4 and £5000. The freight charged by ships of war on such occasions is, we are told, one per cent. Merchants here have offered to carry the treasure to Calcutta at half that rate, but their offers have not been attended to.

That part of the money which was paid by the Chinese *in dollars is being remitted to England in navy and treasury bills*, for which it will be seen captain Elliot offers the favorable exchange of 4s. 6d.; and we suppose parties holding such bills will not be slow in taking advantage of this offer.—*Canton Press*, July 3d, 1841.

H. m. s. Cambrian has, we are told, during the week proceeded to the northward, which the Calliope is to follow in a few days. Both these ships have brought large sums of specie from Calcutta, the former we hear 15 lakhs of rupees, and the latter has brought back all the dollars she took from here of the Canton ransom money, thus giving a freight to capt. Kuper both going and coming, which might have been saved had the dollars been kept here.—Canton Press, May 7.

In the first of the above paragraphs the *Italics* are our own; and with reference to the second, as the editor has not condescended to correct the gross misstatements it contains, in any of his subsequent numbers to this date, we consider such misstatements in the first instance, and the neglect to correct them, in the second instance, as deserving of exposure and severe animadversion.

Where could the memory of the editor of the *Canton Press* have been when he wrote such

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1842.

absurdities: he must have known the *dollars*, and also some sycee, of the Canton ransom were sent home in h. m. s. Conway, and the remainder of the *sycee* to Calcutta in h. m. s. Calliope: and to assist his memory, there is the fact that one box of *sycee* was missing when the treasure was delivered from h. m. s. Calliope: yet, the editor has, inadvertently, though not very elegantly, told an entire truth,—namely:—"*The Calliope has brought back all the dollars she took from here of the Canton ransom money,*" *that's a fact*, as is said in the U. S.; for she did not take a single dollar of the Canton ransom from China: so the editor might have spared his regret, as he has expressed it:—"*thus giving a freight to captain Kuper, both going and coming, which might have been saved had the dollars been kept here.*"

Neither did the Calliope bring specie of any description from Calcutta: the rupees — we know not in what quantity—were all shipped on board the Cambrian, as was to be expected and as was proper, as a compliment to her gallant commander in having had the honour of conveying the governor-general of India to Calcutta.

We learn from a circular that our old and respected resident, mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee has joined the highly respectable firm of messrs. Rustomjee Cowasjee & Co. in Calcutta.

In many of the last printed numbers of the *Register* of the 31st ultn., we corrected a paragraph—in reply to mr. Edmonds—respecting the fact that the English gentleman, who had been seized by the Chinese authorities, while proceeding in a fast-boat to Canton, did fire one double-loaded pistol; but he fired *ahead*—not upon—the chasing boat, when she was *alongside*. The reserve pistol he fired off before the kwangchowfoo in the city.

An reste, we may safely leave "mr. Edmonds" declamation to work its own way with the public: for he who talks of "profaning the sacred fane of the goddess of mercy, *Buddha Kwan Yin*, as likely to cause HIM who is all mercy to remember against the U. K. her offences, and the offences of her children"—to a christian audience, must have a rather favourable opinion of the gr sacat idolatry, and a rather singular opinion of the christian religion.

Poor *miss Mewou* *—she never thought to come to such honour.

The following is an extract from a letter dated London 5th March:—

"Some papers have this morning been published by government, to be laid before parliament, in reference to the 6,000,000 dollars received from the Canton authorities—they consist chiefly of letters from capt. Elliot, explanatory of the circumstances under which the amount was received; the government has decided the money to belong to the Crown, of which part is to be distributed to the forces employed on the coast of hina, and the remainder to be applied to the consolidated fund. It is evidently the wish of ministers to defer the consideration of the opium claims till matters in China be finally settled; under these circumstances the parties here interested in the claims are arranging for bringing the subject forward in the house of commons; their object will be to obtain a recognition of the claims, and if possible a partial payment from the funds received. Before the departure of next mail the subject will in all probability be forced on public attention, it is not possible to say with what chance of benefit to the claimants."—Bombay Times, April 16.

Peking Gazettes.

Translations.

A supplementary report from *Lew Yun-o* (lt. governor of Chekeang) I have again examined, into the successive losses of *Tinghae & Ningpo*, when the troops were defeated and scattered, and not only were all the guns at those places lost, but the whole of the arms, including the gong and boilers (camp-kettles): it was a clean sweep and nothing was left.

I have now received the instructions that the grand army of all the provinces is coming to the province of *Chekeang*, to attack and exterminate the English; and though they may bring some arms with them, it will be impossible at first to supply them completely, or to give them weapons immediately on their arrival in Chekeang. Further, at present in this province we are calling in the dispersed troops, and hiring and calling out the stout villagers, who are all as bare & empty-fisted as infants & it will be necessary to devise means to supply them with arms, that they may be equal to stop and exterminate (the English). It is necessary with all speed to manufacture and distribute arms. I, your minister, have already ordered the *sze* officers to manufacture arms; I am apprehensive that it will be difficult to hurry on the making of all kinds of weapons at once, in the manufactories of the province. Further, I have ordered all the officers of districts to manufacture and prepare arms, hoping that there will be no deception.

Although the province of Chekeang has hitherto been considered a populous, rich, and flourishing country; yet as the *foo* district of *Ningpo* was the route through which its commerce passed, and inland from *Tsochow* and *Yungchow*, through the provinces of *Fokien* and Canton its intercourse was immense, and long continued without interruption, therefore the concourse of traders was great, and the prices were even. Further, all the people were flourishing, & still accustomed to the "scramble and bustle of show and glittering gaiety." All the neighbourhoods were teeming with inhabitants: still the prices were not very high, and the multitudes of artificers were provided with materials; but comparing the fluctuation of prices with those of several tens of years past, and the greater or smaller necessities of the artificers, these are extremely different; & as to whatever materials are manufactured; & enquiring into the usual prices in the purchase and sale of materials, and the hire of artificers, if high wages are not given hands cannot be quickly obtained; and supposing weapons are manufactured, their number cannot be many; still we can enquire and manage according to the old regulations, and collect arms from neighbouring borders or provinces (from without); but I did not consider that from last year until now, the orders to the manufactories to manufacture 1,000,000 weapons, with the workmen and materials (at command); and that; the limited number of weapons ordered from the outside been districts, it would have been found too difficult to execute; thus the deficiency of weapons cannot be supplied from any places whence they have been required, nor will any contributions from the people be adequate to the emergency; and greater exertions cannot be made; unless looking up to the imperial favour to condescend to order a consultation on an increase of wages, and when they are fixed to consult on the management.

It is proper that I should now request the imperial will, that after the 11th day of the 8th moon, in the province of Chekeang, in the manufacture of military weapons, the prices of the necessary materials and the wages of artificers be fixed; and, besides, four in ten parts to be added to the account (of wages). Copper cash is now more easily purchased at the present market price than before, and thus the manufacture of the arms can be soon completed for the use of the army to attack and hold possession. I humbly request the imperial assent, and hereafter, on the day when the works are finished, then the 11th day of the 8th moon shall be the limit for the manufacture (then ordered) of all kinds of weapons; when a list shall be prepared & brought to my office, that I may examine into the facts & avoid any confusion or mistakes. On the account I forward this duly prepared petition.—

The vermillion reply has been received: let the proper board immediately consult on the matter, and send up a duly prepared report. *Respect this.*

21st year, 11th moon, 19th day. (dec. 31, 1841.)

The following imperial edict has been received.

Yihking he has reported that has clearly examined into the circumstances of the late battles and the seizure of native traitors, and the evidence extorted on their examination.

The rebellious barbarians have stealthily siezed on three cities, and are proceeding on, creating confusion, and they have again connected themselves with native traitors to spy about and pry into the affairs of the army: their offences are numberless as the hairs of the head.

It was stated that the leader of the rebels, *Poti geha* (Pottinger), when attacking *Tinghae*, in the 8th moon of last year, was killed by a shot from a gun fired by *Ko Yunfei*; but now this report about *Po* turns out to be false. At the fighting at *Tsze Ke*, a rebellious barbarian officer was killed by our guns; and all the barbarians in the city of *Ningpo* are in mourning; and it is has been authentically reported the rebellious barbarian's name was *Pa*. Further, the rebellious barbarian, *Gan Tuhtih*, was wounded in the lower arm by a spear; and also a great barbarian officer was very severely wounded, and all the barbarians on board five of their died, and were taken back to *Tinghae* to be buried. Further, the important native traitor, *Chin Pingkin*, and others, five in number, have been seized, tried and executed; and a great many more barbarian officers and native traitors have been caught. Such is the report.

Now it is known that some important (officers) rebellious barbarians have been killed in battle, and others have died of their severe wounds: whilst of the native traitors who have aided the rebels in their detestable wickedness, many have been seized at different times, it is these native traitors whom the rebellious barbarians make their *claws* and *teeth*; and these native traitors run after the rebellious barbarians for the sake of gain: outside and inside there are traitors: this (crime) is deserving of the most vehement indignation. But the said general has formerly issued most forcible and perspicuous orders; and again afterwards he has examined, seized, and punished. I therefore think that the army and people ought to know that the reason of their calamities is the obedience they pay to foreigners, whom they should at once determine to regard as enemies, and be excited by the most vehement impetuosity against them.

I order that *Yihking* urge the officers and troops to strenuous exertion; and cautiously form his plans for pursuing and exterminating. As to those native traitors who are still at large, strict and secret measures should be adopted for seizing them: let there not be the least laziness or remissness; and I earnestly hope that rebellious rage will be entirely swept away from our principalities and districts: by which the vengeance of heaven will be manifested, and treachery and depravity be warned.—*Respect this.*

We have had the pleasure to receive a presentation copy of—拾級大成 *Ship kap tai shing*—'*short step to excellence*'—"*or Easy lessons in Chinese: or progressive exercises to facilitate the study of that language, especially adapted to the Canton dialect.* By *S. Wells Williams*."

Mr. Williams deserves very great credit for the completion of these easy lessons. After the preface, in which some valuable instructions are given to the learner, follows a very full account of the radicals, keys, or formative,—called by the Chinese 部 *poo*—class or order—; the 2nd chapter is devoted to an explanation of the prin-

* Note—妙 Meou, is 姓 the *Sing* or family name of the goddess, *Kwanyin*—she who is bestir of prayers.

tives; the 3rd is on *reading and writing*; the 5th contains *exercises in conversation*; the 6th *selections for reading*; the 7th on the *classifiers* or *numerals*; the 8th, *exercises in translating from the Chinese*; the 9th, *exercises in translating into the Chinese*; the 10th, *lessons in reading and translating*.

From the foregoing account of the chapters the reader will learn that mr. Williams has not spared any pains to lead on the learner by gradual steps to a Knowledge of the difficult Chinese language—for difficult it is, notwithstanding all the helps to its acquirement that have lately been published; namely: Gonçalves & Callery's dictionaries; doctor Bridgman's Chrestomathy; & Thom's Esop's fables: but what language is not difficult to learn grammatically! or to speak and write copiously, elegantly, and correctly?

We strongly recommend the "*easy lessons*" to the learner; and, in the words of mr. Williams,—"Let the scholar be content to proceed slowly at first, devoting his mind to one thing only at once, and carefully avoiding so long an application to that as to weary himself, and his progress will soon afford him satisfaction, and he be thereby encouraged to proceed."

Since writing the above paragraphs we have been favoured with a copy of "*Notices on Chinese Grammar*," by PHILO-SINENSIS. Batavia: printed at the mission press, 1842.

This work is divided into two books, book 1st consist of three chapters.

Chapter the 1st is on the sounds; 2nd characters; 3d words. Book 2d consist of 9 chapters. The 1st is on the noun substantive; 2d on the noun adjective; 3d on the pronouns; 4th on the numerals; 5th on the verb; 6th on the adverbs; 7th on the prepositions; 8th on the conjunctions; 9th on the expletives and interjections.

We do not know who has published this useful work under the name of *Philo-Sinensis*; but its compilation evinces great diligence, and the examples addnced in illustration of the rules, extensive reading; and if diligently studied, the learner will soon become acquainted with the peculiar construction of the Chinese language.

The printing, we must observe, does not reflect much credit on the Batavian mission press; and the binder has interleaved pages 17 to 24.

We have to acknowledge the receipt, from mr. *Henry Piddington* of Calcutta, of —"*Notes on the law of storms, as applying to the tempests of the Indian and Chinese seas, drawn up for the use of the expedition to China. Second edition. February*, 1842.

And of the "*4th memoir with reference to the law of storms in India; being—researches about the* "GOLCONDA'S" STORM, *or the tyfoon of 22d to 24th september, 1840, in the China sea*"—by the same author.

We shall have the pleasure of turning our attention to a further notice of these interesting publications in some of our early numbers.

Ningpo, Chinhai, Hangchowfoo, the rivers Tsientang, and Tsaupo.

From the Chinese Repository for May.

Hangchau, as we have elsewhere stated, lies on the south bank of the river Tsientang, at a point where that river, after a rapid course from the southward and westward through the western districts of the province, begins to open out and form a wide embouchure toward the sea. "The tide, when full," says sir G. Staunton "in his account of Macartney's embassy, "increases the width of this river to about four miles opposite the city. At low water, there is a fine level strand, near two miles broad, which extends towards the sea as far as the eye can reach."

On its southern shore, as we guessed eastward from Hangchau, this swift flowing river has deposited, during the lapse of ages, upon the slope of a ridge of hills that skirts it to the southward, bank upon bank of sand and earth, brought down by its rapid stream from the high mountain-range (one of the outmost of the off branches of the Himalayas) whence it has its source. Under the triple distinction of *hardened ground, firm sands*, and *quick sands*, these deposits of materials have so narrowed the stream in its progress onward that the deep channel that has been left on its northern edge has been found to flow with a rapidity which even the steam vessels when sent out to survey were unable during the spring tides to stem.

A stone causeway, built and kept in repair with much labor and the utmost exertions of Chinese engineering skill covers on the northern bank to keep out the encroachments of river and sea from the generally flat country that lies between this place and the Yangtsekiang,—a country every where intersected with streams, rendering it rich and fertile in the highest degree, and at the same time sufficiently diversified with hills to add beauty to the scene, and to make it in all respects one of the most lovely and interesting parts in the whole empire of China.

The sand banks on the southern shore reach nearly to Chinhae,—not many miles to the westward of which the unfortunate ship Kite was lost in 1840, and her crew conveyed to Tsa'ki and Yuyao, and thence to Ningpo. The river Tsean-co-liang in the centre of the Chekeang province flows northward, almost in a straight line, into the embouchure of the Tsientang or Hangchau river; and thus makes a slight break in the line of these sand banks, to examine which commander Collinson has recently been sent out but with what success he has not we have yet to learn. Communicating too, with the river of Ningpo by means of a canal, that extends likewise from the Tsaupo, westward, past the city of Shaohing and ends at a place directly opposite to Hangchau, a line of communication by inland waters is thus afforded between the British position at Chinhae and Ningpo and the head quarters of the Chinese force at that provincial capital,—a line which has been twice described to us,—first, by the P. P. Bouvet, Fontaney, and others, on their route from Ningpo by way of Hangchau to Peking in 1687,—and then, by a portion of lord Macartney's embassy proceeding in an opposite direction, from Hangchau to rejoin their ship at Chusan in 1793. The embankment and causeway on the northern shore of the Tsientang river and on another, extend from Hangchau, with little interruption to the knot of hills that encircles the bay and town of Chapu,—passing by the ancient Capsa (Kaupa) of Mohammedan travelers, before it reaches this the modern seat of the rich trade with Japan: and nearly parallel with his road runs a canal, its banks adorned at short distances with prettily wooded villages.

We have thus three modes of approaching Hangchau: —first, by the sea and the river of Tsientang, a route which sand banks and rapid tides render most difficult, if not impracticable:—secondly, by inland water from Chinhae and Ningpo to the shore opposite the capital, carrying us past Shaohing and several other fortified towns, and meeting interruptions in some places of locks that must be *ascended*; and thirdly by land road from Chapu upon a carefully preserved causeway, whereof we possess rather well-drawn native maps and which we have reason to believe good, and of sufficient width for artillery. Of these routes a question can scarcely arise as to which will be found the best to advance upon.

A distance of about fifty miles of sea, measured on a line drawn northward and westward, separates Chinhae from Chapu; and a somewhat greater distance of causeway has to be travelled over before reaching Hangchau from this latter place. But the town of Chapu once taken (and it can be commanded by the guns of the British ships, as the Alacrine proved in 1840), and its bridge once crossed, there is little other than a large tract of plain ground, with perhaps only small streams intersecting it, to be passed over in the march thence upon Hangchau. The city of Kiahing fu is, however, not far from this route, nor many miles distant from Chapu: and here the main force of the Chinese *left wing* will have to be encountered. Its *centre* rests upon Hangchau, and "the rich and beautiful country about ninety miles in length," that lies between it and Sachau on either side of the grand canal. The chief position of its right wing is Shaohing, a large city, situated, as already mentioned, on a branch of the river Tsaupo, and about midway between Ningpo and Hangchau,—from which advanced parties have been frequently pushed out to Yuyao and Tsa'ki chief towns of districts on the north bank of the Ningpo river situated between that river and the sand banks of the embouchure of the Tsientang.

With the centre of this extended Chinese force we find, surrounding himself with every sensual intulgence the imperial high commissioner, Yeking, "pace-inspiring general a minister of the cabinet of six, a president of the tribunal of civil office," and a nephew or cousin of the emperor—attended by a galaxy of high provincial officers, the Tartar general, the governor, &c. &c. &c., and by two joint-commissioners, by name Teishan and Wen Wei, to whom a third has lately been added, and a multitude of courtiers," or officers sent immediately from the presence of the emperor. Keshen, too, would have been of the number, (for he is among the friends of Yeking), but for the strongly urged remonstrances, as we are led to believe, of the governor, Liu Yunko. With the left wing, at Kiahing fu is Hachau, another joint commissioner, who having gained rank and nobility by the war of 1831 against Jehangeir and his Turks, at Cashgar and Yarkand in the farthest west hopes now to adorn himself with honors earned by his own right hand from the English on the sea-coasts of the east. At Shaohing with the right wing, is Chinkinjoin, an aged man, lately retired from the chief command in Fuhkien, but now again called forth as joint commissioner and commander-in-chief in Chekeang,—with whom are associated the active and intelligent old general Yu Pwan, late commander-in-chief of the provincial force, and all those who, with him retired, defeated, from Chinhae and Ningpo after the death of that savage, self-confident generalissimo Yukien. Under these numerous officers are assembled many thousands of select troops from almost every province of the empire, foremost among whom stands a detachment of the imperial guards,—a body of the men of Kansu, tall and athletic inheritors of the blood of Mohammedan Turks and Tartars,—and a band of aborigines from the mountain fastnesses of Hukwang or of Szechuen, called forth now to meet the new invaders of the country, from whose plains they themselves have by former invaders been long since expelled.

Amoy, Kolungsu

Westward from Kulangsu, an inlet or branch of the sea, for it is such rather than a river, runs up into the land in a westerly direction, (soon becoming very shallow), to the departmental chief town of Changchau. Amoy itself, and Kulangsu as its dependency, are not however subordinate to the city, but to that of Tsiuenchau (Chinchew), situated at the head of a bay somewhat farther up the coast than that of Amoy. More immediately, Amoy pertains to the district of Tungan, a dependency of the department of Tsiuenchau. It is chiefly in this department, as being within a convenient distance of the capital of the province, that Pliang the late governor of Kwangtung, now a special commissioner and (we believe) governor general of Fuhkien & Chekiang, makes at this time his residence. Another commissioner, Tsuinkwa, is with him and also the late governor-general Yu Petan, disgraced for having been unable to save Amoy.

The routed fugitives from Tsa'ki were met in their flight by a new commissioner, Chulahang, just arrived from Peking, with violent war like denunciations, and a large store of honorary distinctions for brave combatants. A council of war was held on his arrival and he strongly urged renewed attacks upon Ningpo, that the enemy might be driven into the depths of the sea. Those who had already felt the effects of British prowess showed, however, great unwillingness again to advance, and Chulahang himself hesitated to become the leader of the new attacks he recommended. To fight to the last by their own posts, and not to seek death in advancing seems therefore to have been the determination with which the council broke up. Meanwhile, it has become the purpose of the British authorities, if report speak correctly, not to approach Hangchau, but to turn the flank of all this force and by attacking the defenses that have been erected in the Yangtsekiang, to throw open that river to the British forces. The reinforcements which have begun to arrive from India and England, will soon more than double the effective force.

At Canton, Yishan have been permitted to send back some portion of his force that had come from distant provinces. Yeking, in the north, it is said, has done the same, in order to conceal the fact of the numerous desertions that had taken place in his corps.

The northern capital is now, more than ever before, an object of attention—attracting alike all eyes, foreign as well as native far and near. The gazettes, down to about the middle of April, are filled as usual with memorials and edicts, announcements of new appointments, &c. &c., seeming to indicate little or no concern, by the conductors of the "machinery of government," for its continued safe administration.

The four principal ministers of the cabinet are—as at the commencement of the year—Muchangah, Pwan Shingin, Pauning, and Wang Ting; and fifth & sixth are 穆彰阿 Yiking and 潘世恩 Cho Pinghwo.

The original sentence, sending Lin to Ili, "the cold country," has been put in execution; so we have been informed. He left Peking sometime last month. Keshen has been huished to Mantchouria: and old Ilipu sent again to Chekeang.

The rumor that Tankwang has fled from Peking to Moukden, we do not find authenticated. The monarchs of the reigning dynasty have been accustomed we believe, annually, early in summer, to retire to the ancient residence of their family in Mantchouria, there to spend the hot months. This precaution for avoiding hot weather, we imagine H. I. M. will probably not neglect during the present season.

At Tientsin, and along the Peiho from the sea to the capital the Chinese, by all accounts, have made great preparations for defence. The forts are reported to be more than a hundred in number, and the troops almost innumerable.

Bombay Times Extra.
Times office 9 p. m

We lose not a moment in laying before our readers the following print of the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, containing, as it does, intelligence of a brilliant and decided victory over the enemy by the force of J. Balabad. The effect of this must be to draw off the insurgents from general Pollock and to leave his advance comparatively uninterrupted. Just as sir Robert Sale was on the eve of receiving relief, he

Note. *Vide* sup. to C. R. April 19.

has most fortunately been able to shew the Affghans how vain it was to attempt to measure swords with him on equal ground, even when he had no arm but his own to depend on. The victory thus won by the Jellalabad force, worn out with six months' incessant privation and suffering, is worth a dozen similar victories achieved by the aid of a reinforcement.

Our joy at this event, otherwise unalloyed, is clouded by the loss of the gallant colonel Dennie, who fell in leading the advance.

The official account of the forcing of the Kyber Pass is not less gratifying, though less new to us, than the narrative of general Sale's success.

The casualties attending general Pollock's advance are absolutely insignificant, scarcely exceeding those attending on the Hykolzye repulse. He has still difficulties of no small magnitude to encounter, but in one or two marches more, these, we trust, will be surmounted, with as much success, and as little loss, as those attending his advance up to Ali Musjid.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, the 28th April, 1842.

The hon'ble the governor in council has the highest gratification in publishing for general information, the following copies of two despatches, to the address of the secretary to the government of India, from major general Pollock, C.B. commanding the troops west of the Indus, dated the 6th and 7th instant, detailing the particulars of his successful advance up the Khyber Pass; together with copy of a despatch from major general sir R. Sale, K. C. B. commanding at Jellalabad, dated the 7th instant, reporting the particulars of a signal victory, which was on that morning gained by the troops under his command, over the force of Mahomed Akbar Khan.

The governor in council directs, that a royal salute be fired at noon this day, from the garrison of Bombay, in honor of these events.

By order of the hon'ble the governor in council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
Secretary to Government.

FROM MAJOR GENERAL POLLOCK, C. B.
Commanding Troops West of the Indus.
TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward copy of a despatch to the supreme government, detailing the operations of this force yesterday.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) G. POLLOCK, Major General.
Comdg. Troops West of the Indus.
Camp Ali Musjid, 6th April, 1842.

Camp Sulla Chunee, near Ali Musjid,
Sir, *April 6th*, 1842.

1. It is with feelings of much gratification I have the honor to report, for the information of the right honorable the governor general in council, the following detail of operations undertaken and carried into effect against the Afreedees.

2. Yesterday morning at half past three, the troops were under arms, the camp struck, and according to arrangements previously made, the treasure, ammunition and baggage placed on the road leading from Jumrood towards the entrance of the Khyber Pass. The enemy had for some days appeared in great numbers at the mouth of the Pass, which they had fortified with a strong breastwork of stones and bushes. The hills on the right and left were rocky and precipitous, presenting great natural obstacles to the ascent of troops. To gain the summit of these heights, defended as they were by a numerous body of the enemy, was an undertaking of considerable difficulty.

3. The column destined to accomplish this important object, moved off simultaneously with the main column intended to assault the entrance, but were compelled to make a considerable detour to the right and left, to enable them to commence the ascent.

4. The right column* under the command of lieutenant colonel Taylor, her majesty's 9th foot, and major Anderson, 64th regiment native infantry.

5. The left column† under the command of lieutenant colonel Moseley and major Huish, commenced the ascent, led by captain Ferris's regiment of Jezailchees. Both columns after considerable opposition, which they overcame in the most gallant style, succeeded in routing the enemy and gaining possession of the crest of the hills on either side. While the flanking columns were in progress on the heights, I ordered captain Alexander, in command of the Artillery, to place the guns in position and to throw Shrapnell among the enemy when opportunity offered, which assisted much in their discomfiture. As lieutenant colonel Taylor from the opposition he had met with, and the extremely difficult nature of the ground, was some time in reaching the summit of the hill on the right,—I detached a party under the command of brigadier Wild to assault it in front‡ it was however so extremely steep near the top, that notwithstanding the undaunted gallantry of the officers and men, they were unable to gain a footing on the summit, and I regret to say, the enemy were enabled to throw stones with fatal effect upon some of the leading grenadiers of the 9th foot. Finding the heights in our possession, I now advanced the main column to the mouth of the Pass, and commenced destroying the barrier which the enemy had evacuated on perceiving their position was turned; a portion of the right and left columns being left to keep the heights under the command of lieutenant colonel Moseley, and major Anderson, respectively. Major Huish and lieutenant colonel Taylor, continued their advance to crown the hills in front and on each side, which were covered with the enemy, who appeared determined to contest every inch of ground; but nothing could resist the gallantry of our troops, who carried every thing before them. A position of considerable strength above the bridge now remained to be carried, and again the Jezailchees were conspicuous in forcing the enemy to relinquish their strongholds. Crowning parties having taken possession of their heights, all opposition on the part of the enemy may be said to have ceased, as no large body of them has since come in sight. The nature of the arrangements made for the protection of the baggage will be best understood when I state, that not a single baggage animal has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

6. It now remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of stating how much I feel indebted to the officers and men comprising the force under my command, for their zeal, devotion and unflinching valour, in performance of the very arduous duty which they have so nobly executed.

7. From major general McCaskill, K.H., commanding the infantry division, and who was on this occasion commanding the rear guard, I have received every assistance, as likewise from brigadier Wild:—to lieut. col. Taylor, K. H. my warmest acknowledgments are due for the spirit, coolness and judgment with which he discharged the duties entrusted to him. Where officers and men, European and native, have all so gallantly performed their duty, it is difficult to select the names of particular individuals, but I cannot omit the names of those who so admirably led the troops to storm the heights viz: lieut. col. Moseley, 64th N. I.; major Huish, 26th N. I.; major Anderson 64th N. I.; and captain Ferris, commanding the Jezailchees, whose conduct excited the delight & admiration of all who beheld them; indeed I consider much of the success of the day to be attributed to their gallantry, skill and perseverance in this most difficult description of warfare. I have also to express my satisfaction with the manner with which the artillery was served by captain Alexander commanding: the precision with which Shrapnell was thrown caused considerable loss to the enemy.—To captain Ponsonby, my assistant adjutant general, capt. Codrington, assistant quarter master general, capt. Macadam, deputy judge advocate general, and to lieut. Pollock A. D. C., I am much indebted for communicating my orders at different times during the day.

8. I cannot conclude this despatch without requesting that you will bring to the particular notice of the governor general in council, the very great assistance I have received from captains Mackeson and Lawrence. Captain Mackeson's knowledge of the localities was invaluable to me, by enabling him to point out those heights which required to be crowned. Both these officers came on to the ground which I now occupy. Captain Lawrence returned to Peshawur yesterday, and captain Mackeson proceeds with the force.—Captain sir Richmond Shakespear volunteered his services to accompany lieutenant colonel Taylor as his A. D. C. and took command of the men lately composing the garrison of Ali Musjid; his exertions throughout the day were most conspicuous and unceasing.

9. I must here observe, that from the character of the operations, and the very great numbers of the enemy, estimated at about 10,000, I found the force under my command numerically deficient, and in consequence the troops suffered severely from excessive fatigue.

10. There were some of the enemy's horse in the vicinity of Ali Musjid, but I regret they did not wait for brigadier White, and his brigade, to make an example of them.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. POLLOCK, maj. genl.,
Comg. troops, West of Indus.

P. S.—I herewith forward reports from officers commanding detached parties, but have not yet received the return of casualties which shall be sent to morrow, I am happy to say, our loss has been much below what could possibly have been expected.

True copy.

(Signed) G PONSONBY, Capt.,
Assist. adjt. genl. troops in Affghanistan.

From Major General POLLOCK, C. B.,
To T. H. MADDOCK, esq.,
Secretary to the government of India.
Dated 7th April 1842.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch of the 6th instant, I have now the honor to enclose a return of casualties which took place on the 5th and 6th; those of the latter date occurred in taking possession of Ali Musjid,—I am happy to say, the amount of our loss is trifling, considering the very great opposition we experienced from the enemy.

In my last communication, I inadvertently omitted to mention the name of lieut. John Becher, acting field engineer, and have to request you will bring to the notice of the right hon'ble the governor general in council the very essential services rendered

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* 4 Cos. H. M. 9th Foot; 4 do. 26th N. I.; 4 do 64th N. I.

† 4 Cos. H M 9th Foot; 4 do. 26th N. I.; 4 do. 64th N. I.; 400 Jezailchees.

‡ Gen. H M. 9th Foot; 6th Company of the 64th N.I.

by that officer in clearing the pass of the impediments constructed by the enemy, which he did with a degree of celerity, notwithstanding their strength and difficulty of removal, that elicited my warmest satisfaction.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. POLLOCK,
Comg. W. of Indus.

Camp Ghurree, Lolla Beg, 7th April, 1842.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of major general Pollock, c. b. on the 5th April, in forcing the Khyber Pass.

Killed.

1 European commissioned officer; 1 colour serjeant; and 12 Sepoys and privates;—Total 14.

Wounded.

1 Staff; 2 European commissioned officers; 1 Fife major; 2 Jemedars; 10 Havildars; 2 Naiks; 1 Drummer; and 85 Sepoys and privates;—Total 104.

Missing.

1 Bugler; and 16 Sepoys and privates: Total 17. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 135.

(Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp Ghurree, Lolla Beg 7th April, 1842.

Name of Officer Killed.

Lieutenant Cumming, her majesty's 9th foot.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Staff—Brigadier Wild .....Slightly.
Capt. Ogle, her majesty's 9th foot Slightly.
Lieut. Mulcaster, 64th N.I.....Severely.

From major general sir R. SALE, K. C. B.,
To captain PONSONBY, assistant adjutant general.
Dated Jellalabad, April 7th, 1842.

Sir,—Information was on the evening of the 5th instant brought into this place, in the most positive and circumstantial terms from spies in the enemy's camp to the effect, that the force under major general Pollock, C. B. had met with a reverse in the Khyber and retraced their steps towards Peshawur, and about 10 P. M. on the 6th, a feu-de-joie and salute of artillery was fired by Mahomed Akbur, which was said to be in honor of the event. It was on the same day, and through similar channels announced to me, that the Affghans were sending reinforcements to aid in defending the frontier passes. Although I could not wholly depend upon these statements, which were improbable in themselves and accompanied by counter-reports of another revolution at Cabool, which was assigned by some as the cause of the rejoicing of the defeat of the Affghans in Khyber, and by one account, of the intended and even actual retreat of the sirdar to Lughman: I came, on a full consideration of the various circumstances and rumours, to the resolution of anticipating the first mentioned event, by a general attack on the Affghan Camp, in the hopes of relieving the place from blockade and facilitating general Pollock's advance. I accordingly gave directions to form 3 columns of infantry, the centre consisting of the 13th light infantry, 500 rank and file, under colonel Dennie, C. B. The left, of the 35th native infantry, 500 rank and file, under lieutenant colonel Monteith, C. B.; and the right, of a company of the 13th light infantry, another of the 35th native infantry, and the detachment of Sappers and Miners under lieutenant Orr, (the severity of captain Broadfoot's wound still rendering him non-effective); the whole, 360 strong, commanded by captain Havelock, her majesty's 13th L. I. These were to be supported by the fire of the guns of No. 6 Light Field battery under captain Abbott, to which captain Backhouse, R. A. artillery, was also attached; and by the whole of my small cavalry force under captain Oldfield and lieutenant Mayne. The troops issued from the Cabool and Peshawur Gate at day light this morning. So far from the sirdar having made dispositions to avoid the encounter, his whole force, (not falling short in all of 6,000 men,) was formed in order of battle, for the defence of his camp; the right resting on a fort, its left on the Cabool river, and even the ruined works within 600 yards of the place were filled with Ghilzie marksmen, recently repaired for stout resistance. The attack was led by the skirmishers and column under captain Havelock, which drove the enemy in the most satisfactory manner from the extreme left of his advanced line of works, which it pierced at once, and proceeded to advance into the plain, whilst the central column directed its efforts against a square fort, the defence of which was obstinately maintained. With the deepest regret, I have to mention that whilst leading his regiment to the assault, colonel Dennie, C. B. of H. M. 13th light infantry, received a shot through the body, which shortly after proved fatal. The rear of this work having been gained by passing to its left, I gave orders for a combined attack on the enemy's camp. It was in every way brilliant and successful. The artillery advanced at the gallop, and directed a heavy fire on Affghan centre, whilst two of the columns of infantry penetrated his line at the same point, and the third drove his left back from its support on the river, into the stream of which some of his horse and foot were forced.

The Affghans made repeated attempts to check our advance, by a smart fire of musquetry, and throwing forward heavy bodies of horse, which twice closely threatened the troops under captain Havelock, and by opening against us 3 guns from a battery screened by a garden wall, and said to have been served under the personal superintendence of the Sirdar; but in a short time, they were dislodged from every point of their position,—their cannon taken, and their camp involved in a general conflagration. The battle was over, and the enemy in full retreat in the direction of Lughman by about 7 A. M. We have made ourselves master of two cavalry standards, re-captured four guns lost by the Cabool and Gundamuck forces, the restoration of which to our government is received by the force with much honest exultation, and destroyed the whole of the enemy's tents. In short, the defeat of Mahomed Akbar, by the force which he boasted of blockading, has been in the open field complete and signal. The fall of an officer so distinguished as colonel Dennie, will be felt as a public calamity. Lamenting it in every way, I must share with his country, his regiment, and his friends, in the consolation afforded by the reflection, that he was killed, most gallantly performing his duties. I have to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct on this occasion of lieutenant colonel Monteath, C. B. commanding one of the infantry columns under my own eye; of captain Wilkinson, on whom the charge of the other devolved on the death of his lieutenant colonel; of captain Oldfield and lieutenant Mayne, who led the cavalry; and of captains Abbott and Backhouse, and lieutenant Davis, artillery.

The able and judicious manner in which captain Havelock moved the force under his command, which acted on a line so distant as to render the manœuvres independent of my immediate control, demands my particular and separate commendation.

My acknowledgments are also especially due to captain Wade, my brigade major whose exertions on this day were, as they have ever been, most meritorious.

To major Fraser of the light cavalry, who acted as my Aide de Camp, and to captain Mainwaring, commissariat officer with the force, who was present in, and active in the field; captain Macgregor, political agent, handsomely offered his services with No. 6 light field battery, and was most useful in serving the guns.

I enclose returns of killed and wounded, and ordnance captured.*

Lieutenant and adjutant Wood, her majesty's 13th light infantry, made a dash at one of the enemy, and in cutting him down, his charger was so seriously injured, as to have been since destroyed. Captain Havelock reports in the most favourable manner the gallant conduct of lieut. Cox, H. M. 13th light infantry, who was the first to seize the enemy's guns after the party which captured them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. SALE, major gen.

(True copies)
(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY, secy. to govt.

We have received letters by boat from Kurrachee, of the 23rd April, which give most gratifying accounts of an affair of colonel Wymer, of the 38th Bengal N. I. with the Affghans, three marches westward from Candahar. He had been dispatched to meet general England, supposed to be on his way from Quettah when attacked by the Affghan horsemen. These were repulsed by him with a loss it is said, of 300 men, including five of their chiefs. Our casualties are said to be extremely trifling. This intelligence reached Kurrachee on the 22d by a cossid from Quettah.

We lament to find that cholera continues to rage at Kurrachee with unabated violence. The whole of H. M.'s 22nd were brought into barracks on the 21st, as the medical men were of opinion that their continuance in tents was injurious. The regiment had buried 98 men since the 6th, besides many women and children.

NARRATIVE OF A RECENT IMPRISONMENT IN CHINA, AFTER THE WRECK OF THE RITE.

By JOHN LEE SCOTT.
18mo pp. 131 London, W. H. Dalton.

NOTICE 2ND

(From the Literary Gazette.)

(Continued from the No. 22. Page 110.)

At length they were increased to a prison at Ningpo, crowded and filthy, and swarming with vermin. They were all we piensy of provision, principally fine white rice, and were upon the whole, not unkindly treated by their jailers and guards, upon whom, indeed, they soon began (by way of amusing themselves) to play sailor tricks. Other bits of fun are thus described:—

"During this time we were sometimes amused with a fight in the yard, between two of the soldiers—a most unpleasant kind of combat; for they seized hold of each other's tails with one hand, and dragging the head down almost to the ground, clawed and scratched with the other hand, till the one with the weakest tail rolled over and gave in. We always tried to get out, and see fair play; but the soldiers muttered too strong at these times. Sometimes, again, a drunken soldier would make his appearance, and, coming to the window, afford us a little amusement, by getting rid of his tail, we made it fast to the grating and then left him to get loose as he could. Generally one of his comrades, attracted by his bellowing, came and released him. All this was not very refined amusement; but it served to pass the time, which, having no books or employment, hung very heavily on our hands. The weather now changed and the winter set in. We were glad to put on our thick clothes, which we found very comfortable, except that they afforded a great harbour to the vermin; this was, however, by this time, only a secondary consideration, as the cold weather had rendered them very torpid, and they did not bite so hard. We had only two meals a day morning and evening; and these being soon settled, and not being allowed anything in the middle of the day, we made bags of our old clothes, and at breakfast-time filled them with rice, when the servants were out of the room, and stowed them away for a mid-day meal. The servants discovered it once or twice; but we generally managed to secure some rice from our breakfast. The Chinese used now to carry about little tea-pots, full of hot water, in the spouts of which they were constantly sipping; and also a kind of salamander, an oblong brass vessel, with a handle to it, and filled with hot water; in the lid were several small holes, and the steam coming through kept them warm. They carried these things either in their long loose sleeves, or, sitting down, placed their feet upon them; but I should have imagined that the steam would have damped their clothes, and rather chilled than warmed them. About this time, having got rather free and easy with our jailers, one of our party slipped out into the passage, whilst the servants were removing the rice and dishes, and brought in the piece of bamboo and stick which the watchmen use at night. In the evening we saw the soldiers searching for it; but we kept quiet till dark, and then we began to keep watch ourselves: but the noise soon brought our jailer in, who took the bamboo away, threatening to put us in irons. This threat made but little impression; for a short time after, another of the party walked off with a teapot belonging to one of the soldiers. This we kept for several days, till the owner found out where it was; but we would not give it up unless he said for it; and as our jailer and his own comrades only laugh'd at him, we obliged him to redeem his teapot with a hundred or more pice, much to his dissatisfaction."

[To be concluded next week.]

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* Not received.

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Of the Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 cents. do. less than do. 10 do. Non-Subscribers..... 25 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.....1.50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to Appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 24. TUESDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1842. No. 600.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Prussian ship BORUSSIA, captain Kohn, 397, tons; apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 11th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday the 15th instant the three masted schooner "GOVERNOR DOHERTY," of 157 tons or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Rigging, Sails, Boats, Stores, &c., as she now lies at anchor in the Typa.

Inventory, and other papers of the vessel, may be seen on application.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE PUT UP FOR SALE

The Dandy rigged cutter "GAZELLE," of about 20 tons; with all her masts, sails &c. &c. And the schooner FALCON, of about 50 tons, with all her sails, &c &c. Further particulars will be published in handbills hereafter

PUBLIC AUCTION.

At the old shop, Campo de Sn. Francisco.

P. J. MARCAL has the pleasure to announce that he will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Thursday next the 16th instant, at 11 a. m. a quantity of English Pickles, Vinegar and Mustard, in small lots to suit purchasers, also some Table Cutlery, Bengal Towels, White Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Sash & Gauze Ribbons, a few pieces of Lace, Huile Antique Assorted, Macassar oil, Essence of Peppermint, Sedlitz Powders, Liquorice, Marking Ink, some table lamps, double and single barrel Guns, Bird Shot, an Eight day Clock, two second hand Piano-fortes, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Macao, 13th, June 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday next the 18th Instant.

W. LANE will sell by Public Auction at his House Praya Grande, the Brig "AMELIA," of 162 Tons N. M. or 146 O. M., with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, Boats, Anchors, Chains, &c., as she now lies in Macao roads; she was built in Java, sails fast, and is admirably adapted for the trade to China.

An Inventory of the vessel's stores (in which she is well found) can be seen at the Auctioneer's.

Sale to take place at noon.

TERMS—CASH.

The vessel to be at the risk and expense of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

Macao, 13th June, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 21st Instant.

JOHN SMITH will put up for sale to the highest bidder, at his Auction Room, 350 bags of SALTPETRE.

Macao, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency, in China, under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

WM ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. ADOLPHUS SCHALES DEVENDALE was admitted a Partner in our firm, on the 1st July 1841. LINDSAY & Co.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne pourront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

LOST on the Praya Grande, or on the road back of the Fort St. Francisco leading to the hill. A bunch of small KEYS, attached to a steel ring. A reward of $10 will be given on delivery of the Keys to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th June, 1842.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

MRS. FLAHERTY, IRISH ROYAL IRISH, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.

Hongkong.

HONGKONG.

TO BE LET AT HONGKONG.—A large Godown; just finished, in a central situation with an office or dwelling house under the same roof. Apply in Macao to WILLIAM SCOTT,

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

TO LET. — Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. C. R. Gleig. To Collectors and Booksellers. Apply to the Canton Register Office.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godowns No. 46 Queen's Road, Houwan—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Boats, &c., situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon season. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO MARRY.—You will save at least one-third the usual expense, and all the usual trouble, by selecting from our immense STOCK of FURNITURE and BEDDING. By our book of estimates, which contains the price of each item, shows the cost of each room, and may be had gratis, postage free, you will find that we furnish a four-roomed house well and completely for £86; a six roomed ditto, elegantly for £22, a ten roomed ditto, luxuriously for £165; and a twelve-roomed ditto, superbly for £310. A single room or a single article equally moderate. We request the special attention of country residents to the important fact, that regardless of distance, we deliver their orders carriage free.—BAZAAR Furniture and Bedding manufactory, No. 23, Leicester square, near Charing-cross.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.

Long's Hotel, Dec. 31st, 1841.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to inform you that I have purchased the North and South American Coffee House, which will be conducted by my Son, who, jointly with myself, will take every possible care to meet the Subscriber's wishes in every way, by furnishing in great variety the earliest information by express and others to both foreign and domestic; and to strictly observe the eighth and ninth rules of their Regulations as also the sixth and twelfth.

The Hotel and Coffee Room Department will be also specially attended to the Wines will be of the highest class selected from the well known Store Cellars of Long's Hotel. I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
W. J. MARKWELL.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Brazil Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco. Apply to

Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Champagne fine in 3 dozens cases; Sherry Pale, in bottle; Do. do. Idio; Brandy and Geneva do.; Pale Ale "Bass" do.; Beef in tierces, Pork in barrels; Oilman's Stores, late imports. Apply to DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 3rd May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in *Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks*, from the well known house of KEIAS & Co. Apply to DENT & Co.

Macao 20th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints, and other stores by C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY, designed to assist beginners in learning *Chinese*, Sp. Drs. 8.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in *Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839, Nos. 14, 18, 45. 1840. No. 27. 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for* 1842. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $ 3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound a $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the last years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Slade, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.

Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

FOR SALE.—THE *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1. Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....per 100	}	$ 2.
Opium Orders.....	"	
Circulars &c.....	"	
Comprador's Notes.....	"	$ 3.
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts.....	"	
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	$ 4.
Navy Bills.....	"	
Printing, and Folio pages.....	"	$ 5.
Auction Bills.....	"	

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

Government Notification.

Secret Department, Benares, 21st April, 1842.—The governor general feels assured that every subject of the British government will peruse with the deepest interest and satisfaction, the report he now communicates of the entire defeat of the Affghan troops, under Mahomed Akbar Khan, by the garrison of Jellalabad.

That illustrious garrison, which, by its constancy in enduring privation, and by its valour in action, has already obtained for itself the sympathy and respect of every true soldier, has now, sallying forth from its walls, under the command of its gallant leader, major general sir Robert Sale, thoroughly beaten in open field an enemy of more than three times its numbers, taken the standards of their boasted cavalry, destroyed their camp, and re-captured four guns, which, under circumstances which can never again occur, had during the last winter fallen into their hands.

The governor general cordially congratulates the army upon the return of victory to its ranks. He is convinced that there, as in all former times, it will be found, while, as at Jellalabad the European and native troops mutually supporting each other, and evincing equal discipline and valour, are led into action by officers in whom they justly confide.

The governor general directs that the substance of this notification and of major general sir Robert Sale's report be carefully made known to all the troops, and that a salute of 21 guns be fired at every principal station of the army.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor general of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Government of India.

(Calcutta Star, April 28.)

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette Extraordinary, June 4.

CIRCULAR TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c. &c. &c., has much satisfaction in promulgating, for general information, the annexed extracts of official despatches, under dates the 23rd and 21st of May, which have this day reached him from their excellencies the naval and military commanders in chief, announcing the capture of the port and city of Chapoo.

Whilst her majesty's plenipotentiary must feel, in common with all her majesty's subjects, great thankfulness and pride at this most important success, he participates most warmly in the expressions of regret which have been recorded by their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief of her majesty's combined forces, at the losses which our gallant countrymen have sustained in killed and wounded, as well as at the amount of suffering which has fallen on the Chinese soldiers and inhabitants, in spite of every effort made to induce the former to surrender, and, as well as the latter, to trust to our clemency and kind treatment of them.

The whole of the prisoners made, have been released and sent back to the Chinese high officers, who had subsequently made overtures for accomodation, but which it is impossible to pronounce to be sincere. Her majesty's plenipotentiary, however, indulges the strong hope, that the irresistible power of her majesty's arms will, at no distant period, compel the government of China to come to terms, and thereby put a stop to a war, which it is his anxious duty and wish to see terminated on an honorable and lasting basis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

HENRY POTTINGER.

Dated at Government House, Hongkong, 4th June, 1842.

Dated "Cornwallis" at Chapoo, 23rd May, 1842.

"Commanders Kellet and Collinson, who have been indefatigable in surveying every part we have had to navigate, succeeded during the night in thoroughly sounding between the anchorage of the ships and the shore, which enabled the Cornwallis, Blonde, and Modeste, while the troops were landing, to take up excellent positions against the sea batteries, consisting of two works mounting 7 and 5 guns, about one third of the way up a steep hill, at the eastern extremity of the suburb, and crowned with a joss house, occupied by a large body of men; and three other masked batteries mounting 30 guns, in front of the suburbs; making a total of 42 guns of different calibre. These all were thronged with Chinese soldiers, who also lined their defences on the heights, to a considerable extent, with matchlock men and numerous jingalls.

"Against these field works the Sesostris was anchored, for the purpose of dispersing them with shells as our troops advanced; and the inhabitants of the suburbs and city were duly warned to retire out of the line of our fire."

"By the exertions of the Nemesis, Pylerchon, and Queen, steamers, and the boats of the covering vessels Starling, Columbine, Bentinck, and Algerine, together with those of the transports, conducted by lieut. Somerville, the troops were all put on shore in admirable order, under the able direction of commander Charles Richards of the Cornwallis, before nine o'clock, when the general, with his accustomed energy, immediately pushed forward at their head; the ships, by a preconcerted signal, opening their fire at the same time on the batteries. A few shot however put the men stationed in them, and at the joss house on the summit of the hill opposite to us, to a precipitate flight, and not a moment was lost in landing the seamen and marines of the squadron, under captain Bourchier of the Blonde and the officers named in the accompanying list, who got possession of the batteries before the mines which were prepared in them could be sprung, and having succeeded in cutting off several of the Chinese troops that were endeavoring to reach the suburbs, joined our land forces on their approach to the city."

(Signed) WILLIAM PARKER,
Vice Admiral.

A true extract. G. A. Malcolm, Secretary of Legation.

Dated Head Quarters, Chapoo, May 21st, 1842.

The fleet arrived at an anchorage, thirteen miles from this, on the 13th instant. On the 16th his excellency sir Wm. Parker and myself reconnoitred the defences of Chapoo; when we made our dispositions for its attack. On the 17th the fleet came to anchor about four miles to the east of the city; and the troops were ordered to prepare to land at daylight next morning. By 8 o'clock, on the 18th, every man was on shore without being opposed. By ten o'clock the whole range of heights and fortified encampments, forming the principal military defences of Chapoo, were in our possession, and by 12 I was on the walls of the city, having escaladed the eastern angle, during the confusion and panic occasioned by the previous attacks; and having cut off the retreat of a large portion of those who defended the heights which fortunately were the enemy's best troops, composed of Mantchoo tartars. The Chinese had about 8000 regulars, 1700 of whom were tartars. Their loss must have been very great, as we have buried from 1200 to 1500 men. We have made but few prisoners, and those are principally wounded. From 80 to 90 guns have fallen into our hands; all of which I am in the act of destroying, except the brass. Vast quantities of jingals, with some thousands of matchlocks, and innumerable bows and arrows, have also fallen into our hands, as have also a foundery, gunpowder manufactory, together with several arsenals, which shall all be destroyed.

I regret to add, that this has not been effected without a greater loss than I anticipated. One officer, one sergeant and 7 men killed seven officers, one sergeant, and 42 men wounded, of the military arm; and about 5 or 6 of the marines and seamen. In the list of killed, I feel deep regret in naming lt. colonel Tomlinson, an officer of high promise. Amongst the wounded are lt. colonel Mountain, deputy adjt. general, a very superior staff officer, who has received three rather severe wounds; and captain Campbell, 55th, a most zealous officer."

(Signed) H. GOUGH, Lieutenant General,
Commanding Land Forces Eastern Expedition.

True extract. G. A. Malcolm, Secretary of Legation.

GENERAL ORDERS

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. Commanding Expeditionary Land Forces.

Dated Head, Quarters, Chapoo City, 19th May, 1842.

The lieutenant general has again to congratulate his brave comrades in arms on another very brilliant achievement executed with their usual gallantry by the Chinese expeditionary force.

Sir Hugh Gough's best thank are due to all ranks, and he again has to request officers in command of corps and detachments to convey to their respective officers and soldiers his highest sense of approbation.

The lieutenant general commanding cannot deny himself the melancholy gratification of recording the deep feelings of regret he has experienced at the loss of one of our brightest ornaments, lieut colonel Tomlinson, 18th Royal Irish, who fell at the head of his corps, nobly doing his duty. His honorable remains will be committed to the deep to morrow, in accordance with the express wishes of his brother officers.

The lieutenant general is happy to announce that lieutenant colonel Mountain, c. b. deputy adjutant general, whose zealous exertions have been so frequently recorded, is doing well, as also the other wounded officers and men.

(Signed) J. B. GOUGH, Major,
Deputy Quarter Master General, Acting for Deputy Adjutant General, Expeditionary Force.

True copy. G. A. Malcolm, Secretary of Legation.

Colonel Dennie.

The death of col. Dennie will be perused with sincere regret by the community at large. In that officer were combined the highest qualities of the soldier, —ardent and chivalrous by disposition, he yet united to his natural eagerness an unclouded military judgment, which no circumstances of difficulty, to the extent to which it was tried, were able to obscure. His perceptions were as clear as his decisions were prompt, and in his death the royal service has sustained a serious loss. Col. Dennie, we believe first came to this country as a subaltern officer of the 22d foot. He accompanied his corps to the Mauritius, at the capture of which island he was present. We are not aware of what changes took place intermediately, but we find him again serving in the 13th light infantry, and distinguished in the campaign against Burmah under the orders of sir Archibald Campbell. What has since occurred in Affghanisthan is too well known for recapitulation. He was beloved by his regiment, and died as he lived, an able, indefatigable and zealous defender of his country's interests. That he should not have survived to reap the full harvest of his actions is a source of regret; but the death he met was the one that such a soldier would have coveted—for he fell, in the arms of victory.—Calcutta Star, April 27.

Since the above was written we have received the Delhi Gazette Extraordinary which gives the following details of Sale's important victory. There are other items worthy of reflection in the extract. The Shah's death, as related, would not surprise us:—

"The following reached us after the above was in type.—Our troops were at Lundekhana on the 9th, getting on famously, having met with scarcely any opposition after the first day, a few camels only having been carried off after leaving Ali Musjid.

"Letters from Jellalabad are to the 8th, our truly gallant general Sale, (who is not proud of him!) attacked Mahomed Ackbar's camp on the 7th and took three standards and four guns, 500 of the enemy said to be killed we regret to add, however, that our victory has not been unattended with loss, for brigadier Dennie is numbered among the slain and lieuts. Moorhouse 35th, Jenkins 13th Queen's and Burn 1st n. i. are wounded. We have no other particulars.

A report from Cabul gives out that the Shah has been murdered, and it is now believed that the chiefs will try to make terms with us and give up the prisoners remaining in their hands.

It is our painful task, on the other hand, to inform our readers, that general England has met with a reverse about forty miles on the road from Quetta to Khandahar. The enemy had thrown up breastworks, to storm which one company of Europeans and three of Natives troops started, covered by the fire of artillery, but the Affghans rushed out in overpowering numbers, and drove the party back with the loss of one officer, of her majesty 41st, killed, and two wounded. The loss of the European company was fourteen privates killed, and sixteen wounded, besides the natives, and the general was, in consequence, obliged to fall back on Quetta."—Ibid.

Death of sir Alexander Burnes.

"As you must be deeply concerned to learn any details of the events which led to the death of the late lamented sir Alexander Burnes and his brother at Cabool, I do myself the honour to forward you the deposition of Bowla Singh, lately a chuprasse in sir Alexander's service, who was an eye-witness of the events which terminated so fatally: he was a faithful servant, and his statement may, I conceive, be fully relied on.

DEPOSITION OF BOWLA SING.

'Sir Alexander Burnes was duly informed by his Affghan servants the day previous to his murder, that there was a stir in the city, and that, if he remained in it, his life would be in danger; they told him he had better go to the cantonments; this he declined doing, giving as his reason that the Affghans never received any injury from him, but on the contrary, he had done much for them, and that he was quite sure they would never injure him.

'On the day of the murder as early as 3 o'clock in the morning, a cossid (Wullee Mahomed) came to me, I was on duty outside; he said, go and inform your master immediately, that there is a tumult in the city, and that the merchants are removing their goods and valuables from the shops. I knew what my master had said on this subject the day before, so did not like awakening him, but put on my chuprass and went into the char chouk; here I met the Wuzeer Nuzumut Dowlah going towards my master's house; I immediately turned with him, and on our arrival, awoke him, when my master dressed quickly, and went to the Wuzeer and talked with him sometime; the Wuzeer endeavoured to induce him to go immediately into cantonments, assuring him it was not safe to remain in the city; he however persisted in remaining, saying, if I go, the Affghans will say I was afraid, and run away—he, however, sent a note to sir W. MacNaghten by Wullee Mahomed. A chobdar came from the king to call the Wuzeer, who asked and obtained permission to go; at the door the Wuzeer said to sir Alexander Burnes, why, you see already that some of Ameer Oollah Khan's people have collected to attack you; if you will allow me, I shall disperse them; he (sir A. Burnes) said, no, the king has sent for you, go to him without delay. The Wuzeer accordingly mounted his horse, and went away. The house gates were then closed, and were in a little while surrounded by Ameer Oollah Khan and his people.—Hydur Khan, the late Kotwal of the city, whom sir Alexander Burnes had turned out of office, brought fuel from the hamam on the opposite side of the street, and set fire to the gates. The Wuzeer shortly returned from the Bala Hissa with one of the king's pultuns; on seeing the gates on fire, and the immense crowd about, he took it apparently for granted that sir A. Burnes had either escaped, or been destroyed, and withdrew the regiment. At this time the whole mob of the city was collected, and the house in flames. The jemidar of chuprasses told sir A. Burnes, that there was a report of a regiment having come to assist him; he was going up to the top of the house to look, and had got half way when he met an Affghan, who said he had been looking about, and that there was not the least sign of a regiment; my master then turned back, and remarked there was no chance of assistance coming either from cantonments or the king.—A Mussulman, of Cashmeeree, came forward and said; if your brother and chuprassees cease firing on the mob, I swear by the koran that I will take you safe through the kirkee of the garden to the chandoul, the fort of the Kuzzilbashes; the firing ceased, and sir A. Burnes agreed to accompany him, and for sake of disguise put on a chogha and loongee. The moment he came out of the door a few paces with the Cashmeeree, this wretch called out, this is Sikundur Burnes! He was rushed on by hundreds, and cut to pieces with their knives. His brother, captain Burnes, went out with him, and was killed dead before sir Alexander. Captain Broadfoot was shot sometime before in the house, and expired in half an hour. There was a guard of one havildar, one naik and 12 sipahis; they were all killed early in the affair; all the Hindoostanees except myself were killed; his sirdar bearer, who is now with me, escaped as he was at home; I got away by having an Affghan dress; all the Affghan servants deserted; I got into cantonments after being hid two days in a shop. Sir Alexander forbid the sepoys and others firing on the people until they set fire to the gates.—Bombay Times, April 24.

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, June 9.

Her majesty's ship Belleisle, commanded by captain Kingcome, having on board, major-general lord Saltoun, and his staff.—sailed from Plymouth—on service to China—on the morning of the 20th December, 1841: touching at and leaving the undermentioned places herein stated. Arrived at Teneriffe, 30th December, 1841; sailed 1st January, 1842. At Rio Janeiro, 2nd February, 1842; sailed 8 February, 1842. At the Cape of Good Hope, 14th March; sailed 22nd March, 1842. Passed St. Paul's on the 9th of April; Java Head, on the 28th April. At Singapore, 12th May; sailed, 17th May, 1842.

Her majesty's 98th regiment, commanded by lieut. col. Campbell, embarked on the 11th; including officers, 800 strong, with 40 women and 73 children; which, with half a company of the royal artillery, the Belleisle's crew, &c.; making in all 1273 souls. Distributed as follows:

Decks.	sol.	sail	Offs.	98th	Cab.	Wife.
Poop		8	& Artil.			
M. D.	26	267	19	15		7
L. D.	711	0	8	4		4
O. D.	241	25	6	12		3
	978	300	33	31		14

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Chapoo, dated 23rd May. "Our old friend, corporal White, paid us a visit yesterday, saying that Elepoo would be here to day. (we may mention that corporal White is the nickname of a white button mandarin who has often visited our authorities fallaciously holding out prospects of peace; he did so at Chinhae and also at Ningpo); we all here think there will be no peace till we enter Pekin. You no doubt will have the full official details of late events, still I may as well give you my version. We left Ningpo on the 7th, *rendezvoused* mid-way between Chusan and Chinhae. We anchored here on the 17th and landed on the 18th in full martial order in a little sandy bay about a mile eastward of the positions on the heights, then occupied in force by the enemy. The men of war took up positions for destroying some paltry works facing seaward and which never fired a shot. We landed in three brigades, consisting first, of the artillery, sappers and rifles under col. Montgomerie, 2d of the 18th and 49th under col. Morris, 3d of the 26th and 35th under colonel Schoedde; the 1st and 2nd brigades by a flank movement gained the rear of the enemy. The general was with the 2nd brigade, and when the ships opened their fire we advanced along the ridge and stormed the several positions of the enemy driving them on the 26th and 55th. A considerable body of the enemy seeing their retreat cut off, sought refuge in a joss-house in a ravine, we were compelled to burn them out and in doing this there were killed and wounded at least thirty of the 18th and 49 h. Poor Tomlinson here fell, having received two matchlock wounds in the neck; col. Mountain was also wounded here. Poor Campbell received a bullet which lodged in the head, and lies in a very precarious state. After the action we were quartered in the town of Chapoo. It is walled and about as large as Tinghae, but has extensive suburbs. It is about half a mile from the sea. The Tartar portion of the town, which was walled in the interrior of the town, and occupied by the Garrison, was completely deserted. The occupants were then (and long after we had possession of the town) destroying themselves, despite our efforts to prevent them. Poisoning, hanging and drowning seemed the favorite means of self destruction though many others were adopted. In one house eight were found dead from poison, and a ninth calmly endeavouring to share their fate. We were told by many that they *would not* survive the disgrace of defeat; many of these victims of self immolation were women and children who disregarded all efforts to save their lives. It is expected we shall reembark in two or three days and await the arrival of the reinforcements, which I hope are large enough to enable us to more than show ourselves in the Peiho river. It is still affirmed the Yangtz keang will be the scene of future operations, and I begin to think no definite plan has yet been determined on, and it may happen that the campaign of 1842 will prove only to be a series of erratic demonstrations and bootless expeditions of no political value or bearing on the grand question at issue. I must not forget to tell you the country hereabouts is very fertile, far beyond any place I have yet seen. Our troops I am glad to say are in excellent health and spirits. The "Tenasserim" is in to day, your ex-land officer, captain Mylius, on board."

RESULT OF TEA SALES, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1842.

Prompt 27th May, 1842. by Corrie & Co.

	Folio	Break	Pkgs.	Tare	Character	Remarks.
				Per Beulah a Canton 1842.		
Congou	3	1	397	22	but mid ra str	part sold 1s 11d
Hyson	4	1&2	206	19*&20		bt in 2s 7d & 2s 8d
				Per Isabella Watson a Canton 1842.		
Twankay	7	1	100	15*	but mid ra con	sold 1s 10¼d to 1s 10¾d
				Per Simon Taylor a Canton, 1842.		
ditto	8	1	290	16	but mid ra con bt	sold 1s 10¼d to 1s 10½d
				by Peter George.		
Congou	3	1	237	24	per Beulah, a Canton, 1842.	out

Pet'l O Pekoe	4	1	94	14	per ditto	do
Twankay	—	1	332	24	per ditto	do
Hyson Skin	6	1	109	19&20	per ditto	do
Pekoe	7	1&3	150	19	per Ivanhoe, a Canton 1841	bt in 2s 3d
Imperial	8	1&2	51	14&15	per ditto	bt in 3s
		by Trueman and Cook and R. Gibbs. Per Isabella Watson, a Canton 1842.				
Twankay	3	1	423	22	but mid ra str ra coa bnt	sold 1s 10½d to 1s 10¾d
		by W. J. Thompson and Son. Per Ivanhoe, a Canton 1841.				
Congou	113	1	425	21*	but mid ra coa ra bl lf	few sold 1s 11d
		Per Thomas Lowry, a Canton, 1842.				
Twankay	115	1	149	15*	but mid ra coarse & str bnt	sold 1s 11d
Pouchong	116	1s19	332	—		sold 1s 5d to 1s 10d
ditto	121	20	60	13	but mid fr bnt	sold 1s 8½d
ditto	122	23	40	13*	but mid fr bnt sed	sold 1s 9½d
ditto	—	24	60	13	but mid bnt N Y 6	sold 1s 10d
ditto	—	25&26	50	13&13*	but mid ra st lit old & hi bnt	sold 1s 10½d to 1s 10¾d
Congou	128	1	200	25*	per Earl of Clare, a Macao, 1842	out
ditto	124	2	300	23*	but mid bl lf ra st ra full fl	sold 1s 11½d to 1s 11¾d
ditto	125	3	227	23*	but mid bl lf ra st Ank So fl	sold 2s 1d
Caper	126	1	200	6	but mid coa hi bnt	sold 1s 11d
Souchong	127	1	20	25	good mid Sou fl	sold 3s & 3s 1d
Congou	—	1	100	—	per Isabella Watson, 1842	bt in 1s 11d
Twankay	128	4	194	16	good ord coa	sold 1s 10½d to 1s 11d
Congou	129	2	387	25		out
ditto	131	24	130	24*	per Abercrombie Robinson 1840	bt in 2s 5d
ditto	132	4	143	25	per Stains Castle, 1838	bt in 1s 11d
					Per Fort William, 1841.	
ditto	133	1	328	25	but mid bl lf ra str bt & full	few sold 2s 1d
O. Pekoe	135	6&7	53	14&20*	per Parrock Hall, 1841	bt in 2s
Scntd do.	136	1	100	14	per Mid Lothian, a Sing. 1841	bt in 2s
Gunpowder	137	3	92	4	ord musty	sold 1s 10½d to 2s 0½d
					(Uncleared Prompt 26th February.	
Twankay	139	1	24	23	per Ann Lockerby, 1836	sold 1s 10d
ditto	140	2	18	15	per St Vincent, 1839	sold 1s 10d
Congou	—	1	54	23*	per Chelydra, via Bristol	sold 1s 10½d

—London Mercantile Journal, Feby. 28.

Gough, esq. Per Francisca, A. Sauer, esq. Per Sylph, John Middleton, esq.

June. SAILED For

8, CHRISTIAN, *Birkett*, Bombay.
10, PANTALOON, *Porter*, Sing and Calcutt.
12, CASTLE HUNTLY, *Reddie*, Bombay.
12, CRUSAN, *Laird*, London.
13, MARGARET, *Tomkins*, Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Chusan, Wilkinson Dent, — Laing, esqs. and capt. Whittingham.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Manila—Jane.
For Sydney via Manila—Lawrence.
For Liverpool—John Horton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anna Eliza, Anna Maria, Judith Allan.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Guinare, Devon, Peruvian, Chebar, Copeland, Ursula, Bella Marina, Gemini.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bidson.
From Calcutta.—Water Witch, Red Rover, Fazul Currim, Hugh Walker, Intrepid, Alhelevie, Corinega Packet, Clown, Hope, Isabella Robertson, Mermaid.
From Bombay.—Drongan, Charlotte, Bucephalus, England, Island Queen, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Edinburgh, Ellen, Corea, Sir Herbert Compton, Asia, Vansittart Charles Forbes, Salem, Helen, Agneda, Cornwallis, Earl Balcarras, Anonyma, Queen Victoria, Main, Woodman, Larkins, David Clarke, William Gillies, Lord Eldon, Pandora, Isabella, Asiatic.
From Madras.—Competitor, Bomanjee Hormasjee.
From Singapore.—Francis, Talent, William Mitchell.

Anjer report from 18th Feby. to 11 May 1842.

Feby. 18, J. Turkan to London from Sydney. 20, Lord Goderich, W. Smills, London from Batavia. 22, Garland Grove, B. Dorevnd, from Manila to London. 26, Marquis of Bute, N. Lamont, from Batavia to Calcutta. March 1, Trinidad, Brown, from Batavia to Bombay. 2, Bencoolen, from Sydney to Cork. Brothers, D. Watson, from Sydney to Batavia. H. M. S. Siren, W. Smith, esq commdr. from Plymouth (10 nov.) to Singapore 8, Pestonjee Bomanjee, West, from Whampoa to London. Indus, Clark, from Macao to London. 9, Merborough, Bridgman, from London to Singapore. 10, Ganymede, from Launceston, to Singapore. Catnaisa, Lucas, from Liverpool to Singapore. 13, Thomas Perkins, (U. S.) Graves, from Macao to Boston. Earl of Harewood, Fow, from Singapore to London. Halifax, Owen, from Singapore to London. Clareton, Colepepper, from Singapore to Mauritius. 17, Lesbia, Medcalf, from Newcastle to Singapore. 19, Ann McKim, (U. S.) Vasmer, from Newyork to Macao. Harbinger, Candlish, from Hobart Town to Singapore. Barbary, Ritchie, from London to Batavia. 21, Kilmours, Smith, from Batavia to Cowes. 23, Earl Grey, Mollison, from China to London. 28, Corllelia, Cawkett, from China to Liverpool. 29, Louisa Baillie, Scanlan, from China to London. 30, Argonaut, Sholbtrg, from Point Elizabeth, to Singapore. April. 1, Sydney, Potter, from Sydney to Manila. Mary, Turcs. from Sydney to Batavia. 28, H. M. B Serpent, W. Nevill, esq. capt., from England to China. Bombay Castle, Baxter, from China to Bombay. 29, Thomas Coutts, Wade, from Plymouth to China. 30, H. M. S. Belleisle, John Kingcome, esq. captain, from C. of G. Hope to Singapore. May 1, Luconia, (U. S.) Barlow, from China to Newyork. Sarah, from the C. of G. Hope, to Singapore. 7, H M. S. Apollo, Charles Frederick, esq. capt., from Plymouth (2 dec.) to Singapore. do. Sapphire, G. H. Cole, esq master commanding, from Plymouth (2d dec.) to Singapore. Flora, Turnbull, from Glasgow to Singapore. 11, Talent, Furnie, from Sydney to Singapore.

By the arrivals of the week we have received various papers from London, Bombay, Calcutta, Pinang, Singapore and Sydney.

In the present number we publish the extracts of official reports of the capture of *Chapoo*, and also of a private letter, which we received on the 8th inst.; it is stated in other letters, as published by the Canton Press, that—"*A curious* (!) and melancholy circumstance is related, which proves the dread with which the Chinese look upon the invaders, and that the character of the latter must have been misrepresented to them in the blackest colours. On entering the dwellings of the Tartar soldiers, a dreadful sight met the beholders; a great number

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

Glasgow Annual Report, February 1.

The deliveres for home use during the last twelve months at Leith have been 1,125,199 lbs, and the stocks there at present is 500,251 lbs; the deliveries at Greenock have been 36,292 lbs, and the stock is about 3,000 lbs; which, compared with our own deliveries and stocks, leave about six months' consumption between the ports of Clyde and Leith.

Stock here 31st Dec. 1840		778,681 lbs
Imports direct	1 074 884	
Imports coastwise	338,670	
	1,413 534	
		2,192,215 ,,
Duty paid in Glasgow	1,052,754	
Sent coastwise	254,017	
Exported and stores	26,500	
	1,332,271 ,,	
Stock 31st Dec., 1841		858,551 lbs

PARTICULARS OF STOCK OF TEA IN GLASGOW.

	1841	1840
Bohea lbs	30,400	9,040
Congou	762,635	630 697
Souchong	2,868	34,232
Flowery Pekoe	189	915
Ankoi and Nung Yong	338	19 832
Caper	11,974	12,918
Orange Pekoe	18,658	14 950
Twankay	13,130	41,195
Hyson Skin	None	96
Hyson	12,952	7,531
Young Hyson	90	330
Imperial	3,160	489
Gunpowder	3,170	315
Total lbs.	858,964	778,618

The emperor of Japan has not only accepted presents sent to Jedda by the Dutch government in April last, but has in return, transmitted others of great value; an interchange which has not taken place for a long time. Among these last presents was a set of chessmen, made of solid gold and enriched with precious stones.—Overland mail, Feby. 4.

Admiralty Regulation.—We hear that the following general memorandum has been issued by the commr. in chief to the captains, &c. of h. m.'s ships under his orders, with regard to the great extravagance &c. of the midshipmen's messes.

Howe, in Malta Harb., 13th January, 1842.

Genl. Memd.—The rear admiral thinks it necessary to call on the captain of h. m.'s ships to give effect to the circular no. 261 dated 23th Augt. 1840, issued by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, being quite satisfied that if the progress of luxury and extravagance is allowed to go on unchecked, it must sap the morals and discipline of the service.

(Signed) FRANCIS MASON,—rear admiral.
—Malta Times, Jany. 22.

GREECE.—We have heard that news arrived in Calcutta yesterday of a most melancholy nature. It is said that before the fort was surrendered on the terms of which we heard by the last accounts, by means of treachery within, a rising took place against our unfortunate troops, and that to a man they were cut to pieces fighting to the last. We venture to hope that there may be some exaggeration in this, but we have much reason to believe it substantially true.—Eastern Star, April 24.

The prize property from China is to be sold by public auction; the sale has been entrusted to messrs. Tulloh & Co, on which the Hurkaru remarks, that this arrangement will no doubt prove acceptable to our military friends in China, as it furnishes another instance of the care and attention paid to their interests by their honourable masters.—Ibid.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

June 14th, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th March	Singapore	23th May
U. States	22nd Jany.	Java	2nd April
Calcutta	9th May	Manila	
Bombay	1st May	Austral Asia	5th March
Chusan	26th May	Amoy	28th May

Overland Mails.—The government of Bombay intends despatching the Suez mails, of the following months, from ethat presidency on the dates as below specified, viz.

The steamer of June on the 23d of May.
,, July 18th ,, June
,, August 19th ,, July.
,, September 27th ,, Aug.

L. I. H. GREY, Offg. Post-Master-General.
General Post Office, April 20, 1842.
—Friend of India, April 28.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June. ARRIVED. From

4. H. M. S. RATTLESNAKE, (troopship) ——, esq. capt., Trincomale.
4, KAPPA, (Dut) ——, Batavia.
6, DUNDERDT, *Brandfoot*, Bantay.
6, BISQUAR, (Sp.) *Bordenove*, Manila.
8, AMELIA, *Porter*, Singapore and Calcutta.
9, BRITISH SOVEREIGN, *Coe*, Bombay.
9, FRANCISCA, (Hamb.) *Berndt*, Singapore.
9, SYLPH, *Guy*, Calcutta and Singapore.

Transports.—Asia, Livingston, Melekel Behar, Lysander, Elizabeth Ainslie, Westmoreland.

PASSENGERS.—Per British Sovereign, G. S.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1842.

of women, dreading all sorts of horrors from the conquerors, had, after first killing their children, hanged themselves!"

The loss of "90 guns, vast quantities of jingalls, with some thousands of matchlocks, and innumerable bows and arrows, as also a foundery, gunpowder manufactory, together with several arsenals," will still further distress the lieut. governor of *Chekeang* Liew Yunn. (*vide* supt. to C. R. June 7.)

CHAPOO.

Extract from a private letter, dated May 25, 1842

"After the evacuation of *Ningpo* on the 7th instant, the combined force proceeded to the rendezvous at *Just-in-the-way*, from whence they sailed for this place, where it arrived on the evening of the 17th, and arrangements were made for an attack on the following day. At an early hour on the 18th the troops were landed from the transports in a small bay a considerable distance from the city of *Chapoo*; the Cornwallis Blonde, and Modeste took their stations to cannonade two forts commanding the landing place at *Chapoo*, mounting about 30 guns, and the Columbine and steamers were placed so as to fire upon and harrass the enemy on shore, thus affording aid to our advancing troops; the army of the Chinese variously stated to consist of from 15 to 30 000 men, of the Tartar soldiery were strongly posted behind the crest of a chain of heights rising abruptly from the banks of the river, or estuary; and where the ascents admitted of the easiest access jingall batteries were constructed to prevent approach from the water. The forts received several heavy and well directed broadsides, which drove every body out of them without returning a shot, whereupon the marines and small-arm men were landed from the vessels of war to cooperate with the force under sir Hugh Gough, then driving the enemy before them with great slaughter; the Chinese made a stand at different places, received a few vollies, and returned the fire with their matchlocks, but to no purpose; European tactics and discipline now as heretofore prevailed, bearing down the rude, ill-trained masses of the Chinese with comparative ease. The main body of our troops had passed a joss-house without perceiving it was filled with armed men, who, though secreting themselves to escape by the first opportunity, nevertheless made a most determined stand, and defended themselves with desperate bravery, firing upon and killing several of our officers and men; they were at length overpowered, and the building was destroyed by rockets and fire brands, when about 50 were made prisoners, the rest, supposed to consist of between 3 and 400 men, fell. It was here we sustained our principal loss; before this building lt.-col. Tomlinson, commanding the 18th regt., was slain; lt.-col. Mountain, adjt. general severely, and captain Campbell of the 55th, mortally wounded; he yet lingers with a ball lodged in his head, but cannot long survive; many other officers are wounded, whose names I cannot now enumerate; our loss in killed is 11, and the killed and wounded are altogether about 64; the action was over at about ½ past 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when we were in possession of the city and all belonging to it, the Chinese having disappeared, they were pursued for several miles, but ran too well to be overtaken, for they are admirable in flight; 1500 of them, at least, are supposed to have been killed. The greater part of the *Hangchoufoo* force is said to have been present at *Chapoo*, and had we pushed on to that great city during the panic created by the recent victory, we might easily have gained possession of it; but sir Hugh Gough is desirous of resting awhile, and then, I believe, will proceed to the *Yangtsekeang* and advance against *Nanking*. Since the capture of *Chapoo*, most of the tartar women are said to have committed suicide; the population was a mixture of Chinese and Tartars, who resided in separate parts of the city; and it is reported did not live on the best terms with each other. A few days ago the mandarin ycleped "corporal White" came in with a message from *Elepoo* to sir Hugh Gough, stating that he (Elepoo) wished to come to have an interview with him, and requested his safety to be guaranteed, which was promised faithfully by sir Hugh; but *Elepoo*, has not yet made his appearance; and it is now conjectured that the real object of the message was to spy into our strength, and that the Chinese minister had no intention whatever of coming to an interview."

Colonel Nicholas Ralph Tomlins who fell at *Chapoo*, on the 18th ultimo, entered the service March 22, 1821; he purchased every step from ensign to major.

From the *Calcutta Star*, of April 28th, we have copied the government notification, communicating the glorious and successful sally of the gallant garrison of Jellalabad. Sir R. Sale's despatch was published in the supplement of last week's Register. We have also republished from the *Calcutta Star* of April 27th the sentiments expressed by that paper on the death of colonel Dennie; and we subjoin the war services of that gallant and devoted soldier and of sir R. Sale, copied from the lieut. H.-l's new army list. Colonel Dennie served 41 years on full pay; he entered the army on June 1, 1800, and purchased every step to his lieut. colonelcy, except his ensigncy.

Sir R. Sale has served 42 years on full and 3 ½ on half pay; he entered the service on September 24, 1795.

WAR SERVICES OF SIR R. SALE.

Sir R. Sale was at the battle of Mallavelly 27th march, 1799, seige and storming of Seringapatam (medal); campaign of 1804 in the Wynaad country; storming of the Travancore lines in 1809; capture of the Isle of France in 1810; present at the capture of Rangoon, and served throughout the Burmese war; wounded severely on the head 15th dec. 24; & again at Mallown. Slightly wounded in the assault and capture of the fortress and citadel of Ghuznee, in Affghanistan, 23rd July 1839.

WAR SERVICES OF COLONEL DENNIE.

Col. Dennie's services:—Campaign of 1805 and 6 in India under lord Lake; capture of the isle of France in 1810; capture of Rangoon, and various other engagements during the Burmese war,—wounded in the hand at Kokain. Campaign in Affghanistan and Beloochistan, including the capture of Ghuznee, on which occasion he led the advance.—New Army List, for April 1841.

In the government notification, dated—secret department, Benares, 21st April, 1842,—there are two passages which have provoked the speculations of the Calcutta press, as to the proper sense in which they should be understood;—the first is the following:—"and recaptured four guns, which, under circumstances *which can never again occur*, had during the last winter fallen into their (the Affghans, under Mahomed Akbar Khan) hands." The second is this:—"the governor general cordially congratulates the army upon the return of victory to its ranks. He is convinced that there, as in all former times it will be found while, as at Jellalabad the European and native troops mutually supporting each other, and evincing equal discipline and valour, *are led into action by officers in whom they justly confide*."

The prophecy positive that similar circumstances, under which four English guns had been captured by the Affghans, from a betrayed, deserted, and disorganized force, may have burst forth in a moment of warmth of feeling and elation at sir R. Sale's success, in his gallant sally, without, probably, any allusion or intention as to our future line of policy as regards Affghanistan and its fanatical and treacherous chiefs and people, lurking in the mind of the writer;—the second passage is, doubtless, a direct censure on the officers who commanded the force at Caubul, when the insurrection was organized and burst forth with such annihilating effects: and yet lord Ellenborough has suspended mr. Erskine from the public service, until the pleasure of the board of control shall be known for sending to the editors of the *Friend of India*, an extract of a letter from sir W. Mac Naghten, which contained expressions reflecting on the officers and troops composing the force at Caubul, and which was afterward utterly exterminated on its retreat. This proceeding of the governor general in council has been severely commented upon by the Calcutta Press.

In another column will be found some melancholy but interesting details of the murders of sir A. Burnes his brother, and captain Broadfoot. The statement of *Bowk Sing*, appears to be fully believed by the Indian papers.

The *Friend of India* of May 5, states that the *Delhi Gazette*, of April 23, mentions that news had been received of general Pollock's arrival at Jellalabad; it also states that an express had arrived, which gives out that Shah Soojah had been murdered by the Ghuzzes,—i. e. religious fanatics—who afterward proceeded to the Bala Hissar, and ransacked and plundered the zenana, where they committed every species of atrocity.

General England, although he appears to have made an injudicious advance with an insufficient force, conducted his retreat upon *Quetta* with great skill and judgment; this reverse may oblige general Nott to fall back on *Quetta*; but if he could hold his own but a short time, both *Caubul* and *Candahar*, would be again in the possession of the British.

The editor of the Canton Press has made *l'amende*, but not *l'honorable*,—for publishing the report that *Chapoo* had been sacked: his words, in the C. P. of the 7th inst. were—"If any credit is due to the few *particulars*'—*particulars* imply *distinct instances*—"that are circulated, it would appear that the town was sacked, &c." Now his *amende* is made in these words:—"whilst we mentioned as rumours which required confirmation"—all rumours require confirmation; when once confirmed they are no longer rumours: but *rumours are not particulars*—"some circumstances said to have attended the capture of *Chapoo*. One of these was the sacking of the town—this we are glad to say has not been confirmed by the letters we have seen, &c."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

BLUNDERS AND SCANDAL.

It is a somewhat singular thing that ever since the arrival of h. e. sir Henry Pottinger at Hongkong no grants of land have been made, except to members of the land committee. These have built a bazaar * upon the land so granted, and this bazaar, the property of private individuals, the land and road inspector is ordered to take especial care of. Why private property of one description is deemed more worthy of protection than another, it is difficult to understand. The members of the land committee will perhaps enlighten us on that subject, as any information on a thing that looks so much like a job cannot but be interesting to the public.—Canton Press, 11th June.

There are no less than *six* glaring falsehoods in the above short paragraph: i. e. one for nearly every two lines:—1st., grants of land *have been made* to private individuals by sir H. Pottinger, since h. e.'s arrival at Hongkong; 2d., grants of land have *not been made* to the members of the land committee; 3d., *these have not built* a bazaar on the land so granted; 4th., *this* bazaar *is not* the property of private individuals; 5th., and the bazaar *is not* private property; it belongs to the government, & about $300 have been expended in building it; and the land and road inspector has *not been ordered* to take especial care of *this bazaar, the property of private individuals.*

The editor of the Canton Press has as is not unusual with him, blundered, & confused in his own mind the government bazaar with another, which is the property of major Malcolm, the secretary of legation. The government bazaar is the *fish-market*, and the government of Hongkong deserves credit and the thanks of the inhabitants, for building this market, in order to prevent fish being hawked about or sold at every corner from huckster's stalls where putrid filth would rapidly accumulate. The *Canton* bazaar is built on a lot which was sold to an English firm when captain Elliot was in power; it reverted to the government, and as the government did not want it, the lot was disposed of, or granted, to major Malcolm; who, as he had full right to do, has built a bazaar on his own lot.

The editor of the Canton Press appears to delight in making himself the mouthpiece of public and private scandal and slander.

"*Still what else is to be done!*" is now the exclamation of the *Canton Press*, with reference to the late arrivals of ships laden with 50,000 bales of cotton—"*the produce must be realized—this can only be done in Canton.*" Good!—he would not then, have the port of Canton blockaded: though this is rather, as the Chinese officers say, a late repentance, yet, as there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine that needeth no repentance, we will grant that it may cause his former obstinacy in error to be forgiven and forgotten: he may, perhaps, now have cotton to sell — as a blockade of the port of Canton would have increased the outturn of his teas, *out of the port*, and despatched to England:—this is the old story:—take my word for it,—there's nothing like leather.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

As nearly the whole of the reinforcements will be assembled at *Chusan* by the 20th instant; and as sir H. Gough is already in the *Yangtszekeang*, and probably master of *Nanking*, would it not be politic to follow up the present operations by the capture and retention of *Hangchowfoo*, *Ningpo*, and *Chinkiae*, the water communication between the capital of the province and the two last-named cities being easily kept open by the steamers and flat bottomed gun-boats, while the largest portion of the force proceed *instanter* to the mouth of the Peiho, debarks and marches on Peking! The province of *Chekeang* is by the report of the lieut. governor, nearly defenceless, and the *elite* of the Tartar troops and of the *Han kean*—descendants of the Chinese troops who assisted the Mantchoos in their conquest of China,—must be concentrated about the imperial capital:—Peking once garrisoned by an English force, the Mantchoo rule is at an end: the dragon's seat is our own: and can we now stop short of this consummation?

No less than six houses have lately stopped payment in Calcutta, consequent on the stoppage of the London East India houses of agency, namely: messrs. Cantor & co., Boyd & co. Bruce, Shand & co.; Gilmore & co.; Macleod, Fegan & co.; Harrison Brothers & co.; and we have to lament the loss of an old friend in mr. J. W. Cragg, of the late firm of messrs. Bruce, Shand & co., who plunged into the Hooghly from a budgerow in a fit of insanity, and was drowned.

We regret to state that mr. J. W. Cragg, of the late firm of Bruce, Shand & Co. is stated to have thrown himself overboard, from the upper deck of a budgerow on saturday night, and was drowned. Supposing this statement to be correct, it exhibits in a strong light the strange vicissitudes of life. The house of Boggs, Taylor & Co., of London, declared themselves bankrupt, in a manner which we hear every one condemn most severely. Mr. Taylor, who has influence at the "great house with pillars" in leadenhall street, within the month, gets the lucrative appointment of master attendant in Calcutta, worth £3000 a year, or thereabouts, while poor mr. Cragg, one of the victims of that failure, finds a premature grave in the Hooghly.—Friend of India, April 7.

The Hurkaru states, that there is no evidence to shew that mr. Cragg's death was a voluntary one. We hope that this will upon investigation, prove true; yet if it should be found that he destroyed himself, there will be much alleviation in the assurance that he had previously lost the power of self-government.—F. of India, April 7.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

(From our own correspondent.)

The sad derangement in our currency not only in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania but in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana &c., will operate seriously on the coming spring trade, which is expected to be considerably below the usual average. The general distrust of the banks in many states has also much affected commercial confidence between individuals, and time and prudence alone will be efficient in restoring a proper tone of feeling. In the meanwhile money on good paper is decid dly easier. In this city, 1 per cent a month out of doors, and in New York from 7½ to 9 per cent a year. Middling paper, 10 and 12. Stocks of all kinds keep very low. Illinois sixes 19; Indiana bonds, 20. The present low prices of cotton, and other staples of the west and south, seriously cramp the purchasers, and compel an economy which is seriously felt in the trade of the Atlantic cities. Exchange between Philadelphia and New York is up to 8 and 9 per cent, and with the southern cities very high. Exchange on England, 7½ to 8 premium; on Paris 5f. 20. Genuine four drawn, and sales have been effected as low as 4.84 25c.; southern flour, 4.6; Ohio, 4.6 15c. to 4.6 25c. There is a very fair demand for cotton for export, while the finer qualities are scarce, and bring rather improved prices; 3,200 bales were sold in New York last week. Very fine New Orleans brought 11c. to 12c. Uplands (ordinary to middling), 6½c. to 8c.; fair to good, 8½c. to 9½c.; Tennessee and Alabama, 6½c. to 8½c.; Mobile and Louisiana (ordinary to middling) 7½c. to 8½c.; Mobile, fair to good, 8½c. to 10c., fine 10½, to 11c. Ashes are brisk; pots, 4.6 50c.; pearls, 4.6 30c. to 4.6 75c. Liverpool coal, 4.6 50c. to 5p. Dec. 9. Iron is unusually dull. The New York market is heavy, with a slightly downward tendency. New Orleans, 4½c. to 5½c.; brown Havannah, 4½c. to 5½c.; white Havannah, 6½c. to 7½c. Teas continue dull, and at low prices, though I cannot help thinking that these news is exaggerated or made up by the ships that arrive expressly to raise the market. Our present accounts extend no later than the capture of Ningpo by the British. Freights to Liverpool, 3d. to 3d. for cotton.

POSTSCRIPT.

Philadelphia, Feby. 13.—I have this moment received a copy of the "condition of the United States Bank," from the legislature at Harrisburg; and fearing that you may not see it in any of the papers, owing to the intervention of Sunday, I transmit the statement in a letter, merely remarking that all the securities, stocks, &c., are estimated at par value; while, unfortunately, some of them are at or without par. But little attention is paid to this statement. The people have been so shockingly deceived by bank statements and assurances, that they now view them all with suspicion. It is, however, the official return of the "bank of the United States," as sent to the legislature, showing the statement of the officers as to the exact condition of that institution, on the 1st of December, 1841:

Dr.	Sp. Drs.	c.
Capital stock	35,000,000	00
Notes out	4 839 336	90
Post notes	485,368	34
Ditto to Philadelphia banks	5,073 444	94
Due to agencies	448 957	01
Due to state banks	341 913	79
Loans in Europe	12,504,069	47
Balances due to sundry European bankers	3 350,542	36
Interest on stocks in Europe	296,981	72
Bonds in Europe, collaterally secured by other bonds	522,222	22
Ditto Ditto	19 68,	33
Profit and loss	1,562,451	88
Guarantee of Planter's bank bonds	361,000	00
Ditto, obligation of Morris canal to Michigan	1,306,312	50
Contingent interest	470,159	05
Dividends unclaimed	30,734	25
Discount, exchange and interest	17,141	64
Individual deposits	1,694,132	11
Deposit of state of Pennsylvania	280,000	0
Bond of the United States	89,606	01
Total	Sp. Drs.	68,015,461 33

Cr.	Sp. Drs.	c.
Stock accounts	619,830	00
Bonds of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroads, in Europe	502 222	22
Stock pledged for loans in Europe	14,075,906	10
Ditto ditto London	167 00,	0
Loans chargeable to contigent fund	1,490,200	0
Foreign bills of exchange	400,000	0
Agency of London Paris and Amsterdam bankers, &c.	190 981	57
Foreign exchange account	158 237	04
Contingent exchange	25 408	97
Interest on loan in Europe	269 032	10
Foreign bills protested	35 555	56
Bonus	2,500,000	00
Expenses	18,813	34
Stocks and securities deposited with European bankers	8 826 253	32
James Bund & et all trustees (on assignment	8 819 999	16
John Bacon et all (another assignment)	12,474 200	60
James Robertson et all (another assignment)	14 963 420	68
Notes of banks on hand	2,447 200	0
Post notes	58,985	0
Notes of state banks	4	26
Suspense account	2,200	29
Specie	20	60
	Sp. Drs.	68,015,461 33

	Sp. Drs.	c.
Circulation of bank notes	3,392,136	90
Ditto post notes	427 383	34
Ditto to city banks	5 073,444	94
Individual dep sits	1,694,132	11
Present bank balances	341,913	79
Total.	Sp. Drs.	9 329,010 9

Nothing has been done by the governor or legislature in relation to the state interest of Pennsylvania, since I last wrote; but we expect some information on the subject during the next week or ten days.

A few days later advices from Mexico state that there is a revolt in the northern provinces, and that the prisoners captured in the Santa Fe expedition are very inhumanly treated, most of them working in chains in the streets of the capital.

Five members of the committee on foreign affairs in congress resigned a few days since, in consequence, as they say, of some of the sentiments uttered by mr. John Quincy Adams in the late exciting debate. Others were immediately appointed in their stead: and once more every thing in relation to that committee goes on smoothly.

PASTIMES.

(Morning Chronicle, March 6)

COMMERCIAL.

(From the New York Courier and Inquirer, of February 14.

The sales of stock on Saturday were to a considerable extent [illegible] York state stocks advanced 3, and New York [illegible] from sixes to 102, 2 per cent. In Kentucky

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* Some Chinese had feared that the bazar was to be called, after one of the land committee, "Malcolm's bazar" and set boards with that name made; which, being detected by the secretary of legation, the offending boards were destroyed, and new ones painted, bearing "Canton Bazar."

and Illinois sixes there was no change. Indiana bonds, which sold at 20¾ at the opening of the board, fell off to 19¾, a decline of ½ per cent from Friday's rates. Delaware and Hudson declined 1¼, farmers' trust ¾, Boston and Providence ¼, New Jersey 1, Stonington 1, and Mohawk 3¼.

We have very little alteration to notice in inland exchanges; the sales were moderate.

There was a fair demand for exchanges on London at 8 a 8⅛, and on France at 5.38¾ a 5.37½.

Nothing of importance has been done in Ashes; pots are held at Sp. Drs. 6.75 a Sp Drs .7, and Pearls at Sp. Drs. 5 75. The cotton market is quiet, the sal s yesterday do not exceed 100 bales, at former prices. Flour continues dull; 6.37½ is asked for Genesee, but it is supposed less would be accepted. A small parcel of Baltimore sold at Sp. Drs. 5.91 and 400 barrels Georgetown at Sp. Drs. 6; Alexandria and Pennsylvania is held at Sp. Drs. 5.91; Ohio, via canal, Sp. Drs. 6.18¾ a Sp. Drs. 6.25, and Richmond city Mills Sp Drs. 7.50. We have no sales of wheat to notice. 500 bushels New Orleans Corn sold at 57 cents cash.

Philadelphia, February 13, P. M.—The transactions at the stock exchange on Saturday were quite limited, but generally at advanced rates. The panic that was created by the rapid passage through the house of representatives of the state of a bill requiring immediate resumption by the monied institutions of the state, as well for the notes issued under the act of 1840 as all others, and a strong probability of its passage through the senate, has subsided somewhat by the fact of the bill being sent to a select committee of the senate for amendment and alteration. Pennsylvania 5's were held quite firm, and sales to the extent of about Sp. Drs. 5,000, at 49; Sp. Drs. 400 Pennsylvania 6's sold at 65; Sp. Drs. 2,100 Wilmington R. 6's 1844, at 70¾; 75 sh. Mechanics' bank at 12¼; 5 shares Pennsylvania bank at 75, cash. United States bank closed at 3¾ a 4; North American bank, 170 a 180; Philadelphia, 31 a 35; Girard, 4¾ a 5; Camden and Amboy, 71 asked. Exchange on New York and Boston, 7¼ a 8 per cent.

The committee on banks, appointed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, made their report to that body on Saturday morning. I have not as yet been able to learn the particulars, but I understand that they recommend a gradual resumption; say such a per centage on their capital every 90 days, from and after the passage of the act.—Ibid.

CHINA.

THE BURNING OF THE MADAGASCAR—CAPTIVITY OF THE CREW.

[From the Weekly Englishman.]

The following narrative, of the destruction of the *Madagascar*, and the captivity of the crew in the hands of the Chinese, has been very kindly handed to us for publication:—

'*Macao*, Jan. 8.—You have doubtless long ere this heard of the loss of the *Madagascar*, and our captivity in the hands of the Chinese, from whom we were released through God's infinite mercy, and the unceasing efforts of our own kind countrymen and the Americans on We have play'ed at the 6th.

On the 19th of September, at 9.50 P. M. C—d, a thick smoke suddenly issued from the hold's head immediately abaft the boilers, when we immediately turned all hands out to endeavor fire through we did not know exactly where it could be, as the ship was full of coals, having only left Hongkong two days beforehand. After great labour we succeeded in clearing away the coals in the boxes, and on ripping open the latter (of iron) found the vessel in flames, after bulkhead (immediately abaft boiler) being on fire. This was about 45 feet from the magazine; every method was adopted to reduce it, streams of water poured down, and 5 feet let into ship's hold, but it mastered all our efforts, and at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, captain Dicey acquainted me with his determination to leave the ship, taking command of the 1st cutter himself, giving me the second 2d mate the 3d, and 3d mate the gig, and was fully aware that there must be many poor fellows consigned to a watery grave as from the violence of the wind and sea, I knew from 11 year's experience that the 3d cutter and gig could never live. However the orders were obeyed; the gig with 2d and 3d cutter with 20 were shoved off, and must have very shortly after perished; the captain left in the 1st cutter telling me he would remain by the ship till I was ready to leave also, and had the doctor, purser, gunner, and two engineer apprentice s with me: as soon as they had got into the boat I could have followed, but she broke, or was cut adrift at the moment, and we were left without a boat, (as she could not reach the ship.) for some minutes with the flames 20 feet from the magazine, and rapidly gaining ground, till the captain succeeded in getting near the stern, and we managed to swing into the boat. At this time, it was impossible to stand the deck without keeping your face outside. The smoke was so thick and painful, and 15 minutes after the fire was first discovered, it was impossible to go below (in the cabin) through, we made several attempts, and consequently we had not a drop of water in the boats or a morsel of provisions, as we never thought of leaving the ship till we were fairly turned out by the fire and fire. It was blowing half a gale of wind at the time with a tremendous sea. At 5 A. M. the mainmast, from being burnt through below, called overboard, and we pulled away from our ill-fated ship, to save all that were left, as we expected her momentarily to blow up. At 7 made sail to keep the best ahead of the sea which was increasing every minute. 2d cutter in company. The ship did not blow up till about ½ past 9 A. M., owing to the quantity of water, the fire having got their down through her sides and let the sea in. [illegible] better than I can describe our situation, about 50 miles from land with 40 men in a boat, [illegible] 6 feet 6 inches in breadth. At this [illegible] harmony to the 2nd cutter's mast and the sea immediately covered her; she was about a ½ mile from us astern; we could not render the slightest assistance, as to have brought our boat to the sea would have been instant and certain destruction. Our only chance was by holding on sail and running right before the wind; even as it was, the sea astern came rolling after us so high that our sail was constantly becalmed, and we were only saved by making the men set all round the gunwale of the boat, thus breaking the seas that came in with the little bit of work and keeping us constantly bailing. At 4 P. M. saw the land, and at 8 P. M. were close in among the breakers which forced us to pull out again, though with the greatest difficulty it was that we managed to move the boat, all being so exhausted from our exertions the night before, and our cramped an position in the boat. We were among rocks and breakers all night, the boat often covered by the latter. However, I cannot describe the horrors of that night even if I had time. We were blown on shore at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 21st. I had just got into a doze notwithstanding the sea had been rushing over us; three breakers went right over the boat's masthead, and I of course expected our hour was come, as we could not see the low sandy beach for a minute or so, and expected we were on some reef; however we soon found out that through God's mercy, we were saved from a watery grave at the time, and were all very soon on shore. He had been stranded 100 yards farther off, the boat would have been dashed to pieces, as there were a great many rocks. We were at this time about 25 miles from Amoy, where about 10 days before, the Chinese had been severely beaten and an immense number killed. At daylight a number of Chinese came down, and in five minutes our boat was in pieces, but not a vestige of her left were she stranded. We, through our Chinese carpenter, explained to them that we were shipwrecked Americans and $5 offered them a large sum to get us a boat to take us to Hongkong; they made us no answer, but gave us wanted some ship to eat, after having tasted a little fresh water and a few grains of cold rice they told us we must go on to another village a short distance off. As soon as we proceeded, according to their direction, we were surrounded by some hundreds of naked wretches armed with knives, spears and various other rude implements of war and plundered of every thing. Dicey's trowsers were cut off him, they would not wait for him to take them off, and he was left with nothing but his socks, linen drawers and shirt, as were all the rest of us; when any resistance was made the knives were shewn, and would have most certainly been used if we had not given in. Some of the hearers were stripped almost naked, and not one of us had more than shirt, trowsers, and socks, though few of the latter left. When we were thoroughly plundered they proceed to murder us, but some mandarin's people coming down, the idea was given up, as I suppose they thought if we turned out English we might at present be more valuable, at all events if we were murdered, we would satisfy a larger populace. When we arrived at the village we were shoved into a dirty cow house with a very large accumulation of abomination, where we were nearly suffocated by the stench of the number of people that crowded around us, being a dreadfully hot day. About 1 o'clock they brought us a little red rice and a few beads and bits of the worst description of salt fish, which we swallowed with avidity. At about 2, a few bundles of straw were brought in which were spread by us for a bed near the abomination, and where we that night, after returning thanks to the Almighty for our safety up to that time, slept, or at all events I did as well as ever in my life. We remained here the next day and having recovered from our fatigue, were dragged along 20 miles to a place where there was a mandarin through ground of brutal hirsse, who, to add to our comforts, made signs constantly that our heads would bolt be cut off. We arrived at this place about 6 o'clock in the evening, and were kept jammed in the middle of a crowd of some 20,000 men for 2 hours. Our fear were bleeding and blistered very much, and I would sooner have died than have walked a mile the next day. About 8 or 9 o'clock P. M. we were dragged into an old distillery, and at 11 P. M. got a pretty meal of rice half full of stones, and were soon asleep, though our bed was the ground, and our arms our pillow. However, the next day a man who was in charge of us being of the same clan as one of the carpenters, offered to take a letter from us, and forward it to our friends at Macao or elsewhere in China. This was an untoward for blessing, as the most painful part of all was the idea of being murdered without one of our friends or a hearing of our fate, as at this time we had not the slightest probability of our ever meeting them again. The letter was written, and directed to the merchants at Macao, but it was of such a [illegible] that the Chinese could not have ascertained to what nation we belonged, and would rather have considered us American rivals; the next day it was sent, the bearer of it to receive on delivery a large sum. We were tried here by the mandarins, and nothing could be proved that we were English. After being in all 7 days at this place, we were marched off again on our way to Canton and were daily dragged along and fed with the coarsest rice, with occasionally a few rotten salt fish by way of luxury. For some days we proceeded, till the 2 h of October when we received a letter from an American at Canton to say that we had been demanded of the Chinese as Americans, and that there was every chance of our being delivered: we were then imprisoned in a place out of Window where we were better treated, were tried again, and satisfied them that we were really Americans. After being there a month, we were liked by our keepers. I used to draw American ships for them and learn Chinese and can now make a very good rate interpreter. We remained for three months, till at last under God we were indebted for freedom to the exertions of Mr. Matheson's agent, an American, at Ning. The governor of Canton grant d our release, and here we are, having left Window on the 31st December 1841, and arrived here 5th January, 1842, where we were most hospitably received by Mr. Matheson, with whom we are now living prior to our departure to Hongkong, where we shall have to wait the orders of the naval officer. Our case is considered perfectly safe, and we are lucky fellows. The crew was 99; therefore 37 poor fellows were called from this world at how short a warning! We have seen death close, and know that to the Almighty and most merciful God alone can we ascribe our wonderful deliverance. I have not the slightest fear of succeeding well again, if permitted to return to Calcutta.

NARRATIVE OF A RECENT IMPRISONMENT IN CHINA, AFTER THE WRECK OF THE RITE.

By John Lee Scott,

18mo. *pp.* 131. London, W. H. Dalton.

NOTICE 2nd.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

(Concluded from the Sup. No. 23, last page.)

An affecting and hysterical picture is thus drawn:

"One morning, about the latter end of November, we were surprised by the appearance of the moving board, and expected that we were to be taken away again, when, to our great amazement, one of the marines that we had left in the prison walked in, looking stout and well; but after him came or rather was carried the other, a most horrid spectacle, a moving skeleton, with the skin stre ched tightly over his bones; his eyes were sunk deep in his head; and his voice was awfully hollow: he was the most melancholy sight I ever saw. When on board the ship he was a stout, well-made man, and now how dreadfully changed: he had come up merely to die with his old companions. The other had been very ill indeed, but (owing to a good constitution, and the kindness and attention of mrs. Noble, who did all that possibly lay in her power to alleviate their sufferings) he had got over his sickness, and was now in a fair way for recovery. They brought notes from Lieut. Douglas and mrs. Noble, promising us some money. The marines had received their pice, and ours were to come the next day, which they accordingly did; four hundred pice for each of the whaleboat men, and three hundred for each of the lascars. I now began to learn a little of the language; and found out the names of several things in the eating way; such as pork, beef, and all sorts of cakes, and the celebrated bird's nest soup, which by the by, was uncommonly good; these things we were enabled to buy with the money we had received. This evening the doctor came and looked at the sick man, and shortly after his visit, one of the servants brought him a dose which he took. That night this old servant was constantly at our window, with a lantern, to look at the sick person. Towards morning the marine became much worse, and lost his senses, and soon after he died. He was no sooner dead than the servant, who had been watching very narrowly at the window, came in, and rolling the body up in a long coat, and taking it by the arms, threw it on his back; and, making signs for one of the Melville's boys to keep the legs off the ground, they walked off with him through the gate and some way into the town, till they came to an open space, where there was a shed with some straw in it. Here he laid the body down, and, covering it decently with the coat, made the boy and friend that it would be buried that night. There were now only two left of the seven marines who came on board of the Kite from the Melville; and it was not long before one of these was taken ill; he soon became so bad, that he was obliged to be moved out of our room, and we hoped he might be taken down to the jail, where he would have better attendance, and the advantage of mrs. Noble's kindness. Our jailer and attendants made signs to this effect, but they moved him only to another part of the jailhouse. He had received several spear-wounds when he was taken, which had never properly healed; and when attacked by the dysentery, these wounds broke out afresh, and reduced him to a dreadful state; and it was not long before he died of his death. There was now only one marine left."

At last in consequence of the brief peace between the countries, the unwilling prisoners were dismissed to return to Canton. They were carried to the river side in open sedans, and we read:—

"The people in the village turned out everywhere in great numbers, to stare at us. The crops were in some places beginning to make their appearance, and almost every inch of ground was cultivated; all that appeared had unproductive land was covered with tombs, and particularly the sides of the hills; in summer, the white tombs peeping out from the high grass and shrubs would have a very picturesque effect. The coffins were placed on the ground, and were covered over with bamboos and matting; a very slight defence, which in many instances had given way, and the parts of the coffins strewed; other graves had square tombs over them, built of brick and stone; and where there was a stone of red stone; but in some of these the brick had given way, and the sight falling in on the coffin, had burst it open; others, being, I suppose, for the superior class, were built entirely of stone curiously and rather tastefully ornamented. The coffins being made of slight materials, the smell on passing the burial places was very unpleasant. We continued our journey, sometimes walking, sometimes in the sedans, the officers scarcely ever allowing the bearers to rest, and indeed beating them severely with sticks, and their heavy sheathed swords, if they stopped for even a moment without leave. The old jailer was with us in a sedan, and so long as we kept walking he spoke to the other sedan-men, commanding the party, who came and made signs to us to get into the sedans; but we were too cold for an open carriage, and besides, after so long a confinement, the walk was agreeable. About dusk we came to the gate of another city, and all round in the same manner as Ningpo. We passed through several streets till we came to a large jailhouse, before which a number of people were assembled. We went into the outer court, and perceived, by the uniform that many mandarins and other officers were within. Passing through a building in which were four colossal figures, about twenty feet

high and painted in Chinese style, we came to another yard, out of which mrs. Noble and mr. Witt were taken in sedans just as we entered. I heard them speaking; but they went past so quickly, that by the time I had jumped out of my sedan, they were gone. I saw Lieut. Douglas and captain Anstruther, who told me that we were all to be released immediately, and that mrs. Noble and mr. Witt had already started for Chusan, whither we were to follow as soon as possible. The interpreter then made his appearance and desired me to follow him; this I did, and he soon found himself in the grand hall of the temple, in the presence of a number of mandarins and other officers. The other prisoners were here; and another interpreter, whom I have seen before, came round and asked our names and country; he could also speak Bengalee, and therefore interpreted for the lascars. They then took the irons off the lascar's legs; and after the mandarins had looked at us for a short time, they took their departure, leaving us, with a few officers, in the temple. I now had time to look about; and found I was in a large hall, in the centre of which were three colossal figures, gilded all over, very much resembling in appearance the Hindostanee idols; under them was a smaller figure of a woman painted in gaudy colours, and on each side of her a small model of a temple. Round the hall were other images, placed in niches; and amongst them, I particularly noticed one of a woman, with a glory round her head, and holding a child in her arms, bearing altogether a strong resemblance to the Virgin and Child. The others sat side by side, of rather singular appearance, one having a black face and hands, with a white dress and the other a white face and hands and a black dress. Several torches were placed in different parts of the wall; and the flickering light from these, glancing ove the gilded images and the rich dresses of the officers, contrasted with our miserable appearance, produced rather a singular scen."

They were soon embarked, and restored to life and liberty; or rather, to the use of their limbs and the service of their country. Besides the above picturesque mention of objects of worship, we find another statement, which, little as prisoners immured in cages or bare walls could observe, is worthy of extract as affording a new trait of a people so little understood as the Chinese. Mr Scott says—

"In our close confinement we could see nothing of their religious ceremonies; once or twice, however, I saw our old jailer making his offerings to his gods. The domestics, having placed three tables in different parts of the yards (one being exactly before our window), ranged round the edge of each nine basins, with chopsticks to all; they then filled the cups with hot rice, and covered the tables with plates of pork, fish and vegetables, and by the side of every table placed a pile of thin paper. Before each of these tables the old gentleman knelt three times, bowing his head to the ground thrice each time; after this he filled a small cup with samshu, and setting fire to the heap of paper, sprinkled the samshu over the blaze. When he had prostrated himself before all the tables, and burnt the three heaps, he retired to his apartment, and the servants removed the whole apparatus. I suppose his devotions had made him charitable; for all the good things he had prepared for his deities, he distributed amongst us poor prisoners."

This little volume, we need scarcely add, ought to be as popular as any production of the day, its unaffected simplicity and truth greatly increase the interest of its facts, which are affecting as they relate to the sufferers and curious in what they unfold respecting their captors.—Delhi Gazette.

We have been favoured with a copy of the *London Monthly Times*, forwarded to us by Messrs. James Barber and Co. A press of matter has deprived us of time and space to notice, as it deserves, this new undertaking, except in giving the table of the contents of the first number, and the terms of subscription.

THE MONTHLY TIMES.

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Commercial.
Money market.
Terms of subscription to the "Monthly Times."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "MONTHLY TIMES."

TWELVE RUPEES paid in advance will entitle the Subscriber to twelve consecutive numbers; the Agents express a hope that parties who receive this, and who intend to support the Journal by their Patronage, will accept it as the first number for their Subscription, the future numbers will be forwarded to Bombay for direction; it is therefore particularly requested that Subscribers will immediately transmit their address to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay. "POST PAID." Subscriptions will also be received by the undermentioned firms, to whom it is desirable that the address should be forwarded, in order that, when opportunity shall offer of sending to either Presidency by Steam direct from Suez, time and expense may be saved in the transmission of the Journal from London direct, instead of the more circuitous route via Bombay. The Agents think they may without impropriety on this occasion, urge the community at large to become Subscribers for the first twelve numbers, and that after that period the Journal should stand or fall by the reputation and character it will then have acquired.

The following Agents in the East will receive Annual Subscriptions:—

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Messrs. Gribble and Hughes	China.
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JAMES BARBER and Co., 64, Cornhill.

BIRTH—At Macao on the 10th June, the lady of capt. Henry Gribble, h. c. s., of a daughter.

DIED—On the 8th of May, at Calcutta, of Cholera universally regretted, Charlotte, the beloved wife of J. Page, esq., late commander of the Sultana. A devoted wife and mother and sincere friend, of most engaging manners and great sweetness of disposition, which was brightly displayed during a painful captivity of 8 months in Borneo, an event which had singled her out as an object of more than ordinary interest to the eastern world, and deepens the sorrow for her loss of those who had the happiness of knowing her.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
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EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
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Advertisement, each insertion 1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's CANTON REGISTER, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

Lengthy advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 23. TUESDAY, JUNE 21ST, 1842. No. 601.

FOR LONDON.

THE GRATITUDE, captain HARVEY now in the Typa, 221 tons, has 3 three-fourths of her cargo engaged, & will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 21st June, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE "MASDUF," will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

Macao, 20th June, 1842. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.

THE new fast sailing Teak built Schooner "KAPPA", 50 tons burthen, and built in Java, for further particulars, Enquire of JOHN E. KIMBALL.

Macao, June 20th, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

On or about the 1st proximo.

THE fast sailing M. I. Hamburgh ship FRANCISKA captain BRANDT.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board in the Typa, or to Messrs. WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British ship "INTRINSIC," 237 tons N. M., DAVIDSON commander, now at anchor in the Roads, and can commence loading in three days Apply to

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1.—British ship "WILLIAM PIRRIE," 352 tons N. M., McDOWALL commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. 1. fine British "River Built Bargue "KATHERINE STEWART FORBES," 457 tons O. M., captain JOHN HOBBS, will have quick despatch for the above port; this being a desirable opportunity for shippers, early application for freight is necessary to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "QUEEN VICTORIA" captain BLACK, will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "BOMBAY," 1260 tons, captain J. PERRY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.
or J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN.—Canton.

Macao, 14th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "HARLEQUIN," Capt. OLIVER, will be despatched in the latter of the month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 14th June 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "HELLAS," Captain STRACHAN, will be despatched on the 25th inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 14th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Prussian ship BORUSSIA, captain KOHN, 397 tons; apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 11th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 21st Instant.

JOHN SMITH will put up for sale to the highest bidder, at his Auction Room, 300 bags of SALTPETRE.

Macao, 16th June, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction at the Naval Store, Hongkong on Monday 27th Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, a quantity of unserviceable victualling Stores, consisting of old Casks, Staves, Iron Hoops, Bread Bags &c. per order of the Senior Naval Officer. May be viewed during working hours until the day of Sale on application to the Store-keeper.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency, in China, under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

WM ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. Augustus Putnam Dow HALE was admitted a Partner in our firm on the 1st July 1841. LINDSAY & Co.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai, 1842.

NOTICE.—Wants a Situation as Clerk in a mercantile office, a Young Man lately arrived, who is well acquainted with mercantile business, and understands book keeping. For particulars apply at the Canton Register Office.

LOST on the Praya Grande, or on the road back of the Port St. Francisco leading to the hill A bunch of small KEYS, attached to a steel ring. A reward of $10 will be given on delivery of the Keys to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 9th June, 1842.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

MRS. FLAHERTY, 18TH ROYAL IRISH, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.

Hongkong.

HONGKONG.

TO BE LET AT HONGKONG.—A large Godown; just finished, in a central situation, with an office or dwelling house under the same roof. Apply in Macao to

WILLIAM SLOTT,

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

TO LET. — Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the rev. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground Floor of the Granite Godown, No. 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong, two rooms, with the conveniences of Pier, Buoys, &c., situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon seasons Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE NORTHLAND SOUTH AMERICAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.

Long's Hotel, Dec. 31st, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to inform you that I have purchased the North and South American Coffee House, which will be conducted by my Son, who, jointly with myself, will take every possible care to meet the Subscriber's wishes in every way, by furnishing in great variety the earliest information, by express and others se both foreign and domestic; and to strictly observe the eighth and ninth rules of their Regulations as also the sixth and twelfth.

The Hotel and Coffee Room Department will be also specially attended to the Wines will be of the highest class selected from the well known Store Cellars of Long's Hotel. I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
W. J. MARKWELL.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Beaver Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco Apply to

Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Champagne fine in 3 dozens cases; Sherry Pale, in bottle; Do. do. hdds; Brandy and Geneva do.; Pale Ale "Dorr" do., Beef in tierces, Pork in barrels; Oilman's Stores, late imports. Apply to

DALLAS & Co.

Macao, 3rd May, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in *Pipes, Hogsheads*, and *Quarter Casks*, from the well known house of KEITH & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao 20th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass Paints, and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at the *Canton Register* Office, NOTES on Chinese Grammar. By PHILO-SINENSIS. BATAVIA: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $14.

ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Allahabad, April 30th, 1842.—The governor general has received a report from major general Pollock, c. b. dated the 16th instant, announcing his arrival at Jellalabad.

The major general has thus carried into effect the orders of the government in a manner which entitles him to the highest approbation.

Receiving the command of the army at Peshawar under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, he has in the midst of new and unforeseen embarrassments and disappointments, preserved a firm mind and justly relying upon his own judgment he has at last, with equal discretion and decision accomplished the object he was directed to effect.

The governor general requests major general Pollock to accept his acknowledgements of the good service he has thus rendered to the government of India, and begs he will communicate to the gallant officers and troops under his command the entire satisfaction with which their conduct has been regarded on this occasion.

The governor general has already, in communicating the despatch from major general sir Robert Sale K. C. B., dated the 7th instant, ex-

pressed his high sense of the service of that officer and of the garrison of Jellalabad, terminating on that day by a decisive victory, which would have left nothing to desire had colonel Dennie survived to enjoy it.

The garrison of Jellalabad having on that day achieved its safety by its own prowess, and being now reunited to the army by the movements of the force under the command of major general Pollock, c. b., it remains only for the governor general to testify his opinion of the just claims of that garrison to the gratitude of the government and of their country.

The governor general is pleased to direct that the second company of the sixth battalion of artillery shall bear upon its appointments, and the fifth regiment of light cavalry upon its standards and appointments, and the thirty-fifth regiment of native infantry upon its colors and appointments, a mural crown superscribed "Jellalabad," as a memorial of the fortitude, preseverance and enterprise evinced by those several corps during the blockade of Jellalabad.

The governor general is likewise pleased, in conformity with the recommendation of his excellency the commander in chief, to direct that "an order to give additional and lasting honors to the 35th native infantry, whilst it benefits the service generally, that corps shall hereafter be made a light infantry regiment, the distinction which it is already so well acquainted with and has performed with so much zeal and spirit."

The governor general is further pleased to direct that a silver medal be made for every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and native, who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad on the seventh of April, 1842, such medals to be all similar, and to bear on one side a mural crown superscribed "Jellalabad," and on the other the words "April 7th, 1842."

The government of India will present such medal to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and native, belonging to their service, and will request the home authorities to lay before her majesty their most humble prayer that her majesty will be graciously pleased to permit the major general commanding and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in her majesty's service, who formed part of the garrison of Jellalabad, to receive and wear a medal similar to that which will be so presented to their brothers in arms.

The governor general, taking into consideration the many great privations to which the troops composing the garrison of Jellalabad were exposed during the blockade of that place, and the noble fortitude with which all such privations were borne, as well as the various losses the troops sustained, is pleased to direct that a donation of six months' batta be made to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, European and native, who composed the garrison of Jellalabad on the 7th of April, 1842.

The governor general will request his excellency the commander in chief of the army to give instruction in due time that the several corps composing the garrison of Jellalabad may, on their return to India, be received at all the stations on their route to their cantonments, by all the troops at such stations, in review order with presented arms

By order of the right honorable the governor general of India.

Signed —— T. H. Maddock,
Secretary of the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

(copy) G. A. Bushby,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Political Dept.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

Asiatic Journal for January, 1842.

The Canton papers, which are the vehicles of the opinions entertained by the foreign community of passing events, discover a kind of intoxication at success so complete. Their speculations upon the result of the war are amusing. "Our own opinion," observes the Canton Register, is, that the Manchow dynasty should be overthrown, another placed on the throne, and China thrown open to all the world; which would be infinitely preferable to governing any portion of the territory, under the present dynasty.

OUR FUTURE RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Without venturing to prognosticate what may be the conclusion of the negligence from China by the overland mail, which will appear contemporaneously with the observation we are now writing, it is but too much to expect that, under the management of Sir Henry Pottinger, our disputes with that empire will be brought to a speedy settlement. What we may be to decide, the future relations between Great Britain and China must be placed upon a more lasting, for no power to the old system would scarcely be practicable, even if its existence were not regarded by our traders as an indispensable condition; it cannot, therefore, be a useless speculation to consider what their nature and character are likely to be.

The relations which spring up between belligerent states in Europe, on the termination of hostilities, can afford no criteria applicable to a case so peculiar as the one in question. The statesmen of China can hardly form an idea of such a compact as a treaty with a European state upon terms of equality; treaties are looked upon by them in the light of acts of grace and favour vouchsafed by a paramount sovereign to his vassals or tributaries. The first obstacle which our negotiator will have to contend with, in the difficulty of establishing the principle of equality, more especially as one of the conditions upon which he is to insist is said to be the residence of a British representative at Pekine.

Supposing this obstacle overcome, that the location of a British envoy at the capital is permitted the indemnity is paid, and all restrictions upon foreign commerce are removed, a state like China, which does not comprehend the moral obligation of a treaty, will adhere to one with no longer than the force which compels its assent is present, unless precautions be taken to counteract a breach of its stipulations. The only measure to which we could have recourse for the purpose is, either the maintenance of a fleet and army upon the spot, or the occupation of a part of the territory of China. It would appear that the latter expedient is contemplated, if it be true that sir H. Pottinger is to require, as another condition sine qua non the cession of land, at different ports of the empire, whereon to erect factories. If this concession be extorted from the necessities or the fears of the emperor, it will introduce a new and important change of relations.

The jealously entertained by the government of China respecting the admission of foreigners into the country is partly institutional and partly politic. The principles upon which the administration is conducted (which is, in theory, of a patriarchal character) are opposed to a free intercourse with the people of other countries; but probably the real ground of jealousy is the apprehension that such intercourse would endanger the stability of the dynasty. If these are the sentiments of the Chinese rulers respecting foreigners generally they would be far more intensely felt towards a nation which has already appropriated to its use a large portion of Asia, by the insidious artifice of acquiring, in the first instance, bits of land for the ostensible object of erecting factories for the innocent purposes of trade. Their prudence, or their timidity, may, however, prevail upon them to give way upon this point; but a consent so yielded will afford no room for that cordiality and friendly feeling which, in European states, often succeed the bitterest contests, like the amantium ira and without which, all hope of a permanent good understanding with China must be abandoned.

The mortification experienced by a government, which assumes a superiority over all others upon the face of the globe, at being discomfited in the field and on the sea, at being humiliated in the eyes of its own subjects, and forced to capitulate with "outside barbarians" whom it affected to despise, would alone have indisposed it to enter into harmonious intercourse with us; but the occupation of its territory strikes at once at the root of Chinese institutions and of Chinese pride and prejudice. The whole artillery of intrigue, chicanery, and fraud, in which talents so highly excel; all that secret machination and open force can accomplish will be directed against us, and the British factories in China must, from necessity, become so many military posts in an enemy's country.

Now this state of things cannot fail to bring about the very result which both parties, the British and Chinese governments, from opposite considerations equally dread—namely, the acquisition and gradual extension of British dominion and political influence in China. The same cause which has impelled, and even precipitated, our India government into an onward movement, till its authority has embraced almost the whole of the vast territory between the two great rivers of Hindustan, will exert an easier and a far more rapid effect in China, a state which is colossal in its dimensions, but feeble in its organization—with a head of gold, thighs of brass, and feet of clay. The prospect is fearful, which ever way it is viewed: if the government of China be strong enough in its own resources and in the affection of the people to maintain a protracted struggle with us, the incessant drain upon our finances will neutralize every advantage to be derived from trade, if it were possible to carry on commercial transactions in such precarious circumstances; and on the other hand, if we should succeed in speedily revolutionizing an empire containing 360,000,000 of inhabitants, we shall find the readjustment of the political machine in China far less practicable than in Affghanistan, where, and at every favourable contingency, the same object is still seen in very remote and indistinct perspective.

But there is an element in the question which seems to be entirely lost sight of by those writers who urge our occupation of part of the Chinese territories, namely, the view which other Christian powers would take of such a measure. We have been so much accustomed to consider ourselves entirely absolved from such responsibility, in regard to our dealings with the powers of Asia, that, although we committed the slightest infringement by other states in the politics of the east, we are indignant if any complaint of that kind be directed against us. The other powers of Christendom have hitherto been perfectly neutral in the contest between Britain and China, for an obvious reason, namely, that we are fighting their battle at our own expense. Whatever commercial benefits shall be procured as the fruit of our costly expedition against China, will be participated by America, and those European powers whose subjects trade with China; but when we overstep the boundary line of commercial intercourse, and clothe our mercantile agents with the character of land factors; when we wrest portions of territory, however small, from the coast of China, and locate a British envoy at Pekin, the jealousy of other powers will be very naturally provoked; they must be permitted to enjoy the same privileges, or we shall have to carry on a contest with them, diplomatic or warlike. If the weakness of the Chinese court submits to such dictation, and its coasts and rivers be occupied by parties of Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, and Dutchmen, jealous of and intriguing against each other, it will be impossible for us to avoid being perpetually embroiled in conflicts either as principals or as auxiliaries. This is an imaginary event: it has been realized in India, where it was one of the prime causes of our encroachment. In China, the usurpation on our part would be more manifest the mischief to other powers more direct, the means of resistance or annoyance on their part more ready and effectual.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," observes a great moralist; "And he but naked, though locked up in steel, whose conscience with injustice is corrupted." If this be true, it may be feared that we are ill provided with this kind of panoply. Should we be involved with any christian power on the subject of Chinese politics, the origin of our quarrel with the celestial empire will necessarily undergo a scrutiny, and it is utterly impossible, however we may endeavour to impose upon ourselves, that it can bear investigation—that any impartial judge could hesitate in pronouncing a sentence of condemnation upon us. We forbear repeating the grounds of this opinion which time and reflection have confirmed. The course of events and the proceedings of the Chinese authorities (which have been in a great measure the result of the misconduct of our plenipotentiary), although they do not palliate our original offence, have changed the relative position of the parties: they have placed the Chinese government in the wrong, and given to our cause the semblance of right. If we avail ourselves of this accidental advantage, as we ought, with discretion, moderation, and humanity, without inflicting an incurable wound upon Chinese pride, and without exciting the cupidity and justifying the interposition of other nations, we may, like other offenders, not only escape punishment, where none have the power of the motive to punish but retain the profits of the offence.

It may be asked, what is the course which we should be pursued? Our decided opinion is, that all territorial acquisitions, even the acceptance of so much land as would be required for a factory at the single port of Canton, should be systematically avoided; that we should, at the risk even of ultimately losing all the fruits of our military successes, strictly confine our stipulations to a mercantile character—to the abolition of obnoxious regulations, the reduction of exhorbitant imposts, and the securing an avenue by which the representations of our merchants may reach the controlling authorities of the country. Nothing more ought to be required, if our object is merely commercial intercourse with China upon a safe and equitable footing.

The argument which, more than any other, succeeded in convincing the public mind at home of the policy of abolishing the east India company's exclusive privilege of trading with China was, that the Chinese government as well as people were really anxious for trade with us; that it was absurd to suppose it otherwise, and that our merchants required nothing more than a free access to the markets of that empire. If this argument was, like every other employed for the same specious purpose, proved fallacious; if it is now discovered that fleets and armies, factories and territorial cessions, are essential to the successful development of the free-trade principle in China, it may be as well to calculate in time whether these measures of policy be practicable, and if practicable, whether the object be worth the mighty cost and sacrifices, as well as the perils, which must accompany them. We are not yet, perhaps, too near the brink of the precipice to be able to halt securely; if we proceed further, it may not be in our power to stop should we ever so much desire it.—*Ibid.*

From the Friend of China, and Hongkong Gazette, June 16.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Chusan.

"Of the general movements of the troops, you will be officially apprised. I will, however, point out to you, one of the most remarkable features in the present state of the contest, it is the system of kidnapping, which the native authorities have adopted and carry on with much perseverance; notwithstanding the capture of many of their agents. These men, if really guilty, can hardly be said to have been treated with proper severity, many of them receiving, *as kidnappers*, a very moderate degree of corporal punishment, and being then set at liberty, to repeat their mal-practices, if they feel so inclined. The frequency of attempts at this crime, is particularly to be deplored, as it has occasionally brought the inhabitants into collision with our people, and has, more than ever, led to an extensive destruction of property, by the burning of houses, a mode of retaliation, which, though it be justifiable under certain circumstances, is to say the least of it, a most undesirable necessity to be driven to.

It is now evident that (whatever may have been our successes in the field) the persevering resistance of the Chinese government, and still more, the cautious and almost passive character which it has assumed, render the garrisons left at the three northern points of occupation, Amoy, Chinhae, and Chusan, totally inadequate to impress on the minds of the Chinese inhabitants a becoming sense of our rule and power. We are, in fact, blockaded on all hands as regards

the land side; and on the sea, we have not the means of protecting native boats from the pirates.

It will no doubt be asked in England, whether the most has been done with the very formidable naval force which has for the last nine months been on the coast of China?

The numerical strength of the land force is far too small for the important services expected from it. Still the bulk of this force has been quartered at Ningpo, in almost undisturbed inactivity, for five or six months. And what has been the result? Why nothing truly, beyond the ruin of that once flourishing city, save extorting, under the name of ransom, some thousands of dollars from such of the unfortunate inhabitants, who had not had time to remove their property; and levying a toll, amounting to a very few hundreds, upon the poor affrighted fishermen in the river.

Might not this little army have been more advantageously employed in reducing to subjection the island of Chusan; instead of leaving it in such a state, that an unarmed European cannot now at noon day walk in safety from the landing place to the south gate of Tinghae?

The withdrawal of the inhabitants too from British influence, both at Ningpo, Chinhae, and Chusan, long after these places had been occupied, is a sizeling fact, and unavoidably leads to the inquiry, has every thing been done, which might and ought to have been done, to conciliate the people, and make them feel that British rule was likely to be a blessing and not a curse?

Involved in a struggle the end of which it is impossible to foresee, the mighty consequences of which none dare prognosticate, it especially behoves us, without delay, to take an honest and fearless view of all the difficulties of our position, of whatever nature they may be, and it will be well indeed, if those who have committed errors now show themselves willing to learn wisdom by experience.

We are informed that the learned author of the "Systema Phoneticum Scripturae Sinicae" has safely arrived in his native country, and has urged on the attention of the French and English government, his proposals to publish a translation of the grand dictionary of the emperor Kang-hi. A perfect copy of the best edition of which work, we believe, he had presented to him by a much respected resident. Monsieur Callery proposes to stereotype two editions, one English and the other French. We hope he will obtain the assistance so gigantic and praiseworthy an undertaking so well merits. He has already commenced his labours, with the view to the ultimate accomplishment of his grand design. The estimated cost of this work cannot be less than 100,000 dollars, and will take at least ten years time to complete it, on the proposed plan. Monsieur Callery has selected a location on our island and hopes a few months only will elapse before he and his printers and assistants are domiciled and at work in our town.

Robberies.—On Friday night, the 3rd inst., one of the China houses of mr. Alnaek was broken into. One of the thieves was captured, as he entered the perforated wall. His three companions escaped. The prisoner was sentenced, we are told, by the chief magistrate to receive sixty lashes, or rather strokes of the bamboo; for that is the mode of inflicting legal punishments among the Chinese, and which we have adopted. The same night the godowns of messrs. Townsend & Co. were forcibly entered, and robbed of property amounting to between three and four hundred dollars in value. An unsuccessful attempt was also made on the premises of messrs. D. Wilson & Co. of Calcutta. The thieves however managed to enter the next night by means of a ladder placed at the first floor window; they abstracted property of about $ 200 value. Some cases which contained property, were found at the waterside, and it is presumed the robbers were of the same gang, which the week before came from Kowloon and attempted to force the godown of mr. Pybus. We are informed on that occasion they were completely armed *a la Chinoise*. Some of the carpenters employed on the buildings near, although aware of their intentions, did not give the alarm; alleging they dared not, for fear of the robbers, who would, they said, have then attacked them. We are glad to say that we know no instance, as at Macao, of outrages on the person as well as the property of foreign residents. We have been assured that our Kowloon visitors are no strangers at Macao; some of our friends affirm they are of the same gang, which, not long since, robbed the domiciles of almost every foreign resident there, and but a few weeks ago, forced open the treasury of an eminent firm, and undisturbed and undetected, carried away an amount in specie; which it is averred, will far exceed the aggregate amount of *all the losses* by robbery which have occurred in Hongkong *since it has been a British possession.*

Cut a.—We gather from a private letter from a gentleman on board her maj-sty's ship Conway, that that vessel arrived at Plymouth on the 2nd ult., after a tedious voyage from Macao, with part of the Canton ransom, in the shape of two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie. The Conway is the bearer also of 67 invalids from the expedition, among whom are commander Haskell, late first lieutenant of the Cruiser; lieutenants D whins and Fisher, r. n., late of the Blenheim and Herald; acting-lieutenant Simmons, late of the Blenheim; lieutenants Straubam and Daniel, of the royal marines (the former severely wounded in the left arm); mr. Richards, mate of the Sulphur; and mr. Sutherland, clerk of the Blonde. In the early part of her voyage home, the Conway had no fewer than 13 of her officers and crew from dysentery, fever, and ague, contracted during their service with the expedition; and two men who, in a state of delirium from their wounds, leaped overboard and were lost.

We regret to find that lieutenant Straubam's left arm and hand were shattered by an explosion, and that beside this wound, which is of a dangerous character, he has been totally prostrated by dysentery. Everybody must rejoice that these gallant fellows, whose lives, during their sojourn at Chusan, must have been in greater peril than those of the forces actually present at Canton and Amoy, will participate to the extent of one-half in the above-mentioned boon.—The Monthly Times, Feby. 4.

Where in the boss *above sentiment?*—ed. C.R.

Cape of Good Hope.—Capture of thirty-three slave vessels.—The following is an extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated November 9, 1841:—"Her majesty's ship Fantome returned to Simon's bay on the 24th ult., after a six month's cruise on the coast of Angola, for the suppression of the slave trade, having had the Brisk and Water Witch under her orders, during which period they have captured 33 slave vessels, and liberated 3 427 negroes; viz, Fantome, 16 vessels, and 1,341 negroes; Brisk, 10 vessels, and 1 136 negroes; and Water Witch, 9 vessels, an 1957 negroes.—Ibid.

Captain Elliot, a "... the late plenipotentiary, it is said, could clear himself from much blame were he allowed to speak out; and this wears the semblance of truth; for he is treated very cavalierly by the present government, who have confirmed his appointment to the Texas. Captain Elliot only waits the confirmment of mrs. Elliot to proceed thither.—Ibid.

Howqua.—is of three different sorts; although they are not generally particularised by the tea-dealers or brokers: viz.—*Sanchow qua*, which includes Hyson, Souchong, Bohea, &c., as well as the tea advertised by captain Piddint; *Anyhow qua*, composed of sloe, ash, willow, second hand tea-leaves, or any other vegetable rubbish; and *Nohow qua*, which falls to the lot of those who cannot get any tea at all.—Teas.

"Why don't you carry your young ones in a bag, as I do?" inquired a marsupial animal of one of the feline species. "*Non possumus omnes*," replied the cat, "we're not all 'possums."—Ibid.

CHAPOO.

22d May, 1842.

Left Ningpo on the 7th May and Chinhae on the 8th, the whole fleet anchored off "Just-in-the-way," 14th proceeded towards Chapoo or Shapoo distance about 50 or 60 miles higher up north, leaving two of H.M. brigs to guard the detachments at 140 m n of the 18th and 55th, under command of captain O'Leary H. M. 55th Foot on the citadel or Joss house hill. We reached Shapoo bay the same evening—nothing done till the 16th owing to rain. The military and naval commanders in chief, attended by several officers proceeded on the "Pylegethon" and "Nemesis" to reconnoitre the harbour and town, with the defences.

On the 17th the fleet weighed, run in, and came to, near the place of landing. The following morning at about 8 o'clock all the military landed in 3 columns—The 1st going over a range of hills about 600 feet high—the other two proceeding round at the base of the hills—the advance of the troops was covered by a heavy fire of shells from the men of war and steamers directed against the town and the breast and field works flanked by gingalls between the hills—the tops of which were to be crossed by the troops.

The fire from the shipping lasted half an hour, during which not a shot was fired by the enemy, but when the signal was made that the troops were close upon the enemy—the vessels ceased firing and our men advanced rapidly being met by about 3 or 4 000 Manchoo tartars; a desperate struggle ensued, which lasted but for a short time, and on the enemy retreating a terrible slaughter commenced; at length, finding escape cut off—they made a desperate stand—taking possession of some of the neighbouring "Joss houses"—the enemy so crowded in pushing off rather a number of our men—one "Joss house" in particular was only defended by about 200 of the tartars who had fled for refuge in it—here it is painful to relate, no quarter was given, for great colonel Tomlinson, 18th foot, fell dead with 3 shots in the neck—colonel Montgomerie, who was next in the field also to fall—himself into the saddle, fell with 3 shots—two in the back and one in the thigh; all passed out of his body, leaving him now on board with ball his bed with no less than six wounds—he is doing well. The next was Campbell, of the 55th (pay master), fell with a ball in the head—he is still alive but the shot not yet extracted, and he considered as safe; the lieuts. Reynolds and Brown, of the 49th foot, and lieut. Jodrell, of the 18th, were also wounded but not dangerously; besides these about 6 killed and 50 wounded only of the military, it is believed the navy have also suffered in some degree.

This "Joss-house" was eventually destroyed by artillery, for the infantry were fast falling from the destructive fire kept up by the enemy from inside the buildings; it was found to contain about 2,000 stand of arms all loaded—and the tartar troops only had to discharge them from the windows, loopholes and door, at our men, without the trouble of loading—eventually the whole of them were nearly killed and some taken prisoners, and the building destroyed by powder bags and field pieces.—The main city walls were escaladed and possession taken of the place by our troops, and thus fell Chapoo or Shapoo—a celebrated tartar military post.—The tartars appeared to have lived separate from the Chinese, as the encampment and the tartar town are divided by a great wall. Hundreds of women and children were found here to have been murdered on the retreat of the enemy:—this was a terrible sight—whole families might have been seen lying butchered, strangled, and poisoned—all too recently done by the hands of their own people—error and mistaken appreh-sion only of violence led to this.

Col Tomlinson's body was committed to the deep under a royal salute of minute guns from the "Cornwallis."

Sydney Free Press Price Current, April 23.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Tea.—Hyson Skin	chest.	6 0 0	7 10 0	Dull.
Hyson	½ „	2 10 0	0 0 0	Nominal.
Gunpowder	½ „	2 10 0	0 0 0	„
Bohea	chest.	ditto	0 0 0	„
Congou	„	8 10 0	0 0 0	Sales.
Souchong	½ „	Nominal.	6 0 0	Dull.
Pekoe	„	ditto	0 0 0	„
Sugar.—Manila	ton	30 0 0	0 0 0	Sales.
Java	„	0 0 0	0 0 0	Dull.

From the Colonial Observer, Price Current, April 20.

	£ s. d	£ s. d
Hyson Skin tea per chest	7 7 0	7 10 0
Hyson per quarter ditto	2 4 0	0 0 0
Gunpowder ditto	2 10 0	0 0 0
Bohea per chest	7 0 0	0 0 0
Congou ditto	8 0 0	0 0 0
Souchong per quarter chest	2 4 6	0 0 0
Pekoe ditto	2 4 0	0 0 0
Mauritius Sugar, 1st quality, per ton	32 0 0	35 0 0
Ditto, 2nd ditto, ditto	30 0 0	32 0 0
Manila 1st quality	30 0 0	32 0 0
Java ditto ditto (fine)	35 0 0	0 0 0
Manila Coffee per lb	0 0 5	0 0 9
Java ditto ditto	0 0 8	0 0 10
Manila Cigars per 1000	1 15 0	0 0 0
Manila rope assorted per cwt.	1 15 0	2 0 0
Coir ditto ditto	1 12 0	0 0 0

Gallant Conduct of a Young Midshipman.

We have been favored by an officer of the Blenheim, lately returned from China, with the particulars of the following dashing affair, an imperfect account of which appeared in the papers some time ago:—Mr. William Bancroft, volunteer of the first class on board this vessel (a boy of fourteen), had gone on shore at Chusan with a boat's crew, and, having strolled beyond the outer piquets, in company with a lad named Pratten (a writer in the captain's office) were suddenly surrounded by a considerable body of armed Chinese, who must have been lying in ambush near the place. Young Bancroft had no arms but a double-barrelled gun, and his companion was wholly unarmed. The "Celestials," it seems, notwithstanding the easy prey which they appeared to have in their hands, were resolved to proceed, at first, by way of negotiation, and end avoured to induce the boy to give up his gun. This he refused, and, on their attempting to take it by force, the young "volunteer," feeling his own life and that of his companions to be in danger, fired at the foremost of the Chinese who was about to seize him, and shot him in the neck. In the meantime, another of the Chinese had caught up Pratten, and was running away with him when young Bancroft, without hesitation, levelled his piece again and fired at the fugitive who instantly fell, and the lad was released. The other Chinese (who, probably imagined, that the gun might go on this way all the afternoon), instantly took to their heels, and were out of sight in an instant, leaving the two boys masters of the field. The gallantry and presence of mind in so young an officer were much spoken of at the time, and, as we have just said, a garbled account of the affair found its way into the English papers, giving, however, the credit of it to another, and with manifest injustice, concealing young Bancroft's name.—Court Register.

(Malta Times, February 5th 1842.)

The key to Paleronto.

It was at this period that I obtained from a friend the lectures of the reverend M. Young, and subsequently the works of that devoted man of God the late reverend I. Newton. The reading of these books, combined with other circumstances, gradually convinced me that I had been in error, and that there was not as taught by the Roman Catholic church, any real sacrifice in the Mass; but that it was received as commemorative of the one great sacrifice offered by our blessed lord on mount Calvary, for the sins of the world. I now discovered that the doctrine of the Mass, and its efficacy as taught by the Roman Catholics to deliver souls from purgatory, was delusion, and that it was imposed upon the people with

a view to obtain money from them. From this period therefore although I sustained some pecuniary loss by it, I ceased to perform daily Mass at my church, so far as I could do it without exciting the suspicion of certain portions of my flock, who occasionally attended on the week day services. I have now in my possession some money, which was sent me for the performance of private Masses, and which I could not refuse without being suspected. This money I shall now return to the persons from whom I received it, as the Masses, for which it was sent, have never been performed. Some Masses, however, required of me on more public occasions, such as last Lent and one or two periods before, I could not avoid, without laying myself open to suspicion. Since my faith in the doctrine of the Mass and transubstantiation was shaken, I have when there was necessity laid upon me to perform the former, that is, when it was unavoidable, uniformly omitted, what I considered the most objectionable parts of the service; and when on the elevation of the host, I was obliged to kneel down, it was my constant practice to address a mental prayer to god that he would, if it were idolatry, forgive this and whatever other sins might be connected with it. The difficulties which have beset my path, I have in a letter dated 31st March 1841, laid before the vicar apostolic requesting from him an early reply; but no reply has as yet reached me, and I am disposed to think that it is not his intention to notice them. There is therefore only one path left open for me to pursue. The apostle Paul has said, "If any man, or even an angel from heaven, teach any other gospel than that which Christ taught, he ought to be accursed—(verse 9, chapter 1st of Galatians) but that which the Roman Catholic church teaches, I am now fully convinced is not Christ's gospel, but another gospel, consequently the full weight of that curse must fall upon her and upon me also as long as I continued in her pale. Having arrived at this conclusion, I very naturally, as you, reverend sir, will suppose, have for some months past seriously wished to secede from her communion, but how to accomplish this was the difficulty, as the most serious obstacles appeared to stand in my way. Acting under the influence of this impression, I first began to consult with my friends as to whether there was any hope that I could be received as a minister into the protestant church. A clear conscience, and food and raiment, with a sphere of usefulness, was all that I desired. Being a duly ordained Priest, and understanding that I could as such be received into the communion of the church of England without further ordination, I first, through the medium of friends, and afterwards myself in person laid the whole of my circumstances before the lord Bishop of Calcutta, requesting to be received as a member and minister of the church of England. After waiting more than six months, during which period I have suffered no little mental anxiety—my request, I am happy to say, has at length been complied with, and I am now about to escape, I trust for ever, from those trammels in which I have been so long tied and bound.—Christian Intelligencer.

Schooner Lynx, Chusan, June 4th, 1842.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to insert in your columns, for the information of vessels bound to Chusan, the discovery of a rock on the 25th ulto. by the Lynx, whilst in company with the Harlequin. The following are the bearings:

The centre of the Boar and Cubs S. W. B. S. ¼ S.
do. do Whelps N. N. E. ¼ E.

It is nearly half way between the above islands; very small with 3 fathoms close to it, and will not be discernable unless at low water, spring tides, or with a strong southerly swell; we anchored within a half mile, but being at that time dark, the boat could not find it, and the tide in the morning answering early for our departure, deterred us from visiting it. I hope at a future period to be able to give you a more correct account of it.

I remain, sir, your's obediently,

JOHN WADE,—Master, schooner Lynx.

COMMODORE KEARNEY.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER:

Sir,—I noticed a letter in the last number of the Canton Press to commodore Kearney, signed Q, and the best answer that could perhaps be given to the writer of it, would be to make him suffer the "inconvenience" of being fired upon with ball; then, his person cut up here and there with swords and spears; then, thrashed well; then put in chains, and dragged for a day through the streets of a populous city, the people ready to take his life; put on his knees, and threatened with immediate execution; then, imprisoned with murderers; and sparingly fed on rice fit only for hogs:—after some days, let him loose, and tell him to be off, and make his best of it; and be thankful he got off with his life.

Your's truly, OBSERVER.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I is an Englishman, and one who rejoices to think he retains the feelings belonging to the nation, that now offers his humble opinion with respect to the new British settlement, Hongkong. It is with unfeigned regret he has witnessed Englishmen show a spirit of opposition to this new colony, from, no doubt, a conscientious belief of the facts they advance. Hongkong, be it remembered, is a *Free Port* and a *British Port*—advantages which ought, and will, sink many of the evils which, without doubt, that island labours under. Let British merchants take their enterprize and commercial dealings there, and most of the evils now complained of will vanish. Drains will be dug—the sickly effluvia of the paddy fields will be removed, and a respectable class of Chinese merchants be assembled; the British government, seeing a probability of this settlement possessing a considerable trade, will certainly see it to be their interest to foster and encourage it as much as possible. The probability is, that many junks trading at present to Singapore, would find it to their interest to discharge at Hongkong, where their goods would realize as much as they would at Singapore, without the risk attendant upon the voyage. While the port of Canton remains open, of course the traffic at Hongkong will always be confined; still, why not carry on a trade there in preference to a foreign port, where heavy duties and many disadvantages exist? Where British merchants conduct their business, there will the Chinese shopkeepers and other respectable Chinese assemble; it is, to my mind, a mistaken notion that those men will be deterred from fear of their own government: those people are of that enterprizing disposition that where a dollar is to be made there will they go. To judge of what Hongkong might be, by what it is, is certainly very unfair.—"Rome was not built in a day."—Is it to be expected that a respectable class of natives can reside there, when there is no business for them to transact? Another very important advantage, is, the splendid harbour; a quick, convenient, and safe communication with the shipping, is at all times a great object.

Gentlemen going to Hongkong, leaving behind them a spacious, and comfortable residence, to take up their quarters, *perhaps* with a friend in a mats-shed; or at all events in a house whose circumscribed limits and scanty furniture makes them disgusted with the place; should the weather happen to be inclement, *that* settles it; for Hongkong is certainly not comfortable on a wet day; and Macao, Macao, is the cry; Hongkong can never prosper!

No, mr. editor, if Englishmen set their faces against patronizing a British settlement—we cannot expect much from the foreigners. It cannot be denied that Hongkong has many disadvantages, but in summing up a list of them, give a kindly glance to its advantages; and, above all, remember it is an *English* settlement: and what man would not prefer the protection of his own flag, independent of the advantages to be reaped in a mercantile point of view. I speak to Englishmen with *English feelings*, others I care not for. The report the other day about the government at home having determined to make it a mere military post, appears to have been incorrect; however, it does seem that orders have come out directing economy to be observed, and not to be wondered at, I think, when there appeared to be no chance of its being patronized by British merchants; however, when the present state and prospects of the island are known in England, we shall, I dare say, see different proceedings, and with the hope that I am not completely wrong in my view, believe me, mr. editor.

Yours very truly,

A FRIEND OF HONGKONG.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

June 21st, 1842.

ERRATA in last week's supt to the C. R. 2nd col. 1st page. 8th line from the top; after the word—*a organized force* read—*can never again occur*.—2nd page, 1st col. line 31st—for 8:00—read—3:00. 32nd line—after the words, *building of*—insert—*ch.*

LATEST DATES.

England	4th March	Singapore	30th May
U. States	22nd Jany.	Java	26th May
Calcutta	12th May	Manila	10th June
Bombay	1st May	Australasia	27th April
Chusan.	5th June	Amoy	28th May

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June. ARRIVED. From

15, HARMONY, Smith, Bombay.

15, HELENA, (U. S.) *Benjamin*, Calhe.

16, ANNA ELIZA, *Butcher*, Sing. Cape and England.

16, LORD AMHERST, *Hopkins*, Sydney.

16, H. C. STMR. PROSERPINE, *J. J. Hough*, esq. R. N. lieut.-commdg. Singapore and Calcutta.

18, LOWELL, (U. S.) *Pierce*, Manila.

18, ISABELLA SEGUNDA (Sp.) ——, Manila.

19, MASEDU, *Dare*, Chusan 5th inst.

20, LINNET, *Phillip*, Chusan 5th inst.

2 , ISABELLA ROBERTSON, *Kelly*, Sing. and Calcutta.

June. SAILED For

15, LAWRENCE, *Foster*, Sydney via Manila.

15, JANE, *Lucas*, Manila.

18, H. M. S. DRUID, *H. Smith*, esq. captain, c. B. Sing. Bombay, and home.

19, SEA QUEEN, *Harsey*, Sing. and Calcutta.

20, ELEANORA, *Jackson*, London.

The CECILIA from China 3rd arrived at Singapore 9th May.

The IUVERNA was also reported in on June 21.

The GUISACHAN, Every, from China 2nd, and Singapore 22nd of March, arrived in the Hooghly, May 5.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Manila—Romancito, Singular.
For Liverpool—John Horton.
For Bombay—Harlequin.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anna Maria, Judith Allan.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Guiana, Devon, Peruvian, Chobar, Copeland, Ursula, Bella Marina, Gemini.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Burdon.
From Calcutta.—Water Witch, Red Rover, Fazul Currim, Hugh Walker, Intrepid, Alla-Lovie, Coringa Packet, Clown, Hope, Mermaid.
From Bombay.—Drongan, Charlotte, Bucephalus, England, Island Queen, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Edinburgh, Ellen, Cutch, Sir Herbert Compton, Asia, Vansittart, Charles Forbes, Salem, Helen, Agneda, Cornwallis, Earl Balcarras, Anonyma, Queen Victoria, Main, Woodman, Larkins, David Clarke, William Gillies, Lord Eldon, Pantora, Isabella, Asiatic.
From Madras.—Competitor, Bomanjee Hormasjee.
From Singapore.—Francis, Hongkong, Will Watch.

VOYAGE OF THE MASEDU.

Left Hongkong 19th March. Arrived at Namo 2nd April. Left 3rd April. Arrived at Amoy 12th April. Left 19th April. Spoke the Lynx 4th May. Arrived at Chusan 7th May. Left for Chapoo 11th May. Arrived at Chapoo 17th May. Left Chapoo 27th May. Arrived at Chusan 29th May. Left 5th June. Spoke Medusa 5th June. Passed 5 ships in company 8th June. Parted with the Linnet 12th June. Made the 2nd and 19th June. Anchored in the roads 19th June.

List of vessels arrived at St. Helena from China and Manila, days passage to, and date of sailing from St. Helena.

Jany. 29, Penang, Cummings, China Oct. 25, 96 d. London Febry. 1. Jany. 30, Litherland, Freeman, China Nov. 10, 72 d. Cork Febry. 1. Febry. 1, Fatima, Fethers, China Nov. 17, 76 d. London Nov. 2. Febry. 3, Nile, Anderson, Manila Oct. 23, 100 d. Liverpool Febry. 3. Febry 4. City of Derry, Roberts, China Oct. 19, 108 d., Cape Jany. 22, 13 d. London Febry. 6.—From the St. Helena Shipping List, Febry. 6.

Febry. 5, Greyhound, Hutchinson, China Oct. 2, 126 d. Singapore Nov. 2, 95 d. London Febry. 6. Febry. 6, Coromandel, Ryan, China, Nov. 12, 86 d., London Febry. 9. Febry. 11. Russell, (U. S.) Long. Manila Nov. 20, 83 d. Boston, Febry. 12. Febry. 11, Fortarshire, M'Carthy, China Nov. 10, 93 d., Singapore Dec. 6, 67 d., London Febry. 13. Febry. 12. Minstrel, Burton, Manila, Nov. 8, 97 d. Cork Febry. 14.—Ibid, Febry. 15

March 2, General Kyd, Jones, China Dec. 23, 69 d. London March 3.—Ibid, March 5.

The bark *Clarinda*, Gadby, arrived in port Jackson March 9, from China Oct. 10, and Singapore Dec. 12, with tea. Passengers; Messrs Stewart and Bruce.

The brig *Vesper*, Yeates, from Manila Dec. 25th, with sugar, arrived in port Jackson March 22d.

The bark *Orwell*, captain Hews, arrived in port Jackson April 9th, from China. Febry. 11th, with tea. Passenger; captain Gwynne, 18th Royal Irish regiment.

The bark *Ann Gales*, captain Gales, arrived in port Jackson from China via Mauritius, April 13, having left the latter port on Febry. 1st, with tea and sugar. Passenger; Mrs. Gales.

The schooner *Fair Barbadian*, captain Johnson, from China June 21st, and Singapore, arrived in port Jackson April 12th; sailed from Singapore Febry. 1st, with 150 tons of sugar &c. Passengers; messrs. Dunlop and Lane.

Mr. W. S. Boyd and captain Jolly, passengers in the *Mar*, from China, arrived at Southampton from Alexandria in the steamer *Montrose*, on the 2d of January.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 21st, 1842.

Since the publication of the last C. R. we have received Calcutta papers of irregular dates to May 8: Austral Asian papers to April 27th; the Singapore Free Press of June 2: per *Proserpine, Lord Amherst,* and *Gazelle.*

In the *Singapore Free Press*, of June 2 which we received this afternoon (of the 20th) there is a long quotation from the *Calcutta Englishman* of May 9, giving a circumstantial account of the murder of Shah Soojah. This important intelligence was communicated in a Persian letter, dated Caubul, April 17 (the day after gen. Pollock's division reached Jellalabad). The translation of the letter states that the Barakzye sirdars, Nawat Zeman Khan, and Zuban Khan (the Dost's brother), Osman Khan, & Ameen Oollah Khan, having together concocted a plan, went to Shah Soojah, and swore upon the koran, and thus induced the king to consent to go with an army towards Jellalabad; that the king, having sent his tents out of Caubul and made a march to Seea Sing, should there muster and review the general levies, and then march on Jellalabad. The king in strict privacy, then appointed the son of Ameen Oollah Khan, commander of his army: this appointment disgusted the Barakzye sirdars, and they then proposed to the king that they should assemble 25,000 soldiers at Caubul, while the king went out to review his army and march on Jellalabad. The king went down to Seea Sing, and the Barakzye sirdars and the rest with their forces also went forth, to be present at the muster of the army. On the first day the king mustered his army at Seea Sing, and at night returned to the Bala Hissa leaving prince Futty Jung at Seea Sing; and the same night the king sent letters for the men of Kok-i-binat, about Jellalabad, and to Khyber, and the neighbourhood of Peshawur, addressed to the Shahzad duks (Shahzadduk Mahomed Kasor, and others of the royal blood were the parties addressed).

In the morning, the king, in his dress of ceremony, in his state chair, went out of Caubul by the Shah Shaheed gate, on his march to Seea Sing; but on the road, near Shah Shaheed, Shoojahood dowlah, the son of Nawab Zeman Khan, had placed in ambush 50 Jazailchees. When the king's retinue reached the spot these Jalailchees fired on him; two balls struck him, one in the brain and one in the breast; five of the king's bearers were shot down by the volley; seven of the soldiers who formed the king's escort were also struck and fell; the king died almost immediately; Shoojahood dowlah coming up with a body of horse, stood over the king's corpse. Whatever property in jewels was about the corpse,—the crown, the girdle, &c. the sword & dagger, was plundered by them. Futty Jung escaped, through great perils, to the city, and hid himself in the fort of Mahomed Khan Beeyat. Zeman Khan, and the other chiefs, said to Mahomed Khan Beeyat—"the king was our enemy, and we slew him; now give us over the prince, as we are agreed to make him king;"—to which Mahomed Khan answered "Ye Barakzye sirdars! in swearing a solemn oath to the king and afterwards killing him, have committed a heinous crime; we of the tribes (Dodos) of Caubul were against the deed." Zeman Khan replied—"my son killed the king without my wish or consent" Mahomed Khan at night took Futty Jung out of his own fort, and lodged him with his women in the Bala Hissar; when Ameen Oollah Khan, being in the Bala Hissar with near 2000 men, placed Futty Jung on the throne and declared him king, writing letters to the Ooloos, his dependants, telling them to assemble about the Bala Hissar, and throw in supplies, while he himself prepared for action, guarding the gates with artillery: Khan Sherim and Muhmood Khan, and the Koozoollah faction form one faction, while the Barakzye sirdars and the Nawabs form the other."

"Preparations for hostilities are being made at Caubul; women and children are being sent towards Bameean, Balkh and Bokhara, and the property of merchants removed to places of safety."

Other letters from Jellalabad, dated 16th and 17th of April, quoted from the Englishman by the Singapore Free Press, are both amusing and interesting, but we have neither space nor time to transfer them to our columns:—they report that, on the arrival of the 31st foot and 6th N. I. with Dalfosse's troop of horse artillery, the whole force will remove to Gundamuk leaving 2 corps at Jellalabad, to be relieved every 15 days, on account of the unhealthiness of the place during the summer months. Supposed time of the force remaining at Jellalabad, to May 1st; supposed time of remaining in the elevated valley of Gundamuk, to the end of June; then to proceed direct to Caubul, & after levelling that city to the ground, the army proceeds to Ghuzni, Candahar, and, *viâ* the Bolan pass, to Hindostan;—every man to be withdrawn, political agencies to be established at Shikarpore and Peshawur beyond which a British force is not again to advance.

The assertion made by the *Friend of India*, of April 7, that mr. Taylor, of the late firm of messrs. Beggs, Taylor and Co., has been appointed master attendant in Calcutta, and which we transferred to our pages in the last number of the C. R. cannot be true; for the overland mail of March 4th, brought intelligence that captain Rogers, of the Indian navy, had been appointed to that office, we think on the recommendation of sir G. Cremer, K. C. B. & C. H., for his gallant services in China when in command of the Hon. Co's. armed steamer, *Atalanta*.

The editor of the C. P. has thought it beneath the dignity of himself and his Journal, to offer a word of explanation or apology for the misstatements which he made with reference to the conveyance of bullion to and from Calcutta in H. M.'s ship Calliope; or his still grosser fault of having libelled English officers in his paper of the 11th inst., as we exposed in our last number.—Now, the too easy possibility for an editor to be betrayed, sometimes into veiglid—he of the C. P. is a fine quarry.—into wrong statements, is well understood by *all classes of readers:* it is only when the mis-statements become really important, as affecting the character and honour of others, that they deserve notice: and as such, we have deemed it our duty for the honour of the *China Press*, or the *English* Press in China, to show up our Hamburg-born contemporary, in two or three late instances. He has stacitly succumbed to all our charges: yet he has not the manliness, the proper feeling, the candour, the grace to say that he has been wrong! Now, either *he* or *we* must be utterly wrong: and one of *us* must be wholly undeserving of the patronage or respect of the public.

Utrum horum mavis accipe.

The Chinese information in the last Hongkong Gazette of the 16th June, is somewhat late, as we published our translation of the same edict in the supt. to the C. R. of the 19th of April.

We shall not, in our present number, make any remarks on the letter of "An Observer;" for we expect before next week to receive some authentic communications, which may probably form the first hint, for a new farce on "the point of honour."

The quotations we have made from the Asiatic Journal, and the Hongkong Gazette will be found, in their substance, in the C. R. *passim* from Jany. 1, 1834 to June 14, 1842. We said so long ago as 1830, that,

"Could the government be persuaded to open a port in the province of Fokien to the foreign trade, its increase might then be reasonably expected, but there are slight hopes that the present Tartar-Chinese dynasty will court an approximation to Europeans, whose skill and courage must be to it a cause of jealousy and fear. * * * *

But the interference of a government commits its dignity to the attainment of the object for which it interferes.

The governments, both of England and China have hitherto committed the conduct of the trade to the peculiar care of chartered companies; for the hong may be termed a chartered company, trading for the benefit of the government and its officers.

The acts, neither of the company nor of the hong, can be said to commit their respective governments. * * * *

The care of our own interests is confessedly the reason of any trobble we may take with regard to China; and when encroachments are once made in a country like China, it is difficult to stop: the jealousy, suspicion, and fear of the natives force upon the intruders measures for their better security stronger than were first contemplated. The result is either expulsion or settlement: the policy of seeking the latter with so much ardour as to hazard the former is very doubtful. * * * *

The Chinese are not ignorant of the power of England—of its naval superiority, and its Indian sovereignty. If a fleet of men of war was to threaten their coasts they would load it with sycee silver to ensure its departure: but this behaviour would be proper for Algiers, not for England

British men of war should never go into the Chinese waters, if—

Quod docuit maximus Atlas—

the 'meteor flag of England,' and the officers of the leading monarchy of the world, the victors in a thousand battles, are not to submit to insult.

The impressiveness of the Chinese government, their institutions, manners, customs, feelings, and habits, to all external impressions; the indelible character fixed on all these by 'hoar antiquity,' form the best, though not the only answer to the advocates for an open trade, and the proof of the necessity and policy of the continuance of the company's charter. The exclusive trade of the company cannot be considered an evil, until it is proved possible to conduct a free trade in a manner equally as honourable and profitable. There are great difficulties in the way of this proof arising from causes which the writer has endeavoured to explain, and which nothing else but the government itself, grappling with the question, can lessen or remove."

98th Regiment of Foot.

Years' Serv. 48

Colonel.

Full Pay. Half Pay.

P Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. & K. C. H. *Ens.* 31 Oct. 1798; *Lieut.* and *Capt.* 25 Nov. 99; *Capt.* and *Lieut.-Col.* 12 June, 1811; *Col.* 25 July, 21; *Major-Gen.* 22 July, 30; *Col.* 98th Regt. 1 Aug. 39.

31 2 1/2 *Lieut.-Colonel.*—P Colin Campbell,[1] *Ens.* 26 May, 08; *Lieut.* 28 June, 09; *Capt.* 9 Nov. 18; *Major*, p 26 Nov. 25; *Lieut.-Col.* p 28 Oct. 32.

17 2 1/2 *Majors.*—Arthur Charles Gregory, *Ens.* p 24 Oct. 21; *Lieut.* p 1 Oct. 25; *Capt.* p 18 Aug. 26; *Major*, p 18 Oct. 31.

17 7 1/2 Henry Eyre, *Ens.* p 28 Aug. 17; *Lieut.* p 20 April, 28; *Capt.* p 3 April 28; *Major*, p 17 Feb. 37.

		Captains.	Ensign.	Lieut.	Captain.	Brev.-Maj.
21	6 1/2	William Roberts	14 Apr. 14	7 Apr. 25	p 18 Oct. 31	
26	13	Peter Tripp[2]	p 2 Sept. 02	p 3 Sept. 03	p 6 Nov. 05	12 Aug. 19
16	0	Thos. Maitland Edwards	8 Apr. 25	p 3 Apr. 28	p 14 Dec. 32	
15	0	William Edie	p 14 Jan. 26	p 18 Oct. 31	p 29 Nov. 33	
16	0	William Wallace	8 Apr. 25	26 Oct. 27	p 22 Sept. 37	
12	0	Henry Darley	p 24 Sept. 29	26 Oct. 32	p 25 July 37	
9	0	Chas. Rich. Ilderton	p 22 June 32	p 32 Jan. 35	p 4 Oct 39	
10	0	Michael Gavin	p 2 Dec. 31	p 28 June 36	p 29 Nov. 39	
8	0	Samuel Wm. Russell	p 1 Feb. 33	9 Feb. 37	p 29 May 40	
24	5 1/2	Joseph Curtin	14 Sept. 15	8 April 25	18 July 35	
	0	Lieutenants.				
22	0	Jas. Bell Kingsley	10 Nov. 13	9 Nov 14		
8	0	Jas. C. Alex. Dunbar	p 29 Nov. 33	p 22 Sept. 37		
8	0	Thos. Chas. Ormsby	p 22 Mar. 33	20 Oct. 37		
6	0	Fred. Amelius Whimper	p 23 Jan. 35	p 23 Mar. 38		
6	0	Thos. Henton Lovett	p 5 June 35	p 27 Apr. 38		
5	0	Daniel Rainier	p 4 Mar. 36	p 11 May 38		
5	0	John Morton Jeffery	p 28 June 36	p 22 June 38		
4	0	E. J. Nixon	p 17 Feb. 37	p 26 Apr. 39		
4	0	Edmund Haythorne	12 May 37	p 4 Oct. 39		
4	0	Chas. Edward Synge	p 22 Sept. 37	p 29 Nov. 39		
6	0	William Coates	p 6 Feb. 35	23 Oct. 39		
3	0	Stephen Edw. Colby	p 22 June 38	p 29 Jan. 41		
3	0	John Montresor	14 Dec. 38	p 12 Mar. 41		
		Ensigns.				
2	0	Francis Grantham	p 26 Apr. 39			
2	0	Charles Colby	p 30 Aug. 39			
2	0	Willoughby Har. Carter	p 4 Oct. 39			
2	0	John Alfred Street	p 29 Nov 39			
1	0	Phineas Fowke Hussey	p 29 May 40			
1	0	James Hill Albouy	p 10 Apr. 40			
1	0	Francis Peyton	p 29 Jan 41			
1	0	Henry Dallas	p 12 Mar. 41			

25 7 *Paymaster.*—Edward Hunter, 27 Mar. 40; *Ens.* 13 July, 09; *Lieut.* 11 Aug. 13; *Capt.* 18 May, 38.

8 0 *Adjutant.*—T. C. Ormsby, *(Lieut.)* 22 March, 39.

3 0 *Quarter-Master.*—James Fagan, 19 Jan. 38

16 0 *Surgeon.*—Mich. Bardin, 29 Dec. 30; *Assist.-Sur.* 3 Aug. 26; *Hos. A.* 24 Nov. 25.

2 0 *Assistant-Surgeon.*—Edwin Adolphus, M. D. 20 Sept. 39.

Facings White.—*Agent*, Messrs. Cox & Co.

[Returned from the Cape of Good Hope, June, 1837.]

[1] Col. Campbell's services:—battle of Vimeira; advance and retreat of the army in Spain, and battle of Corunna. Expedition to Zealand. Peninsula, from Dec. 1809 to Jan. 1814, including the battle of Barrosa; defence of Tarifa; expedition for the relief of Tarragona; affairs of Posts in the valley of Malaga; affair at Osma; battle of Vittoria; siege of San Sebastian, and assault of the outworks 17th July, and body of the fortress 25th July, 1813; on these assaults led the columns of attack. Passage of the Bidassoa and assault of the intrenched position on that river. Received two severe wounds at the assault of San Sebastian, one through the right hip, and one through the left thigh. Severely wounded at the assault of the intrenched position on the Bidassoa by a musket shot through the right thigh.

[2] Col. Tripp served at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1809. Brevet Lieut.-Col. 28 June, 23.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CHINA, THURSDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1842.

The most important and interesting news conveyed in the April mail, are the imposition of an income tax of 7½d. in the pound, or nearly, 3 per cent. (*vide* sir R. Peel's speech on the budget, copied from the *Atlas* of March 12th), and the division on mr. Lindsay's motion respecting the appropriation of part of the Canton ransom, for the indemnification of the surrenderers of opium, under captain Elliot's circular of March 27, 1839.

London papers per H. M's. ship Vindictive, were kindly lent to us by a friend, on tuesday evening, and considerable extracts from them were already set up before we received the Singapore Free Press extra of the 11st inst. We were consequently obliged to direct great part of that matter to be distributed, & republish the most important parts of the April mail: this necessity has delayed the publication of our *extra* until to day.

We must notice that mr. Goulbourn confounds the "*momentous circular*" issued by captain Elliot between 6 and 7 A. M. on the 27th of March 1839, with the *bargain* captain Elliot made with messrs Dent & Co. for the purchase of 500 chests of opium per *Emily Jane*. The chancellor of the exchequer, "denies that the public faith was pledged; captain Elliot *had been persuaded by the* URGENCY *of the merchants, his fellow captives, to give the* ASSURANCE NOW RELIED ON. *But the late ministers*, by refusing payment of the BILLS drawn on THAT ASSURANCE, had evinced that they did not consider IT absolutely binding on the government of this country."

Now this is altogether an erroneous, if not a false, statement: and it is utterly inexplicable and surprising that the chancellor of the exchequer should fall into such blunders, or, in his place in the house of commons, calmly and gravely utter such mistatements. So far from the merchants having urged captain Elliot to give such ASSURANCE, not one of them, with the exception of messrs. Inglis and Braine knew that such a document had been drafted until, to their great astonishment, they were called from their beds at 7 o'clock in the morning of March 27th to hear it read.

And mr. Inglis had, on the previous night, pointedly warned captain Elliot on the great importance of the step he was about to take, and recommended him to calm his agitated spirits by a soothing night's slumber, before he sent the *assurance* into circulation. (*vide* mr Inglis's evidence; and captain Elliot's letters to the treasury informing their lordships of his having been obliged to draw treasury bills in favour of messrs. Dent & Co.)

All the officers in the East India company's service (excepting those above the rank of lieutenant-colonel) at present at home on furlough have received instructions from the India house to prepare to return "forthwith" to their respective corps, in consequence of the disastrous intelligence from Cabool. Those on sick-leave who have been twelve months at home are also included in this order, provided, of course, their health be sufficiently re-established to resume the active duties of their profession—a medical certificate being required to entitle an officer to exemption on the ground of ill health.—Straits Mes. Extr., June 10.

LATEST EUROPE NEWS.

(From the London Mail, April 6)

We learn, upon undoubted authority, that his royal highness prince Albert will be the new lord Warden of the stannaries. The marquis of Hertford, who was last in possession of that office, and by whose demise the vacancy is created, had the dignity and emoluments conferred upon him by his majesty king George the fourth.

The prime minister has now four garters at his disposal, caused by the deaths of the Earl of Westmoreland, and duke of Cleveland, the marquis of Hertford, and the duke of Norfolk. So many vacancies at the same time are scarcely upon record.

The bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has had another severe attack of illness. His lordship was in great danger for some time, and still remains extremely unwell.

The Earl and countess of Elgin intend to embark on board one of the west India mails packet steamer, at Southampton for the seat of his lordship's government at Jamaica. Broom hall, the family seat in Fifeshire, will be closed during his lordship's absence abroad.

The Western Times says that lord Rolle who is in his 93rd year, lies at the point of death.

Precis of Miscellaneous Events. March 11th —A hurricane of unexampled violence visited the metropolis on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th.

CHINA OPIUM. — March 17.—Mr. Lindsay brought under attention the claims of the merchants who, on the faith of capt. Elliot's assurance, had surrendered the opium prohibited by the government of China. He thought that the honour of the country was pledged for compensation to them to the extent of the sum received for the ransom of Canton after deduction of the captors' allowance.

Sir G. Staunton seconded the motion, and pointed out the serious loss sustained by these merchants, most of them Indian merchants, and some of whom had committed suicide, driven to desperation. He contended that the government was bound in honour and good faith to make compensation.

Sir G. Larpent took a similar view, and hoped that no circumstances of financial difficulty would prevent government from doing justice to the sufferers.

Sir C. Napier spoke in excuse of capt. Elliot's conduct, and argued, that as he was in confinement, his undertaking was invalid, and ought not to have been acted upon by the opium dealers.

Mr. Goulburn denied that the public faith was pledged. Captain Elliot had been persuaded by the urgency of the merchants, his fellow captives, to give the assurance now relied on. But the late ministers, by refusing payment of the bills drawn on that assurance, had evinced that they did not consider it absolutely binding on the government of this country. Lord Palmerston had, indeed, stated to the house, in enumerating the objects of the war, that one of them was eventual compensation to the merchants; but there was no lien on any particular sum which might be obtained during the progress of hostilities. The claim to that compensation would not arise till the termination of the war, and the successful issue of that war would be mainly dependent on its vigorous prosecution; in which view it was necessary to apply the fund to the purposes of the contest itself. The compensation could come only out of the fund which might be ultimately recovered, not as the ransom of a particular town, but generally from the Chinese government, as the final settlement betwen that empire and this. And when the season for the claims should arrive, he believed that it would be found that the demands of the merchants had been inflamed very far indeed beyond the amounts which in equity they were entitled to expect.

Lord Palmerston, though he considered the claimants as having no specific lien upon this particular money, and indeed no claim for any precise and liquidated sum, yet thought that, in point of expediency, the government would do well to concede the present request.

Mr. M. Philips and mr. Jardine pleaded for the claimants, as did also mr. J. A. Smith, who protested against the principle understood by him to be contemplated by mr. Goulburn, that out of any fund which might be recovered from the Chinese government, the costs of the expedition were to be defrayed in priority to the losses of the merchants.

Mr. C. W. Wynn admitted that, in strictness of law, the demand was not enforceable at this moment, but contended that there was some equity for an early advance.

Sir R. Peel said, that the argument now advanced in favour of these claims would go the full length of making it incumbent on the British government to pay the whole, and take their chance of repaying themselves by the proceeds of the war. The late ministry, the employers of captain Elliot, had, by refusing payment of his bills, proved their own opinion that the British government was not under an obligation to pay them. And, indeed, captain Elliot, when he issued the assurance, was avowedly and notoriously under duress. If justice required, that this indemnity should be given at once and without inquiry, let the money now recovered be voted by the British parliament for that purpose. But if the ultimate settlement with China was the fund from which the claims must be defrayed, and if inquiry must properly precede distribution, then the sum thus obtained in the progress of the war was most fitly applied to the immediate prosecution of it.

Lord J. Russell considered that there was here some ground of equity, because the sum in question was one of the fruits of the war. But he suggested to mr. Lindsay, that perhaps he would do more for his object by leaving the matter in the hands of the government than by pressing this motion to a division.

Mr. Lindsay would willingly give way, if fair hopes were held out by the treasury to those in whose behalf he was pleading.

Sir R. Peel declined to give any assurance that might possibly mislead; and mr. Lindsay, therefore, persevered to a division; upon which his motion was defeated by a majority, of 87 against 37.

PORTUGAL.—The accouchement of the queen took place on the 14th march, when her majesty gave birth to an infant prince. Commercial affairs, we are sorry to say, partake of the prevalent gloom. A reduction in the salaries of all public employés has been one of the first steps, in entering into office, of the minister of finance. The opening of the cortes, which was arranged should take place on the 10th june next, has, by virtue of the queen's decree, been postponed till the 10th of the month following.

The duke of Terceira has formed an administration, of which Costa Cabral is minister of the inferior.

RUSSIA.—The Times reaffirms all that it before stated respecting the habits and manners of certain members of the imperial family, and the projected departure of the consort of the crown prince from St. Petersburgh for Munich.

A military revolt recently took place at St. Petersburgh. The emperor, it is said, hastened to proceed in person to the barracks of the regiment which had mutinied, and had nearly succeeded in bringing the men back to a sense of their duty; represented to them, in impressive terms, the criminality of their proceedings, when an officer stepped forward to seize him. His majesty killed the rebel and withdrew seeing that there were no hopes of prevailing by milder means on the misled soldiers. The barracks were immediately attacked, a great part of the rebels fell with arms in their hands, and the rest were sent to Siberia the same day.

Intelligence has been received to the effect that the Circassians had taken advantage of the mildness of the winter to make inroads on the Russian territory beyond the Kuban and Caucasus.

AMERICA.—We have accounts from America to the 15th of March.

With respect to the Creole affair, the senators appeared to the perfectly satisfied with the instructions given by mr. Webster to mr. Everett, the United States' minister, in London, and the arguments with which the demand for redress is supported. Mr. Webster's letter, which places this unpleasant subject in no new light, concludes thus—"In all your communications with her majesty's government, you will seek to impress it with the a full conviction of the dangerous importance to the peace of the two countries of occurrences of this kind, and the delicate nature of the questions to which they give rise."

The house of representatives had received from the president a special message. It related to the financial embarrassments of the country. It set forth the condition of the treasury; the impossibility of meeting the demands on it; the pressing wants of the navy, army, &c. and suggested the necessity, as the exchequer bill would not pass, and as the government would have no means of anticipating the revenue or postponing debts of speedy provision being made by law for the extension and increase of the loan, or for authority to issue treasury notes to the extent of the emergency. The secretary of the treasury, in his statement of the means of the treasury on the 1st of march, accompanying the message, estimates the total expenditure for the current 3 months at 9,547,040.00 dollars, and the deficiency of estimated means at 3,234,687.47 dollars.

After a brief debate the consideration of the subject was postponed.

A second message was at the same time received from the president, who had also sent a copy of it to the senate. It related to the international relations of the United States with Great Britain, and stated the fact of the arrest of Mc Leod, in the state of New York, on the charge of aiding in burning the Caroline. The president suggested to congress the adoption of some suitable legislative provision "for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as might arise in state courts involving national questions, or questions touching the faithful observance and discharge of the international obligations of the United States, from such state tribunal to the federal judiciary.

CANADA.—The new gov.-gen. of Canada appears to be well received, from an impression that prevails that he will discourage and soothe down policital asperities. The Canadian parliament was not expected to meet until April. The river below Niagara Falls blocked up entirely with the down coming rocks of ice, and the water, at the last dates, had risen fifty feet above the usual level.

OBITUARY.—Suicide of the earl of Munster.—We regret extremely to announce the melancholy death of lord Munster, who terminated has existence on the 20th March, by shooting himself through the head. For some short time previous his lordship had betrayed a slight depression of spirits, which become painfully aggravated on the receipt of recent news from India, since which time he had exhibited great irritation and depression, and was especially excited respecting the fate of the ladies reported to be captured at Cabool. On the 17th, however, he attended in the House of Peers, but on the morning of the 20th he became so much worse that he was seen by Dr. Chambers and Mr. Hamilton, who at once "declared he was going mad," but did not feel it necessary to place him in restraint, as he had not committed "any obvious overt act of insanity." At about 11 o'clock his lordship retired to his dressing-room, and what subsequently transpired may be collected from the evidence of R. D. Smith, footman to the deceased, who said: Last night, about half-past eleven o'clock, I was undressing, when I heard very distinctly the report of a pistol. The library bell rang immediately afterwards, and his lordship came out, and called out "Robert, Robert!" and I said, "I am coming." Then his lordship called out twice, "Miller, Miller! I have shot my hand." His lordship came into the pantry, immediately afterwards desiring me to go and fetch mr. Hamilton, the surgeon, adding, "I have have met with an accident, and shot my hand." He then said, "Robert show me a light," and I followed his lordship up stairs to the library with a candle in my hand, and found him at the library table near where a pistol was placed. He was in his dressingown, and he then told me again to go immediately for mr. Hamilton. His right hand was completely covered with blood. I immediately ran down stairs to tell mr. Miller, his lordship's valet, that he had shot himself, and just as I got to the bottom, I heard another report. I, Miller, and the under butler, ran up into the library, and there we found his lordship lying as he is now, on his right side, with his face shattered to pieces. I saw a pistol lying on the floor near his right hand. His lordship died immediately afterwards. I have not the least doubt at all but that death was caused by an act of his own hand. When after the first report I took the candle into the library, his lordship said, "I have done a pretty thing for myself by playing with pistols."

Mr. Hamilton: In consequence of having been sent for, about half-past eleven on Sunday night, I attended immediately, and found his lordship dead. I inspected the body, and found the roof of the mouth severely shattered, and the base of all the back and upper part of the head extensively fractured, which appeared to me to be the effect of a gunshot wound. There is a wound in the right hand, in the external part of which a ball has lodged and is there now. I think the last shot was fired with his left hand, as his lordship's right hand was very much crippled. The last ball fired appeared to have passed behind his lordship's eyes, and I think the muzzle of the pistol must have been introduced, pointing upwards, into deceased's mouth.

The late earl was a privy councilitor, governor, captain, constable, and lieutenant of Windsor castle, colonel in the 1st Tower Hamlets Militia, and a commissioner of the royal military college and royal military asylum, and knight grand cross of the order of Frederick of Wurtemberg, president of the Asiatic society, and fellow of the roval society.

Lieut.-gen. Shrapnel expired a few days since at Southampton. This gallant officer, shortly after the seige of Gibraltar, invented the case shot, a destructive engine of war used by the royal artillery.

Among other deaths we find those announced of mr. Howard, of Corby castle; Archdeacon Singleton; mr. C. Clark the eminent sculptor; and the rev. Cæsar Otway, well known for his publish work on Ireland.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Our latest advices from India are—

China 13th Decr.	Madras 23rd Jany.
Calcutta 22nd Jany.	Bombay 1st Feby.

The Telegraphic dispatch announcing the assassination of sir W. H. Macnaghten reached London, by extraordinary express from Paris, at 2 A. M., on the 8th March. The letters and papers from India *via* Marseilles were delivered in London on the 8th and those *via* Falmouth on 15th March.

At a court of directors held on the 30th of March, sir George Arthur, bart., K. C. H., was appointed governor of the presidency of Bombay.

We believe that nothing has yet been positively demined upon respecting the future governor of Madras? There is some reason to think that either sir R. Jenkins nor the right hon. Henry Ellis will be the successful candidate.

W J. Eastwick, esq., of the Bombay service, has announced himself a candidate for the East India direction.

COMMERCIAL.—We regret extremely to announce the failure of the long established and highly respectable firm of Forman and Henderson. Their liabilities are estimated at 100 000*l*.

The eminent firms of Acramans, Morgan, and Co., and of D. E. and A. Acraman, of Bristol, have determined on calling their creditors together. An excessive outlay of capital, beyond the means of the parties, more particularly in machinery and shipbuilding, is said to have been the immediate cause of the stoppage. At their own request a examination into the state of their affairs has been going on for some days past, which is said to report very favourably of the final issue.

CHINA OPIUM.—Much interest is felt among a large closs of merchants and traders in the city in the motion in the house of commons by mr. Lindsay, on the subject of compensation to the holders of opium delivered up in 1839 to be destroyed by the Chinese, on the assurance of captain Elliot, in the name of the British government, that they would be indemnified against all loss thereby sustained. Coupling this case with the matter of the repudiated exchequer-bills, to which it bears some sort of analogy, people really begin here to apprehend that it is intended to establish some principle (or non-principle!) of responsibility, where the government is concerned, wholly different from that which attaches to individuals, who are usually bound by, and suffer for, the acts of their servants, and to leave the sufferers to the ruin that awaits them, without that remedy in an appeal to law or equity which between man and man is always available. Nothing can be more immoral, to leave legal justice for a moment out of consideration, than the adoption of such a rule, for in proportion to the mere power of resisting just claims which the government possesses, in such cases as these, should be the disposition to do what is right, and to make compensation spontaneously. The consequences of a successful resistance in the two descriptions of claims referred to must have the effect hereafter of rendering all employment of government responsibility a mockery, and may have important political consequences far beyond the saving produced by such successful resistance; and this should have weight, though none is allowed to honour and justice. A British agent must become in all cases of the kind a mere cipher, or rather a man to be shunned as leading on innocent and confiding persons to their ruin.—*Times*

A deputation of the East India and China Association have had an interview with the president of the board of trade to call attention to the particular case of the merchants who had imported foreign coffee, on shipping and re-shipping at a British possession in their route, and thus subjecting themselves to the duty of 9d. instead of 1s. per lb. Under the new scale of duties reducing the impost on all foreign coffee, without distinction, to 8d., these persons find they have no protection against the direct importers of foreign coffee, but are, in fact, in a worse position, as they have been subject to additional expense by the circuitous route, and have also paid a higher price for their coffee, under the impression that the protection under which they purchased it was to continue. The merchants suggest that this coffee, which is already in bond, shall be admitted at 6d. This would by no means extend to a permanent alteration of the proposed scale, which it appears some, who have wished for three rates of duty, have endeavoured to effect, but without success.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—Report says that her majesty has it in contemplation to raise to the Peerage, among other distinguished admirals, sir R. Stopford, sir G. Cockburn, and sir E. Codrington.

The Vindictive, 50, capt. J. T. Nicholas, with the flag of sir T. Cochrane, sailed from Portsmouth on 15th March. She is a splendid frigate, and has an excellent ship's company, who were only eight or nine days from the time she left the dock in rigging her out from stem to stern. She has a powerful armament of 40 long guns, carrying 32lbs. shot, and 10 long 68's, mounting altogether 52 guns. Her bows are peculiarly built, so that she can fire a battery of six guns right ahead.

Two large American frigates are hastening their equipment, it is understood for the East Indies.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—Sir G. Arthur, the newly appointed governor of Bombay, will proceed to India by the overland mail of next month.

It is said that lieut.-general sir Benjamin D'Urban will go to India as commander in chief.

There has been a report that the court of directors have come to the determination of abandoning the present system of advancing upon Indian produce, in consequence of immense losses sustained by this description of business. It is probable the state of affairs in India may occasion a very considerable diminution of the amount advanced; but we can safely state, that there is no present intention of abandoning the advance system altogether, nor was it be considered fair to do so, otherwise than by a very gradual process of reduction.

Considering that the present aspect of public affairs would justify such a step, her majesty's

government have again strongly urged an extensive augmentation of the Indian army, which has been backed by a letter from the duke of Willington, stating his own opinions on the subject. This matter was fully discussed at a recent meeting of the court of directors, when it was determined to forward a dispatch to the governor general ordering the addition of a company or troop to every regiment in the service, which will give a lieutenant to each corps. * The patronage for this augmentation will be taken up in June, that recently taken up being merely in anticipation of losses sustained in Affghanistan.

The East India and China Association has again endeavoured to induce the government to make Southampton the port for the despatch and arrival of the India mails via Egypt and Gibraltal, but without success. A public meeting for the consideration of this subject is to be held in the course of a few days.

The heads of one hundred and sixty firms in the city have petitioned sir Robert Peel against the reduction of the duty on coffee, and have suggested a scale of their own. Instead of the present duty of 6d per pound on British plantation coffee, they propose 3d; instead of 9d on Mysore coffee, 3d; instead of 9d on coffee imported from British port "within the limits of the East India company's charter," without a certificate of growth 4½d; instead of 1s 3d on all foreign coffee direct 7½d.

Messrs. Acraman, Morgan and Co., have been allowed by their creditors to complete existing contracts to 31st December, and to wind up the concern under the inspection of five gentlemen named.

It is now stated that the 58th and 61st regts. will positively go to India.

Very active exertions are in progress at the east India house, and at the horse guards, to forward, without delay, troops to reinforce the army in Affghanistan, to the extent of 10,000 men.

Tea.—The intelligence received on the 10th ult. by the Indian Overland Mail, by which it seemed not improbable that hostilities might again be renewed at Canton, gave for a few days increased firmness to the tea market, and east India company's Congou, previously quoted 1s 11½d a 1s 11½d, money, was sold at 2s for immediate payment, and at 2s 0½d with two months' prompt. Little however was then done in free-trade imports, the dealers being deterred from extending their operations by the announcement of public sales to be held in the two succeeding weeks comprising the large quantity of 52,000 packages. At the first series, on the 15th and 16th March, prices generally were rather lower, the reduction being to the greater extent in green descriptions: and at the second, brought forward at the commencement of last week, these kinds, of which the proportion offered was unusually heavy (18,000 packages out of 34,000), experienced a further decline, whilst black teas maintained the previous value: the latest price being for Canton Bohea 1s 6½d a 1s 6¾d; fair common Congou 1s 10½d a 1s 10¾d, middling 1s 11d a 1s 11½d, good 1s 11½d a 2s 1½d, fine 2s 3d a 2s 3½d, Pekoe flavored 2s 5½d a 2s 5¾d; very ordinary to fine scented Pouchong 1s 2d a 2s 2d; good Souchong 2s a 2s 6d, fine 2s 10d a 3s 1d; fair flowery Pekoe 3s 1½d a 3s 2d; Caper, in chests, 1s 8½d a 1s 8¾d, in boxes, 1s 10½d a 1s 10¾d; good to fine scented Orange Pekoe 2s 9½d a 2s 10d; very ordinary to ordinary Twankay 1s 9d a 1s 9½d, common 1s 9½d a 1s 9¾d, good 1s 10½d a 1s 10¾d, fine 2s 1½d a 2s 2d; common Hyson Skin 1s 9½d a 1s 9¾d, good and fine 1s 10d a 2s 3d; common Hyson 2s 3½d a 2s 6d, fair to good 2s 6½d a 2s 10d, fine 3s 5d a 5s; common Young Hyson 2s 4d a 2s 6½, good and fine 2s 6d a 4s 1d; middling to fine Imperial 2s 5d a 2s 10d; good to fine Gunpowder 3s a 4s 2d. Canton kind 2s 4d. Yesterday a public sale of 4000 packages went off without material alteration, excepting in common to good Congou, prices of which were in some instances ¼d a ½d lower, and we now quote a decline since 2d ult. of ½d a 1d in common to good Congou, 1d in Pouchong, 3d in Orange Pekoe, ½d a 1d in common to good Twankay, and 1d a 2d in fine, ½d a 1d in Hyson Skin, 3d a 4d in common to good Hyson, 1d a 2d in Young Hyson, and 4d a 5d in Imperial and Gunpowder. At these reduced rates there has been a fair demand, the quality realised in the sales now referred to amounting to about 30,000 packages. East India company's Congou is quoted at 1s 11d money.

The imports to London during the first 3 months of 1842 (exclusive of some recent arrivals not yet brought to account) has been 6,600,000 lbs. against 4,000,000 lbs. in the same period of 1841: the deliveries have amounted to 8,500,000 lbs. against 8,600 000 lbs., and the present stock comprises 27,900,000 lbs. (24,450,000 blacs, 6,450,000 green), against 33,500 000 at 1st April 1841, of which 25,250,000 were black and 8,250,000 green. No alteration is proposed in the duty on tea.

Cassia lignea.—There has been a good demand for cassia lignea in the early part of last month, and 150 chests then offered found buyers at a gradual advance of 3s a 4s on the quotations at 2d ult., coarse having brought 83s a 83s 6d, middling 89s a 89s 6d, good 90s a 91s. Little has since been done, but the market continues steady.

In Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace or Nutmegs, there is no alteration to notice, 5 chests unassorted Bencoolen Nutmegs offered in public sale, were withdrawn at 3s 6d a 4s 8d.

Tortoise-shell.—60 chests imported from Singapore, was offered by auction last week, of which only a few chests found buyers from 19s a 20s for middling unsorted, the remainder being taken in from 17s a 22s.

Mother o'pearl shells.—160 baskets fair, were partly sold at full prices, from 54s a 54s 6d.

Drugs.—Camphor is held generally at £20, but some parcels having arrived there is no demand at this price, and nothing worthy of notice has been done. Dragon's blood continues in little demand, and of 27 cases, at auction, fine quality, in small reeds, was taken in at £9, with good, in large reeds, from £5 a £5 2s 6d.

Hemp.—The stock of Manila is wholly in second hands, and the sales have been limited at the quotations.

Camphor, China, £20 per cwt.
Batavia, £23 per cwt.
Galanga Root, £1-5 a 1-10 per cwt.
Gum Benjamin, 1st, £35 a 46 per cwt.
2nd £9 a 33 per cwt.
3rd, £5-5 a 8-5 per cwt.
4th, £3 a 5 per cwt.
Gamboge, fine, £19 a 20 per cwt.
ord. to good, £9 a 18-10 per cwt.
Hemp, Manila, £24 a 25 per cwt.
Mother o'Pearl Shells, Manila 50s a54s p.cwt.
Singapore, 66s a 70s per cwt.
Rhubarb, common round, 4s a 7s per lb.
Dutch trimmed, 5s a 8s 6d per lb.
Tea, Bohea, Canton, 1s 6d a 1s 7d per lb.
Fokien, 1s 8¾d a 1s 9d per lb.
Congou, common, 1s 9d a 1s 10d per lb.
middling to fine, 1s 10½d a 2s 6d per lb.
Campoi, 1s 10d per lb.
Souchong, 1s 10d a 4s per lb.
Pouchong, 1s 1d a 2s 2d per lb.
Caper, 1s 9d a 2s per lb.
Pekoe, flowery, 2s 6d a 4s per lb.
Orange, 2s a 3s per lb.
Twankay, 1s 9d a 2s 3d per lb.
Hyson Skin, 1s 7d a 2s 4d per lb.
Hyson common, 2s 3d a 2s 6d per lb.
Middling to fine, 2s 7d a 5s per lb.
Imperial, 2s 2d a 4s per lb.
Gunpowder, 2s 4d a 5s 3d per lb.
Tortoise-shell, Singapore, 10s a 26s per lb.
Manila, 6s a 24s per lb.
Turmeric, China, 18s a 24s per cwt.
Java, 8s a 20s per cwt.

Arrivals from China.—31st March, Blakely, and Fatima, 1st April, city of Derry. From Manila.—1st April, Edina.

DIED.—April 4th. At his residence, Fitzroy square, in his 84th year, Daniel Beale, esq., eldest brother of the late Thomas Beale, esq., of Macao.

Passage of h. m.'s ship *Vindictive* 52, T. Toup Nicolas, esq., C. B. R. N. captain, from *Torbay* to *Hongkong*, 1842.

The *Vindictive* left *Torbay* on the 21st of March; arrived at *Madeira* in four days and a half, and at Porto Praya, St. Jago, in ten days from England, where she remained nearly two days and a half, watering. She crossed the line on the night of the 8th of April, passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope in lat. 38°. 30'., early on the morning of the 3d of May, and passed within half gunshot of the S. E. end of the island of Amsterdam on the 14th of June, being just eleven days only from the meridian of the Cape, a distance *nearly three thousand miles!*

After leaving Amsterdam she unfortunately met a gale of wind from the N. N. E., which delayed her several days, and took her within 400 miles of the coast of New Holland, and she could with ease have reached Swan river within sixty days from England, the gale having been directly fair for it.

She arrived off Java head on the 30th of May, just 70 days from England. In the strait of Sunda she was unfortunately becalmed six days, and did not arrive at Anjer until the 5th of June, where she remained one day, watering, and she anchored in *Hongkong* bay on Sunday morning the 19th of June, being her *ninetieth* day from Torbay, upwards of three of which she was at anchor: thus having completed the voyage in less than 87 days under sail.

The Vindictive was originally a 74, but was never at sea as such, having been altered to a frigate on *the plan of Mr. Blake*, the present master shipwright of Portsmouth dockyard, above nine years ago; and strange to tell, for *reasons which remain to be explained*, she was never commissioned until the end of last year; soon captain Nicolas, at his urgent request, was removed to her from the Belleisle, 74, which he had before commanded in the mediterranean fleet and on the coast of Ireland.

Rear-admiral sir Thomas Cochrane, whose flag she has brought out, captain Nicolas, and, indeed, every officer in the ship, are enthusiastic in her praise, and they all unanimously agree in stating that she has every good quality, and *not one fault!* She frequently ran 296 miles in the 24 hours, and once or twice, it is said, above 300 miles. She is a beautiful ship, and amongst her other matchless qualities is that of being enabled to fire six long sixty-eight pounders *right ahead*, and six right astern on a line with her keel; and the shot from her bow guns will cross each of other at the distance of 100 *yards* from the ship.

We have been informed from Canton that a chop of tea, going down to the *Bengalee*, has been lost on the barrier between Canton and Whampoa.

We learn from letters, dated Canton 19th inst., that *Howqua* had sent round a notice to the foreigners in Canton, warning them against drinking spring water, and stating that the Hoonam soldiers had poisoned the wells at the back of the city, whence the foreigners draw their water for domestic purposes; and that about twenty Chinese had fallen victims to this infernal plan of revenge.

It is also said that the Canton provincials and the Hoonam troops have been fighting and killing each other in a fearful manner.

Letters received to day (23d) from Canton, state that the chop of tea was got off with but trifling damage to the cargo.

Deaths of Distinguished Persons.

Lord Teynham.—Henry Francis Roper Curzon, fourteenth baron, died of apoplexy on Monday, in Curzon-street, in his 74th year. He is succeeded by his eldest son, who is now in his 53d year.

Howard of Corby.—Mr. H. Howard died at Corby Castle on Tuesday, in his 85th year. He was the father of P. H. Howard, esq., M. P. for Carlisle, and was very deeply respected.

Lady Leith.—The widow of the late major-general sir G. Leith, bart., died last week.

Hon. L. C. Dawson.—The fourth son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl of Portarlington, died on the 25th, at Ashbourne, in Derbyshire.

The duke of Norfolk; Marquess of Hertford.

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* Observe. Ed. C. Rr.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Friday, March 11.

THE BUDGET.

The order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee of Ways & Means having been read, and the speaker having left the chair,

Sir Robert Peel rose, and addressed the house as follows: "sir, as the house has consented to vote those estimates which her majesty's government have considered it their duty to propose for the chief military establishments of the country, I rise for the purpose of redeeming the pledge which I gave, that I would avail myself of the earliest possible opportunity, consistently with parliamentary usage and public interest, to develope the views of her majesty's goverment in reference to the financial and commercial policy of the country. I am going to lay before you the truth, the unexaggerated truth; and I do this because I think that, in great financial difficulties, the first step towards improvement is to look them boldly in the face. (Hear.) What is true of individuals, is true of nations. (Hear.) There is no hope of improvement or recovery if once you consent to conceal from yourself the real difficulties with which you have to contend. It is my intention, on the part of her majesty's government, to undertake the responsibility of proposing that which we think essential to the country. With you will rest the responsibility of adopting or rejecting the measures which we propose; and I venture make two requests to the house; firstly, to remember that I make my estimates earlier than usual, and consequently under disadvantages which have not been felt by others: and secondly, that you would have the goodness to postpone your judgment until I have laid before you my whole plan, and that you will not judge hastily, by a partial development of my views, nor denounce me as proposing something unreasonable and insulting to the people. Referring to the estimates of last year, events have proved that the estimate of the right hon. gentleman opposite was as nearly correct as it is possible for an estimate to be. (Hear, hear). I think the right hon. gentleman calculated that the income of the country might be expected to realise the sum of 48,810,000*l.* He calculated the expenditure for the same period; that is, for the year ending the 5th of April, 1843, at 50,731 000*l.* I shall then take the customs for the year, ending the 5th April, 1843, at 22.500 000*l.*; Excise, 13,450,000*l.*; Stamps, 9,100,000*l.*; Post office, 500,000*l*; crown lands, 150,000*l*; miscellaneous items of revenue, 250,000*l.*; making a total estimated revenue for the year ending the 5th April, 1843, of 48,350,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) The expenditure 50,812,000*l.*, the probable deficiency 2,569,000*l.* To meet this permanent deficit he would not attempt to increase existing taxes, nor restore those which pressed on articles of consumption, such as the salt, the leather, and similar taxes. He would not lay a tax on railroads, nor on any article of necessity, or even luxury, for in the former case it would be oppressive, and in the latter futile. He would propose, for a period to be limited, an income tax of not more than 7d. in the pound, or about 3 per cent., from which he would exempt all incomes under 150*l.*, and in which he would include not only landed but funded property, whether in the hands of British subjects or of foreigners. He estimated the assessable yearly value of the land at 39,400,000*l.*, of tithes, shares in railways and mines, and other similar property, at 8,400,000*l.*: total—72,800,000*l.* From this he would deduct one-fourth for the exemption which he proposed to give to all incomes under 150*l.*, and then the tax thus far would give him 1,600,000*l* The *occupiers* of land would yield a further sum of 120,000*l.* Next came the income of funded property. The dividend paid in 1841 was 29,400,000*l.* from which he would deduct 1,000 000*l.* in respect of the saving-banks; but he must add, upon bank, foreign, and other stocks, 1,500,000*l.*, making a total of almost 30,000,000*l.*, from which he would deduct one-fourth for the incomes under 150*l.* a year; and then the proceeds of this tax would be 640 000*l.* He now arrived at the incomes of trades and professions, a part of the subject attended with great difficulty. The produce he expected from this source was 1,250,000*l.* From the income of public offices he calculated upon 155,000*l.*, and the total would be 3,771,000*l.* With respect to the duration of this impost the view of government was, that it might probably require to be continued for five years; unless in case of such a revival of commercial prosperity, from the other measures which he was about to propose, as might induce Parliament to take the opportunity of revising the subject; but he would, in the first instance, propose a continuance of three years only. In case of war he should deem it reasonable that Ireland should bear her proportion of this tax; but during peace, and for a limited period, and in the absence of all machinery in Ireland for collection, he should prefer to raise the quota of that country by other means. He thought he could do so, consistently with the act of union, by two modes, the first of which would be a duty of 1s. per gallon upon spirits. He calculated, from this source, to receive 250,000*l.* The other source to which he looked in Ireland was the stamp duty, from which he expected to obtain 160,000*l.* In Great Britain, as well as in Ireland, he proposed to reduce the stamps upon charter parties and bills of lading; and it was his wish, indeed, to effect the general equalisation of stamps throughout these kingdoms. With respect to regular absentees from Ireland, having no call of public duty to fix them in England, he proposed to require from them the payment of the same property tax which would be required from other residents in this island. Another resource would be a tax upon coal exported from this country—a fair impost, when it was considered that the article thus carried abroad was a most important material of our own industry, and a great assistance to that of rival nations. Such a tax would probably yield an income of 200,000*l.*, and would operate, unlike most other taxes, as an encouragement to native industry. The aggregate revenue, then, from all these sources would be 4.380 000*l.*, constituting a considerable surplus, after covering the deficiency on the votes of annual expenditure This surplus he proposed to apply in relaxing the commercial tariff. He had considered, on each of the numerous articles included, the proportion between the price and the duty. His main principles had been removal of prohibition and reduction in the duties upon raw materials. He would also considerably diminish the duties upon articles partially manufactured; and even upon complete manufactures he contemplated that the maximum should not in general exceed 20 per cent. He would forthwith lay upon the table this amended scale of duties, which had been distributed into twenty different heads, and on Monday the paper would be ready for distribution. It would be found that, in about 750 articles, there had been an abatement of duty recommended, and that on about 450 the duty had been left untouched. Treaties were now pending with various nations, in which several of these articles were the subjects of discussion; and such articles, of course, could not be included in the present reductions. The total diminution of revenue occasioned by all the reductions would probably not be more than about 270,000*l.* On sugar he regretted to say that the present ministers could not offer any reduction; they could not consent to let in the sugars of Brazil and Cuba without some securities upon the subject of slavery in those plantations; and they thought that to reduce the duty on British sugar without a corresponding reduction upon foreign sugars would be merely to give to the British planters a monopoly price, without advantage to the British consumers. The present prospects as to the supply of British sugar were, however, of a highly satisfactory character. With respect to coffee, of which the consumption had latterly decreased, he would recommend a great reduction of duty, bringing down the rate per pound to 4d. upon British, and 8d. upon foreign coffee. The loss of revenue, after some allowance for increase of consumption, would probably be 171,000*l.* On the subject of timber, his measure would be the reverse of that which was brought forward by the late ministry. He would advise a great reduction of duty, which would benefit all classes, from the agriculturist to the shipbuilder; but he would interpose protection to the interests of the Canadas, which he would treat as an integral part of this island, by admitting their timber at a duty little more than nominal. Accordingly, while he would lower the duty on foreign timber to 25s. a load, he would let in the timber of Canada at a duty of 1s. The loss on these reductions in the timber duty he estimated at 600,000*l.* There were yet two other reductions which he had to propose; one upon the export of certain British manufactures, on which he proposed altogether to remit the duty; the other upon stage coaches, the duty upon which, in point of justice as between them and railway carriages, he proposed considerably to diminish. These two heads of reduction would produce a loss of 70,000*l.* On the whole, these reductions, in addition to the excess of expenditure, would increase the deficit to somewhat more than 3,700,000*l.*; but the estimated produce of the newly proposed sources of income would not only cover this, but leave more than half a million sterling applicable to the contingencies of our distant wars. (Hear, hear.) He had now concluded a long, and, he feared, a wearisome statement. He had made his proposals broadly, and without compromise. He had endeavoured to do his part of the duty, and he now called upon the house to discharge theirs. The last half-century had comprised two great periods—twenty five years of war and twenty five of peace. Countless millions, who would spring from our loins and spread our language over half the world would ever view with admiration this conduct of England throughout that portion of our history. He trusted that this British parliament would follow the noble example which, during all those times, had been furnished by their predecessors; that they would not now sit with folded arms and hope increased revenue from diminished taxation, nor adopt the miserable expedient of annual loans to meet annually growing deficiencies. The mutiny at the Nore, the Irish rebellion, the disasters of our European war, had not cowed the spirit of their fathers, nor deterred them from submitting to a property tax even of 10 per cent., and he confidently hoped and believed that the present parliament would not tarnish that name which was the proudest inheritance of the nation, her mainstay against hostile aggression, and the main support of her extended empire. He concluded by moving his first resolution, which went to grant a duty upon Irish spirits.

Lord J. Russell, admitted that the aspect which the circumstances of the present year had assumed, might justify sir R. Peel in a measure of finance which the late government was not called on to pursue. He hailed the adoption of the liberal principles of commerce developed in the statement of that night; but he lamented that the ministry had not chosen to make some sacrifice upon the important article of sugar, instead of affording so large a relaxation in the timber duty. The measure now proposed was certainly a great one, and, as a great one, it must be accepted or rejected.

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CANTON & MACAO GENERAL PRICE CURRENT,

MERCANTILE REGISTER, AND SHIPPING LIST

IMPORTS, DUTIES PAID BY THE PURCHASER.

Vol. 7. TUESDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1842. No. 14.

Description of Goods.	CANTON Price in Sp. Dollars	MACAO Price in Sp. Dollars	Per	Remarks
Amber 1st, large, lt. straw col.	14 a 15	12	Catty	
" 2d sort	1 a 1.50	1.50	"	
Assafœtida		15	Peeul	
Arrack, Batavia, in casks		.50 a .65	gallon	
Barley		12 a 15	Peeul	
Bees' wax, Timor	36	36	"	
Betel nut new	1.75 a 2	1.90 a 2.05	"	Saleable
" old	2	1.60 a 1.75	"	
Bicho de mar ordinary		35	"	
" " good		50	"	
Birds' nests white	55	50	Catty	
" " middling	27	25	"	
" " black	1½ a 2½	3	"	
Blankets woollen				
English	4.50 a 6	3 a 6	Pair	
Dutch	6.50 a 7	20.50 a 21	"	
Camphor Baroos	Prohibited.	16 a 17	Catty	None
" Chinchew	"	39.42	Peeul	
Cloves Mauritius	21 a 22	20 a 23	"	
" Molucca	24	24	"	
" Mother	6 a 7	7	"	No enquiry
Cochineal Europe, garbled	100 a 140	140	"	
" ungarbled		90	"	
Copper S. American	24	24	"	
" at Lintin for exportation			"	
" Sheathing		42	"	
Coral fragments 1st sort		100	"	
Cotton Bombay, Broach Tls.			"	
" " Surat		12 60	"	
" " Dholera			"	Arrivals.
" " Mangalore			"	
" Bengal			"	
" " Banda		12.40	"	
" " Jalone	7.6 a 10	11.50	"	
" " Cutchoura			"	
" Madras			"	
" " Tinnevelly	10.2 a 10 6	12 60	"	
" " Western	8.5 a 9.			None
" Manila		13		
Cotton goods British				For Tea
Cotton yarn, No. 18 a 26	25 a 26	26	"	Stock nearly 9000 bls.
" " 26 a 40	27 a 28	27 a 28	"	
" " 18 a 40	26 a 28	28	"	
" " Higher Numbers	29 a 31	38 a 40	"	
" Calcutta, 20 a 22			"	large supply
Water Twist " 18 a 30	27 a 28		"	
Cotton Palembang		14	"	plentiful
Long-cloths	2.10		Piece	little dem.
white 38 a 40 y. by 36a40 in	2.40 a 2.80	3. a 3.30	"	
" double piece 80 yds.	4.50	6.10	"	
grey 38 a 40 y. by 36a40	" 2.20 a 2 75	2.50 a 3.	"	
" coarse 60 " 80		5.10	"	
Cloths Amren. 40 yds. by 1yd.	2.40 a 2.45		"	
Chintzes, 28 "	2 a 3½	3.75 a5.25	"	
Monteith's scarlet Hdkfs.		1.60 a1.70	"	
Trky. Red Chintz.		6 a 8	"	No dem.
" blue fine		1.50 a1.75	"	
" coarse		1 a 1.50	"	
Cambrics 48 yds.	3 a 3.60		"	
Cow Bezoar	12 a 15	12 a 13	Catty	
Cudlear			Peeul	No demand.
Cutch, Pegue	3	3	"	do. do.
Ebony Mauritius		1.50	"	do. do.
" Ceylon		2.25	"	
Elephant's teeth			"	
1st sort 5 a 8 to a peeul	70 a 100	120		
2d " 12 a 15 "	50 a 70	70	"	
3d " 18 a 25 "	40 a 60	50	"	
cuttings	60	50	"	
Fish-maws	42 a 60	20 60	"	
Flannel		55 cents	Yard	
Flints	40 a 50c	½	Peeul	
Gambier		4.20		
Ginseng crude	100	150	"	large supply
Ginseng clarified	120	200	"	
Gin		3 a 3½	Case	
Gum Benzoin				
2d quality		20	Peeul	
3d quality		15	"	
Iron bar 1 a 3 inch	2. a 2.10	1 90	"	
" rod ½ inch and under	3 a 3.10	2.60 a 3.15	"	dull
" hoop	3.50		"	no demand
" scrap	1 a 1½	.75	"	

Description of Goods	CANTON Price in Sp. Dollars	MACAO Price in Sp. Dollars	Per	Remarks
Lead pig	6½ a 6¾	7	Peeul	Little demand
" sheet				
Lace		65	"	No demand
M. O'Pearl shells, small		3.50	"	
Myrrh			"	
Nutmegs		72 a 75	"	No demand
Olibanum garbled	1½ a 4		"	
" ungarbled			"	
Opium Patna old	440 a 450		"	small stock
" " new	420 a 425		"	
" Benares old			"	None
" " new	400 a 410		"	Prices Afloat
" Bombay Malwa old	350 a 355	Prohibited	"	
" " new	325 a 330		"	
" Turkey			"	No demand
Paddy	.90 a 1	1.	"	
Pepper Malay	5.50 a 6	7.	"	Saleable
" White	14	12 a 13	"	
Putchuck	11.50 a 13	12 a 14	"	No demand
Quicksilver	90 a 95	120 a 110	"	nom. none
Rattans Banjermassing	3.20a 3.30	3. a 3.40	"	saleable
" Straits	2.70 a 2.80	2.90	"	
Rice Bengal	1.50	2.60	"	
" Java	1.40a1.45	2 a 2.65	"	dull
" Manila		2.55	"	Saleal
" White Table	1 75	2.75	"	p.150 catties
Rose maloes	25	no dmnd.		
Rum, Manila, imp. gal.		50 cents	ipl.gal	[sale.
Saltpetre at Whampoa	5 a 6	5 a 6	Peeul	Difficult of
" at Lintin			"	
Sandalwood Indian	13.50 a 14	9 a 14	"	nominal
" Timor	7	7	"	
" Sandwich islands	4.08	3 a 4		
Sapanwood	1.60	1	"	
Shark's fins	12 a 40	40	each	
" " very fine	50	50	"	
Skins Rabbit			"	
" Seal			"	
" Sea Otter			"	
" " " tails	nominal		"	wanted
" Land "			"	
" Beaver			"	
" Fox			Peeul	
Smalts	40 a 60		"	
Soup Bengal of 110 catties		7.50a7.75	"	
Steel English	9	10	Tub	
" Swedish	10.50	10.50	Peeul	
Stockfish	8	7	"	
Spelter	5.60	none	"	
Thread gold & silver Dutch	36 a 40	38 a 40	Catty	None [a 937.
" " " Eng.		38 a 44	"	riddling sold
Thread Gold, French		15 a 23	"	None
Tin plates	6.50 a6.75		Box	
" Banca	14 a 15	15	Peeul	Saleable
" Straits, 1st quality	13	14	"	
Tortoise-shell		260 a 300	"	
Woollens,			Yard	
Broadcloth ex.super. 60a62in.	1.75 a2.10	2.50	"	
1st Sp. stripes " "	.95 to $1	1.20	"	
2d superclothe "	1.10	1.11	"	
3d worsters "	1	1	Piece	
Long Ells,			"	
Purple	5.60 a5 80	6 a 7	"	
Scarlet	9.20 a 9.20	10.	"	[sortments
Assorted colors	7 20 a 7.50	7 a 7.50	"	E. I. Co's. as-
Stamped or flowered			"	
Scarlet Cuttings			Peeul	
Superfine large			"	
Small and Coarse			"	
Woollen yarn		85 a 90	Piece	
Worleys 25 yds.			"	
Camlets, at Whampoa	6 a 17	16 a 17	"	no demand
Bombazetts			"	
Double 55 yds. by 29 in.			"	
Single " "			"	
2d " "			"	
Dutch 40 " 22a25		30 a 32	"	none
" broad 40 " 32a35		34 a 35	"	saleable
Camlets, Outside		21 a 26	"	
Double 55 yds. by 30 in.				
Single " "				
2d " "				
Dutch 40 " 28		30		
" broad 40 " 32a33		34		

IMPORTS, PRICE ON BOARD.

Description of Goods.	CANTON Price 1 Sp. Dollars	MACAO Price 1 Sp. Dollars	Per	Remarks.
Alum at Macao		2	Pecul	
" at Canton		3	"	
Aniseed star	12 a 13	9 a 10	"	
" oil of	1.90	1 80	Catty	
Brass leaf	48 a 50	40 a 45	Box	
Camphor at Macao		38 a 44	Pecul	
" at Canton	none		"	Prohibited
Canes Bamboo			1000	
" Partridge			100	
Capoor cutchery		5	Pecul	
Cassia	10.50 a 11	9.25 a 9.50	"	Well supplied
" (shipped at Whampoa)	9 a 9.25		"	
" Buds new		18	"	
" oil of	1.60	1.80	Catty	
China-root	3 a 3.25	2.50 a 2.75	Pecul	
Cubebs			"	
Dragon's blood	75 a 80	1.50	"	
Galangal	3 a 4	1 50 a 2	"	
Gamboge	55 a 60	none	"	
Ginger	4 a 4.25	4.50 a 5	Case	
Glass beads		18 a 24	Pecul	
Glue			"	
Hartall or orpiment		30 a 40	"	
Lead white	11 a 12	10	"	
" red			"	
Mother O'Pearl shells Large		5	"	
" Small		3	"	
Musk	35 a 120	none	Catty	Few catties of fine.
Nankeens Brown 1st		none	100	
" " 1st No. 2	92	90	"	
" " 2d	78	84	"	
" " 3d	58 a 60	75	"	
" small			"	
" Blue Canton 9½ yds. 12 in	58 a 62	50 a 64	"	
" large 10½ yds. 13 "	73 a 78	50 a 61	"	
" Blue Nankin 9½ by 12 "	70 a 80	75 a 80	"	
" " 10½ " 13 "		95	"	
" " 2d sort 10½ " 13 "	none		"	
Rhubarb	65		Pecul	[got No good to be
" 1 cut	None.	30 a 50	"	
" Dutch cut			"	None.
Silk Raw			"	
Nankin Taysaam	440	410 a 430	"	Stock about
" Twatlee	460 a 510	400 a 480	"	1000 Bales
Canton No. 1 Taels	255	240	"	
" " 2	245	220 a 200	"	
" " 3	230	190	"	
" " 4		180	"	
" " 5 1st sort $	90	80 a 90	"	
2nd "	80	50 a 70	weight in taels	
Silk Piece goods per piece				
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in			36	
" col'd. " by "			30	
Hdkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed 35 in	4-40		17	
" 7-8 " "			15	
Hdkfs. 7-8 cross barred				
Sarsnet, Nankin silk		4.50	11	
Hdkfs. white Pongee 32 in			22	
" " " 30		5	17	
" " Fig'd. " 32			21	
Hdkfs. Figured Pongee 30 in			18	

Description of Goods.	CANTON Price 1 Sp. Dollars.	MACAO Price 1 Sp. Dollars	Weight 1 Taels	Remarks.
Levantines col.d. 30 yds. 24 in			24	
" black " " "			30	
Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 "			18	
" black " " "			28	
Pongees white 30 " 30 "		6.25	30	
" " " 32 "			32	
" Szechuen 19 " 19 "	5.40		27	
" " " " "			30	
Sarsnets black 30 " 29 "	6 80		26	
" Nankin silk " "			28	
" white 60 " 29 "			36	
" colored 30 " 24 "			18	
" crossbarred " "			18	
Satins black 18 " 29 "	14.50	15	40	
" colored " " "	16	15.50	36	
" damasked crimson			38	
" " colored			39	
Senshaws Nank. blk. 29 29 "			38	
" " colored " "			33	
" Canton black " "			33	
Shawls crape 7–4 embrd. 55 a 58 in			5	
" 8–4 Satin figd. 63 a 65			6	
" 7–4 " " 54 a 57	6.75 8		4½	
" " damasked silk 45 a 47			4	
Velvets				
Watered silks col.d. 18y. 29 in			32	
Soy	9 a 9.25	7.50	Pecul	Packed
Sugar raw 1st Taels	4.8 a 5	7	"	
" " 2d	4.4 a 5	5	"	
" " 3d	3.4	4	"	
" Pingfa	6 a 6.2	8.50	"	
" Candy Chinchew $	9.50	8.50 a 9	"	
" Canton 1st. sort Taels	5.6	6 a 9	"	
" " 2d "	5.4	5 a 7.50	"	
Tea Bohea Canton	17.5		"	[mid.
" " Fokien			"	Common to
" Congo	22 a 26	17 a 22	"	cash in payt.
" Campoi	None	none	"	[taels 2 less-
" Souchong	25 a 34	24 a 29	"	
" Peko	None	26 a 46	"	
" Ankoi Souchong	None	24 a 28	"	
" Hungmuy	None	18 a 28	"	
" Hyson Cargo	30 a 60	28 a 45	"	
" " skin	20 a 28	18 a 25	"	
" " young	28 a 45	17 a 28	"	
" " Canton	20 a 22	25 a 30	"	
" Imperial	32 a 50	28 a 40	"	
" Gunpowder	35 a 53	28 a 43	"	
" do Canton	25 a 28	24	"	
" Imperial do		30	"	
" Twankay	22 a 26	20 a 24	"	
" Orange Peko	28 a 32	24 a 30	"	
" Do. do. scented	28 a 32		"	no good left
" Caper 10 catty boxes	20 a 24	none	"	
half chests	None		"	
Tortoise shell			"	
Trunks 5 per set	23 a 26	25 a 27	Set	
Turmeric	5		"	
Tutenague or China spelter			"	
Vermilion	58	55 a 62	Box	
Whanghees			1000	

Commercial Remarks.

Imports.

Broad Cloths. Have declined in price.

Cotton, Bombay. A large sale has been made at taels 8.6 mace.

Cotton Yarn. A parcel, 300 bales, 18 a 22 good water, $29½ in Canton.

Iron, Bon. Has slightly declined and *hoop iron* has slightly advanced in price.

Lead. Has increased a quarter of a dollar in price.

Longcloths, White. Are in rather better demand, the price has risen a fraction.

Do. Do. Grey. Are nearly stationary.

Long-ells, Scarlet. There is a slight tendency to advance.

Pepper, Malay. The price has fallen.

Exports.

Cassia. The price has declined in the *Macao* market.

Silk Raw. The stock in the market is about 1000 bales—but no buyers.

Teas. Have generally advanced.

Orange Pekoe, *Plain* taels 28 a 45 asked; taels 30 has been offered for the finest, old dry 25 a 27.

The tea market is dull, and very little doing; it is expected new *Orange Pekoe* will be settled 40 a 42.

Exchange.

E. I. director's bills at 30 days are going freely at 222 for cut money.

On London 4s. 8¼d. a 4s. 9 l. Sales.

Private paper 30 days on Calcutta has been done a 222 Co's. rupees for $100.

Freights.

Have declined to £4 per ton at Whampoa.

Rates of Exchange and Prices of Bullion.

On London 6 months sight 4s. 8¾d. a 4s. 9d. Sales.

Government 30 days. 4s. 8d.

On Calcutta do. 30 days. 224 to 226 Co. Rupees per 100 Mexican dollars.

E. I. Director's bills at 30 days sight. 222 Rupees per $ 100.

On Bombay private bills at 30 days sight. 225 Rupees do. do.

On Madras private bills at 30 days sight. 227 Rupees do. do.

Sycee Silver, large in Canton 2 per cent discount.

small 4 per cent discount.

Old Head dollars in Canton 10 to 11 per cent premium.

Fordmond " " 717 weight.

Republican dollars, 2 a 3 per cent. discount, for cut money.

At Hongkong 230 Rupees have been sold for 100 Mexican Dollars.

Freight to London from Macao £4 a £4.10 from Whampoa £5.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITIES OF TEA AND RAW SILK EXPORTED,

from 1st *July* 1841 *to* 31st *May*, 1842.

DATE	SHIPS	PORT	Tons	Bohea	Congou	Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Hong Mowy	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total	Silk
1841. July 15	Apolline	London	492	41545	416266	6979	3001		2312	15490			14635	7089	18350	5121	3716	534904	15
Oct. 17	City of Derry	"	413		247037	1152	7819			19418	15133	37911	47043		7391	5134	3892	403056	
Aug. 22	Thomas Lowry	"	450		52981					6405	6270	371863	16100	1457	1841	9788	6257	472411	140
" 28	Scalish	"	500		208633						17540	192206	6629	23062	19914	52079	32739	515005	148
Sept. 23	Simon Tey'or	"	431		172056		30908				10311	143941	123633	18232	46763	19512	10444	605218	
" 15	Candahar	Liverpool	650		305 14		12399			11461	29946	165429	31233	2255	35150	63157	30199	706533	95
Aug. 31	Isabella Watson	London	434		338563						74168	57481	13625		70086	48193	27784	624800	
Sept. 20	Asia	"	523		64123		17225					126908	302356		21068	85085	60963	676993	
Oct. 9	Agnes	"	300	13520	138169	4002	8796	1925	5334	1248	2819	45881	30079	44252	32755	68044	18976	415179	
" 6	Sagalien	Liverpool	350		309791							21204			13559	8139	6440	418293	
Sept. 23	Bussorah Merchant	London	581		8006					2640	2840	159832	58713	31768	168388	22510	15256	470007	
Oct. 2	Greyhound	"	317	136218	127990							36928	9875		12925	7069	4932	382900	30
" 1	St. Mungo	"	342		67118							14380	124622		15439	120065	51643	441648	
" 16	Neptune	"	644	18633	153860		19938	1339		54704		88815	155404	8533	219943	95695	15986	738830	
" 23	Penang	Liverpool	347	264702	54777		1224					13491		22440	9852	38928	15029	460441	19
Nov. 8	Ann Jane	London	302		81051											12326	12716	406093	190
" 13	Fatima	"	373		327317					2926	30100	34076	42902		6849	17165	21075	482984	
" 10	Blakely	"	330		153463		16362		15285	73143	1095	12438	25610		1989	49233	30950	379503	
" 4	Forfarshire	"	600		693019	3703						17904			17056	12019	4017	710779	
" 15	Litherland	Liverpool	325		345926											7233		353159	
" 15	Ann	London	769		394293		14458	1649		71220	7897	229810	90811	28945	127400	73205	36774	1015462	
" 27	Eliza Stewart	"	442		476095	10328	67922		2556	19123	56265	16019	35	1097	1936	6304	1976	656788	25
Dec. 6	Mauritius	"	329		289499		52319			29033		83109	3227		8000	12746	9848	432776	
" 5	John Tomkinson	"	260		164340	6366		1888		14627	16035	36672	723	2551	10647	29561	26394	309814	
" 15	Gondolier	Glasgow	343		493984	5333		5664		6530	13003	7398	5152			813	754	539231	
" 16	Stork	London	300		333417		26500											359917	
" 10	John Bartlett	Leith	323		414480	5280		5624		3036	11384	7398	3824			560	569	458155	
" 19	Thomas King	London	346		391325		85	6192	3749	3570	9038		66					414925	
" 18	Posthumus	"	300		387901	14106	560			940						2395	1767	607869	
" 15	Ellen	"	440	110322	218156					30589		30744		988	30733			438532	
" 23	General Kyd	"	1318		1396060		50156	35330	37094	10785		79661	7752	24539	18198	2510	3073	1653158	
1842. Jany. 5	Elephanta	"	310	231731	4000			67				65051		12000	583	14772	9897	387501	
" 4	John O'Gaunt	Liver, ool	450		498106	20587		1000			9645		7070	4928	5830	1004	1214	548364	
" 10	Thomas Sparks	London	437		602401		3344		10158		5409		7883	2480	5021	4170	1097	639954	
" 16	Alexander Baring	"	505		529957		48696			7175	10115	42662	17950		20802	23247	17181	717785	190
" 16	Young Queen	Liverpool	288		388831			390			11803		3949			589	443	405806	
" 17	Samuel Winter	London	313		388954					15566	21509					5032	2392	433473	
" 18	Duc of Northum	"	541		778773		25976		24537									829286	
" 27	Parkfield [berland	"	496	7 680	412459		35256				32309	14345	3036		43974	10019		628136	
" 25	Foam	"	303	58000	185566					9567		8857	29293		12456	9304	6709	314609	
" 30	Sophia	"	489		636183		8549			121						12105		656959	
Feby. 9	Many Ann Webbe	Cork	389		369431							21806	6465		1312	8709	1625	409548	
" 12	Rajah	"	352		540561		4228				16940	9012			7109			541850	
" 15	Slains Castle	London	504		572054					2576	8551		24423		18688	6020	6421	636633	
" 18	Indus [jee	"	351		477206		2300	411		7266						3621	1713	492607	
" 18	Pestonjee Boman	"	595		586761		52500						105256	6892	3116	21104	20073	795702	
" 24	Earl Grey	"	571		393546	5819						462797		8424				870586	
March 7	Louisa Baillie	"	413		421963			500				46226	44060			11940		524689	
" 8	Cordelia	Liverpool	378		431752	10534		3356		7150	24088	24789		5593		2858	2045	512165	
" 11	John Bibby	London	549		601004	7879	5127	1826		11892		10250	570	5577				644123	
" 20	Pearl	"	394		454122		24769	3164	33180	10910	10311		6138		2560	7487	3483	560430	
" 30	Autumnus	Cork	323		396728		3300				10632				1785	4854	4857	492656	
April 1	Sappho	London	368		253163	4448	3240	450		8025		6650	189478		8278	24285	17019	465166	
" 29	Euphrates	"	617		390947	11966	9093	3669		20028	58268	24128	65412		45623	19495	15662	659898	
" 30	John Renwick	"	403		297302					1563	14262	52354	61273	13159	15552	29729	10651	509089	
May 3	Forth	"	394		490354		10400			14336	26985		17923		6089	2324	997	539799	
" 6	Reliance	"	1515		1277566		3641		49076	6786	3448	406585	2251	28570	88084	9087	5734	1880748	
" 7	John H. Yates	"	184		187334		2006					11750	3981		4312	6461	1949	898	197961	
" 16	Nimrod	Liverpool	469		425899	12212						19454	101535	6750		13786	9250	4015	593302	
" 20	Ann	London	271		318278			440		11363	14983	20126	11853			9286	8893	7599	392763	90
" 31	Queen Mab	Liverpool	394		393238			318		7278	22347		3742			6893	17397	12466	465374	
Total Export from 1st July 1841, to 31st May 1842, in 61 vessels.			27810	942251	23362620	141579	601653	78103	191980	517720	643256	3300775	1736748	304465	1222940	1077012	647743	34765314	850

Total Black -	26,391,161
" Green -	8,296,050
" Sorts - -	78,103
Grand total, lbs.	34,765,314

Statement of tea exported to the United States, from 1st July to date as follows.

Young Hyson - -	71,051 chests.
Hyson - - -	6,969 "
Hyson Skin - -	12,137 "
Twankay - - -	3,494 "
Gunpowder - -	5,790 "
Imperial - - -	4,518 "
Congou - - -	3,048 "
Souchong - -	15,015 "
Pouchong - -	5,272 "
Pekoe - - -	594 "
Total	127,888 chests.

May 2nd.

Holong

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, H. J. BUCKER commander, 243 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th Jan, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE clipper SIR HERBERT COMPTON, captain BOLTON will be despatched in a few days for the above port. For freight apply to

A. & D. FURDOONJEE.

Macao, 27th June 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE GRATITUDE, captain HARVEY now in the Typa, 221 tons has 3 fourths of her cargo engaged, & will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 21st June, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE "MASDEU," will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

Macao, June, 20th 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.

THE new fast sailing Teak built Schooner "KAPPA", 50 tons burthen, and built in Java, for further particulars, Enquire of JOHN E. KIMBALL.

Macao, June 20th, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

On or about the 1st proximo.

THE fast sailing M. I. Hamburgh ship FRANCISKA captain BARNDT For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board in the Typa, or to Messrs. WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1 British ship "INTRINSIC," 337 tons N. M., DAVIDSON commander, now at anchor in the Roads, and can commence loading in three days. Apply to

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1 British ship "WILLIAM PARRIE," 352 tons N. M. McDOWALL commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao 18th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. 1. fine British River Built Barque "KATHERINE STEWART FORBES" 457 tons O. M., captain JOHN HOSIE, will have quick despatch for the above port; this being a desirable opportunity for shippers, early application for freight is necessary to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "QUEEN VICTORIA," captain BLACK, will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "BOMBAY," 1280 tons, captain J. FERLEY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao, or J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN.—Canton.

Macao, 14th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "HARLEQUIN," Cap. OLIVER, will be despatched on the 25th inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 14th June 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "HELLAS," Captain STRACHAN, will be despatched on the 25th inst. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 14th June, 1842.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June. ARRIVED. From

19, H. M. S. HAZARD, 18, C. Bell, esq. commander, Singapore and Penang.

19, H. M. S. VINDICTIVE, 50, I. T. Nicolas, esq. captain, C. B., bearing the flag of rear admiral sir Thomas Cochrane, C. B. K. H. England 21st March.

20, RED ROVER, Wright, Singapore and Calcutta.

21, HOPE, Barrett, do do

22, CHARLES FORBES, Wills, Singapore and Bombay.

22, HERALD, Parker, Singapore and Calcutta.

23, SIR H. COMPTON, Bolton, Singapore and Bombay.

24, QUEEN VICTORIA, Conley, do do.

23, HOPE OF MALOWN, Jackson, Singapore and Madras.

23, CHARLOTTE, Lindsay, master, do. Bombay.

24, WM. GILLESPIE, Clark, do do

25, ISABELLA, Hardie, do do

22, ARISTOBUL, Christian, Java.

Transports and steamships—Gazelle, Isis, Sir Robert Peel.

PASSENGERS.—(omitted last week) Per Isabella Robertson, mrs. Ross, A. S. Drysdale, J. Hudson, esqs.

June. SAILED. For

21, CHESAPEAKE, Macfeller, Chusan.

22, SINGULAR, (Sp.) Bordenave, Manila.

22, ROMANCITO, (Sp.) Gomez, Manila.

23, YSABEL 2a., (Sp.) Gordonillo, Manila.

26, HESTREUS, (U. S.) Lovett, Newyork.

26, PERSEVERANCE, Cole, Singapore and Calcutta.

26, REGULAR, Budd, London.

26, PRINCESSA, (Prus.) Kuhr, Manila.

27, ARBUTUS READING, Crawford, London.

27, HERALD, Parker, Chusan.

UNDER DESPATCH.

Per Liverpool—John Horton.

Per Bombay—Harlequin.

For Calcutta—Hellas.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anna Maria, Judith Allan, Raymond, Claudine.

From do. via Singapore.—Pink.

From Liverpool.—Gulnare, Devon, Peruvian, Chebar, Copeland, Ursula, Bella Marina, Gemini.

From do. via Singapore.—Ann Birdson.

From Calcutta.—Water Witch, Fazul Currim, Hugh Walker, Intrepid, Alkabeyse, Coringa Packet, Clown, Mermaid, Vitoria, Ariel.

From Bombay.—Drongan, Bucephalus, England, Island Queen, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Edinburgh, Ellen, Cores, Asia, Vansittart, Salem, Helen, Agneda, Cornwallis, Earl Balcarres, Anonyma, Main, Woodman, Larkins, David Clarke, Lord Eldon, Pandora, Asiatic, Simplicia, Marques de Hasting, Syria, Helena.

From Madras.—Competitor, Bomanjee Hormasjee, Buckinghamshire.

From Singapore.—Francis, Hongkong, Will Watch, Anglica.

From Goa—Esperança.

From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelga, Genoveva.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees.

1841–42.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
BRITISH.			
Fortescue	259	Hall	Jardine, Matheson
*Vestal	276	Young	" and co.
Fourteen	294	Baddeley	"
*Bombay	1280	Furley	" P.L.
*Niagara	394	Champion	"
Cleopatra	377	Early	"
Mary Imrie [ign	314	Boyd	"
*British Sovereign	493	Cow	"
Charles Forbes	960	Wills [ger	"
Charlotte	691	Liebschwa-	"
Queen Victoria	546	Connor ham	"
*Carnatic	576	Cunning-	Dent & Co.
Arun	301	Kellock	"
*Lowjee Family	925	Ayres	"
*Hindostan	708	Bowen	"
Lord Amherst		Hopkins	"
Isabella	423	Hardie	"
*Canton	507	Crouch	Turner & Co.
*Francis Speight	368	Winn	"
*Devonport		Broadfoot	"
*Bengalee	371	Bondle	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Gratitude	221	Harvey	Macvicar & Co P.L.
*Herald	911	Coubro	"
Nerva	293	Melville	"
Harmony	530	Smith	"
*William Gillies	511	Clark	" &Co P.C.
Intrinsic	337	Davidson	W. & T. Gemmell
*William Parrie	583	McDowall	" P.C.
*Caledonia	445	Lawson [be	Dirom & Co.
*John Christina		Whithycom-	"
Hore of Malown	482	Jackson	"
John Horton		Cunning-	Holliday, W. & Co.
Prima Donna	346	Kel [ham	"
Anna Eliza	234	Butcher	"
*Hygeia	377	Woodberry	C. Pearon.
Queen Victoria	715	Black	D. & M. R. & Co. P.C.
K. S. Forbes	457	Hobbs	" P.C.
Pupsrell	318	Rigby	A. & D. Furdoonjee
Taken	579	Chalmers	Russell & Co.
Rhine	320	Robertson	"
Crest	345	Oliver	Wetmore & Co.
Georgiana	421	Stephenson	Capt. Stephenson
Royal Saxon	405	Crawford	H. Rustomjee
I. R. Iverson		Kelly	Pereira & Co.
Masters	236	Dare	John Smith, P.P.
Linnet		Phillip	"

AMERICAN.			
Panay		Murlock	Russell & Co.
Lintin		Endicott	"
Helena	570	Benjamin	"
Lowell		Pierce	W. P. Pierce.
*Cincinnati		Wilson	Wetmore & Co.
Robert Fulton		McMichael	M. Meredith.
*Grafton		Gardener	I. M. Bull.
Oneida		Swift	G. Nye, Jr.
Levant		Foulke	J. D. Sword & Co.
*Ann Mackim		Vasmer	W. A. Lawrence.
HAMBURGH.			
Franciska		Bernit	Wetmore & Co P.P.
DUTCH.			
Kappa	50		John E. Kimball,

P. P. P. S. P. C. P. C. P. L. P. L. P. P. P. S. Up For Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta. Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool, for Chusan.

* At Whampoa.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th April	Singapore	11th June
U. States	18th March	Java	7th June
Calcutta	25th May	Manila	13th June
Bombay	13th May	Austral-Asia	27th April
Chusan	5th June	Amoy	28th May

LIST OF H. B. M. SHIPS IN CHINA,

Her Majesty's Squadron to the Northward.

At Amoy.

Cambrian	36,	H. D. Chads, esq. C. B. captain.
Pylades,	18	L. S. Tindal, esq commander.
Chameleon,	10,	G. M. Hunter, esq. lieutenant.
Starling,	6,	surveying vessel, H. Kellett, esq. commander.

At Chusan.

Cornwallis,	72	captain Richards, bearing the flag of vice-admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander-in-chief.
Blonde,	42,	Thomas Bourchier, esq. C. B. capt.
Thalia,	42,	Charles Hope, esq captain.
Endymion,	3[illegible]	the hon. F. W. Grey, captain.
Herald,	26,	Joseph Nias, esq. C. B. captain.
Calliope,	26,	A. K. Kuper, C. B. esq. captain.
North Star	26,	sir J. E. Home bt. captain.
Dido,	18,	the hon. H. Keppel, captain.
Harlequin,	16	the hon. F. Hastings, com.
Modeste,	18,	R. B. Watson, esq. commander.
Serpent,	16,	Wm Nevill, esq. commander.
Pelican,	16.	G. E. Napier, esq. commander.
Columbine,	16,	W. H. A. Morshead, esq. com.
Cruizer,	16.	J. Pearse, esq. commander.
Clio,	16,	T. Troubridge, esq. commander.
Childers,	16,	E. P. Halsted, esq. commander.
Algerine,	10.	W. H. Maitland, esq. lieutenant.
Royalist,	10.	P. Chetwode, esq., lieutenant.
Bentinck,	6,	surveying vessel, R. Collinson, esq. commander.
H. M. Troopship Jupiter,		G. B. Hoffmeister, esq. master commanding.
" " "		Belleisle, John Kingcome, esq. capt.
" " "		Rattlesnake, ——, esq. commdg.
" " "		Apollo, C. Frederick, esq. captain.
" " "		Sapphire, G. H. Cole, esq. captain.
H. M. S. V.		Vixen, H. Boyes, esq., commander.
" " "		Pluto, J. Tudor, esq., lieut., R. N.
H. C. Armed steamer		Nemesis, W. H. Hall, esq. lieut., R. N.
" " "		Queen, master commanding W. Warden.
" " "		Phlegethon, J. J. McCleverty, esq., lt.
" " "		Sesostris, H. Ormsby, esq. com., R. N. [comdg
" " "		Tenasserim, —Wall, esq., com., R. N.
" " "		Ariadne, J. Roberts, esq., lieut., R. N.
" " "		Auckland, R. Ethersey, esq., lieut. R. N.
" " "		Medusa, H. H. Hewitt, esq., lieut., R. N.
" " "		Proserpine, J. J. Hough, R. N. commdg.

Squadron off the Canton River.

Blenheim,	72,	sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B. captain bearing the flag of rear-admiral sir T. Cochrane, C. B., K. H.
Vindictive,	50,	J. T. Nicholas, esq. C. B. captain.
Hazard,	18,	C. Bell, esq. commander.
Nimrod,	20,	P. H. H. Glasse, esq., commander.
Young Hebe, schooner,		——, esq., commdg.
H. C. Armed steamer		Hoogly, D. Ross, comdg.

AMERICAN

U. S. S. Constellation,	36,	L. Kearney, esq. commodore.
" " Boston,	20,	J. C. Long, esq. commander.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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Vessel for freight, charter, sale, &c.....$ 5
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do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... $ 9

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, must be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 26. TUESDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1842. No. 602.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. Burgess commander, 234 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th Jun, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE clipper SIR HERBERT COMPTON, captain BOULTON, will be despatched in a few days for the above port. For freight apply to A. & D. FURDOONJEE.

Macao 27th June 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE GRATITUDE, captain HARVEY, now in the Typa, 221 tons, has 4 three-fourths of her cargo engaged, & will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 21st June, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE "MASDEU," will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

Macao, June, 20th 1842. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.

THE new fast sailing Teak built Schooner "KAPPA", 50 tons burthen, and built in Java, for further particulars Enquire of JOHN E. KIMBALL.

Macao, June 20th, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

On or about the 1st proximo.

THE fast sailing M. I. Hamburgh ship FRANCISKA, captain BERNDT. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board in the Typa, or to Messrs. WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British ship "INTRINSIC," 337 tons N. M., DAVIDSON commander, now at anchor in the Roads, and can commence loading in three days. Apply to W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao 18th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1 British ship "WILLIAM PIRRIE," 552 tons N. M., McDOWALL commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao 18th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. 1. fine British River built Barque "KATHERINE STEWART FORBES," 457 tons O. M., captain JOHN HOGG, will have quick despatch for the above port: this being a desirable opportunity for shippers, early application for freight is necessary to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "QUEEN VICTORIA" captain BLACK, will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "BOMBAY," 1260 tons, captain J. FORBES, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao, or J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN.—Canton.

Macao, 13th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "HARLEQUIN," Capt. OLIVER, will be despatched on the 25th inst. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 14th June 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "HELLAS," Captain STRACHAN, will be despatched on the 25th inst. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 14th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction at the Naval Store, Hongkong on Thursday the 7th July, at low water in the forenoon, a quantity of unserviceable victualling stores, consisting of old Casks, Staves Iron Hoops, Bread Bags &c., per order of the Senior Naval Officer. May be viewed during working hours until the day of sale on application to the Store keeper.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency, in China, under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

WM ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. ADOLPHUS CHARLES DYSDALE was admitted a Partner in our firm on the 1st July 1841. LINDSAY & Co.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

NOTICE.—Wants a Situation as Clerk in a mercantile office, a YOUNG MAN lately arrived, who is well acquainted with mercantile business, and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply at the Canton Register Office.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

MRS. FLAHERTY, 18 ROYAL ISIGN, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.

Hongkong.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 31 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.

Macao 27th June, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz. cases.
ditto. fine 3 " "
Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds "
Oilmen's Stores, late imports.
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Nut Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

S. J. COOK.

Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Celebrated bottled Porter. Extra bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

HONGKONG.

TO BE LET AT HONGKONG.—A large Godown, just finished, in a central situation, with an office or dwelling house under the same roof. Apply in Macao to WILLIAM SCOTT,

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three unfurnished in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Beaver Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco. Apply to

Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO SMITH.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godown, No. 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Buoys, &c., situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon seasons. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA WINE in *Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks*, from the well known house of KEITH & Co. Apply to DENT & Co.

Macao 20th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 43 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints, and other stores by C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at the *Canton Register* Office, NOTES on Chinese Grammar. By PRIK-SENSEI. BATAVIA: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $2.

Easy Lessons in Chinese.....$2.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

(From the London Mail, April 6.)

CHINA OPIUM.—March 17.—Mr. Lindsay brought under attention the claims of the merchants who, on the faith of capt. Elliot's assurance, had surrendered the opium prohibited by the government of China. He thought that the honour of the country was pledged for compensation to them to the extent of the sum received for the ransom of Canton after deduction of the captors' allowance.

Sir G. Staunton seconded the motion, and pointed out the serious loss sustained by these merchants, most of them Indian merchants, and some of whom had committed suicide, driven to desperation. He contended that the government was bound in honour and good faith to make compensation.

Sir G. Larpent took a similar view, and hoped that no circumstances of financial difficulty would prevent government from doing justice to the sufferers.

Sir C. Napier spoke in excuse of capt. Elliot's conduct, and argued, though he was in confinement, his undertaking was invalid, and ought not to have been acted upon by the opium dealers.

Mr. Goulburn denied that the public faith was pledged. Captain Elliot had been persuaded by the urgency of the merchants, his fellow

ca tives, to give the assurance now relied on. But the late ministers, by refusing payment of the bills drawn on that assurance, had evinced that they did not consider it absolutely binding on the government of this country. Lord Palmerston had, indeed, stated to the house, in enumerating the objects of the war, that one of them was eventual compensation to the merchants; but there was no lien on any particular sum which might be obtained during the progress of hostilities. The claim to that compensation would not arise till the termination of the war, and the successful issue of that war would be mainly dependent on its vigorous prosecution; in which view it was necessary to apply this fund to the purposes of the contest itself. The compensation could come only out of the fund which might be ultimately recovered, not as the ransom of a particular town, but generally from the Chinese government, as the final settlement between that empire and this. And when the season for the claims should arrive, he believed that it would be found that the demands of the merchants had been inflamed very far indeed beyond the amounts which in equity they were entitled to expect.

Lord Palmerston, though he considered the claimants as having no specific lien upon this particular money, and indeed no claim for any precise and liquidated sum, yet thought that, in point of expediency, the government would do well to concede the present request.

Mr. M. Philips and mr. Jardine pleaded for the claimants, as did also mr. J. A. Smith, who protested against the principle understood by him to be contemplated by mr Goulburn, that out of any fund which might be recovered from the Chinese government, the costs of the expedition were to be defrayed in priority to the losses of the merchants.

Mr. C. W. Wynn admitted that, in strictness of law, the demand was not enforceable at this moment, but contended that there was some equity for an early advance.

Sir R. Peel said, that the argument now advanced in favour of these claims would go the full length of making it incumbent on the British government to pay the whole, and take their chance of repaying themselves by the proceeds of the war. The late ministry, the employers of captain Elliot, had, by refusing payment of his bills, proved their own opinion that the British government was under an obligation to pay them. And, indeed, captain Elliot, when he issued the assurance, was avowedly and notoriously under duress. If just, required that this indemnity should be given at once and without inquiry, let the money now recovered be voted by the British parliament for that purpose. But if the ultimate settlement with China was the fund from which the claims must be defrayed, and if inquiry must properly precede distribution, then the sum thus obtained in the progress of the war was most fitly applied to the immediate prosecution of it.

Lord J. Russell considered that there was here some ground of equity, because the sum in question was one of the fruits of the war. But he suggested to mr. Lindsay, that perhaps he would do more for his object by leaving the matter in the hands of the government than by pressing this motion to a division.

Mr. Lindsay would willingly give way, if fair hopes were held out by the treasury to those in whose behalf he was pleading.

Sir R. Peel declined to give any assurance that might possibly mislead; and mr. Lindsay, therefore, persevered to a division; upon which his motion was defeated by a majority, of 87 against 37.

From the London Mercantile Journal, March 29.

The stock exchange was thinly attended to-day. Consols are constantly quoted 87⅞ ⅞ for account, but there was not a single bargain done. The price for money is 88 ⅛; new 4s one and a half per cents 99 to ¾; and exchequer bills 27s to 29s prem.

The news from the United States received yesterday, to the 6th March, is still gloomy. State stocks continue to decline. New York sixes fell 4 on the 7th of March. Illinois had the same fall. Indiana fives ¾. Exchange on England continued 7¼ to 8.

The attention of all classes of the commercial world is still attracted to the all-important subject of steps and means devised by the government for equalizing the receipt and expenditure of the customs.

The income tax, from the extent of its operation, is, of course, the most prominent subject of debate, and is very generally regarded as objectionable by those who will be directly affected. Yet it does not seem that any strenuous opposition will be made, or, if made, is it likely to be successful. Modifications of the former machinery for levying the tax will perhaps be adopted, but the principle will no doubt be carried intact.

The tariff is undergoing the strictest scrutiny of mercantile men. Many errors and discrepancies have been discovered in the schedule, this being almost unavoidable, and will no doubt be altered before the new tariff becomes law.

On a close examination it appears that one of the principal objects of the government is to give great encouragement to the productions of the colonies, particularly in provisions. In most articles the difference in the duties is one-half in favour of the colonies—and in a few, as bacon, salt and fresh meat, hams, tongues, and lard, the duty on colonial production is only one-fourth of that imposed to be levied on foreign, which is 8s per cwt for bacon and meat, and 14s on hams, tongues, &c. The effect of these duties will be to lower the price of inferior qualities, whilst the very low duty on live cattle is no doubt intended to encourage the importation of lean cattle to be fattled here, and so give a premium to the British agriculturist, without raising the price to the consumer.

Tea is untouched, nor do there seem any reasons why it should be altered; the duty bears about the same proportion to the root price, as that on coffee does to the cost of the foreign article.

In sugar, we regret to say, there is no alteration. The premier acknowledged that he was embarrassed with the question of slavery; but there might be introduced a clause allowing the importation of foreign sugar under certificate that it was not the produce of slave labour at a more moderate rate of the duty than at present. This would have acted as a strong inducement to foreign states to ameliorate the system. The advantages which might have been derived from the reduction of the duties on coffee, will only be half realized because of the retention of the duties on sugar. An extended consumption of coffee implies an extended consumption of sugar, or a diminution in that article.

Another principal feature of the new tariff is the reduction in the duties to which foreign manufactures are liable. In some instances this reduction will have no effect upon the British manufacturer at all, as he already sells his articles at a price lower than the foreign one, even without duty, as in iron manufactures. In other cases, rather than of price, as silks, porcelain, &c. This will be a loss to the revenue and a gain to the consumer, and is a matter of justice. In other cases, the articles imported are a matter of fancy and taste, rather than of price, as silks, porcelain, &c. This will be a loss to the revenue and a gain to the consumer, and is a matter of justice. In other cases, as in gloves any duty above that now proposed would be unavailing, as the smuggler gains the difference, it being well known that a dealer may have smuggled goods imported from the French coast at a premium of ten per cent. This reduction therefore is a matter of necessity.

The boot and shoe makers seem to think their interests will suffer by the reduction of the duty, but the fact that 30,000 pairs of boots were smuggled into this country during the last year speaks volumes as to the necessity of an alteration—it is a truism in political economy that the manufacturer can more easily compete with goods pay ng low duties than with the smuggled, which pay no duty at all.

The effect of the reductions on dyestuffs and bleaching materials cannot but be beneficial to the manufacturer; he can the more easily compete with the foreigners both at home and abroad. In some articles the duty has been reduced with a view to extend the consumption, as under the present rates but a trifling revenue has been received.

On reviewing the whole tariff we must give it our approbation though a qualified one, for it has been very carelessly made out. The new duties though less onerous than the old ones, still exhibit a total disregard of any principle in the imposition. Though the premier said that regard had been had to the price of the articles, chance seems to have been the presiding deity in the construction of the duties on minor articles. This should be remedied with all haste, or the measure will be very incomplete.

THE TEA TRADE, April 4.—The deliveries of tea in London increased last week, having amounted to 450,248 lbs. The trade has been in a dull state, although there has not been any large supply of the article offering for auction, and prices have given way again six lily since the days were, viz. congou, 1d., and young hyson and gunpowder 1d per lb. We have further arrivals from China, but the stock is still much below what it was this time last year being 27,841,253 lb. against 33,467,290 lbs.—The Courier, April 5th.

ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET.

We present to our readers the following analysis of the new financial scheme proposed to the legislature by sir Robert Peel on the 19th ultimo. Those amongst them who have not had sufficient leisure, or sufficient courage to read through the long and elaborate statement of the prime minister, will be enabled by the perusal of this analysis to comprehend the general features and effects of the new budget without the least difficulty or embarrassment:—

The Budget of 1842-43. Debits.

Estimated income	£48,350,000
Estimated expenditure	50,819,000
Deficiency	£2,469,000
Additional items of expenditure estimated at	101,000
Total estimated deficiency	£2,570,000

Estimated heads of revenue arising from the reduction of the duties on—

	£
1. timber	600,000
4. Abolition of export duty on British manufactures	102,000
5. Stage-coach duty	70,000
Total	1,213,696—1,213,700
	£3,783,700
Gross total estimated deficiency, in round numbers, say	£3,780,000

Credits.

Estimated income arising from the following new taxes viz:—1. The income tax,

	£
Schedule A	1,600,000
B	150,000
C	643,000
D	1,320,000
E	155,000
	£3,771,000
Or, in round numbers, say	3,700,000
2. Equalization of Irish stamp duties	170,000
3. Increase of Irish spirit duties (1s per gallon)	250,000
4. Duties on export of coal	200,000
Total estimated increase	£4,310,000
Or, in round numbers, say	4,300,000
Recapitulation of the foregoing items.	
Gross total estimated increase of income	4,300,000
Gross total estimated deficiency, including the actual deficiency in the income of the year, and the loss to the revenue from the reduction of duties, &c.	3,780,000
Balance	£520,000

So that the new financial scheme, if fully carried out, will, according to sir R. Peel's estimate, leave a surplus or balance, of upwards of half a million sterling to provide for any casualties or contingencies that may arise.—Monthly Times, April 4.

* In round numbers.

The Chinese Puzzle.

The "papers relating to the moneys received from the Chinese authorities in the city of Canton, under an agreement entered into with her majesty's plenipotentiary, on the 27th May 1841," just presented by the queen's command to parliament, will be found elsewhere; and very curious papers they are, provoking alternately, laughter and indignation, and so far as captain Elliot is concerned, unmitigated contempt.

The treasury seems to have been somewhat astonished at the receipt by her majesty's plenipotentiary of the moneys and securities to the amount of six millions of dollars, and altogether at a loss in what character to look on the unexpected millions about to be poured into its empty chests. "My lords" of the treasury were therefore, on November 2, compelled to write to the foreign-office, most *naively*, to say, "that it would be satisfactory if some information could be furnished by lord Aberdeen as to the grounds on which the money in question was demanded and paid." The inquiry puzzled lord Aberdeen quite as much as their lordships, captain Elliot's despatches to the foreign office were quite silent as to wherefore he had demanded and received the cash.

"There is," writes lord Canning, "only one expression in these dispatches which has any bearing whatever on the point!" In that this dullest of plenipotentiaries coolly felicitated the foreign office on the indemnity being "rather more than double the charges and duties the Chinese had received from the trade of the season;" in other words the Canton hong had taken advantage of hostilities to squeeze three millions of dollars out of British merchants; and when the city was at his disposal, captain Elliot returned the compliment by charging the authorities there six millions of dollars for its safety. It is characteristic of the man that the theme of his despatches appears to have always been—tea; his sympathy for the slander-provoking beverage is a perfect mania. He extracts six millions of dollars, and, instead of telling the foreign office why or wherefore he had sacked the silver, he harps upon "the quantity of tea which had been just shipped from Canton." He treats with the Chinese about every thing but peace; he writes home about every thing but that which is most needful. So pitiable and disgraceful an exhibition was never before made by any human leg. Whatever may have been lord Palmerston's instructions, they must have been bettered in their execution; the plenipotentiary seems to have "fooled it to the top of his bent." It is a perfect mercy to the nation that he is now safe in England: here let us keep the *lusus naturæ*; he is far too rare a specimen of humanity to part with again.

Very fortunately for the foreign-office the late gallant and lamented sir Humphrey Senhouse, to whose debilitated frame the disgraceful sale of

Canton brought premature death, had been quite as much puzz'ed about the dollars on the "heights above Canton," the day after the signature of the agreement under which they were told down, as the treasury and the foreign-office were six months afterwards, and had actually asked the plenipotentiary—who sold Canton without saying a single word to the commanders of the forces at whose mercy it was—the very question thus put by the treasury. The correspondence which ensued between sir Humphrey and captain Elliot had been sent home to the admiralty, and by that board was transmitted to lord Aberdeen, who thus evidently found out the real nature of the payment obtained from the Chinese.

Captain Senhouse's letter of May 21 to capt. Elliot—forced from him "to maintain the national honour and the credit of the British flag" —will be perused with feelings of regret for the loss of so brave and intelligent an officer, and of indignation at the degradation he must have felt in writing this inquiry. Sir Humphrey could not understand the precious agreement entered into on the previous day; he justly regarded it as "a settlement for a general peace," and regarding the entire arrangement as "a very poor compensation for all the insults and injuries received," he sought to be informed what it really amounted to. The just tone of this letter stung the plenipotentiary to the quick, and he retorted that "he was unable to see the necessity for it;" but had no hesitation in declaring that the "late arrangement" had reference only to the relief of the city and province from pressure," which "pressure," he added, was "in forgetfulness of her majesty's gracious purposes, and in defiance of the temper and feeling of the British nation upon all such subjects." Why, who, in the name of all that is reasonable, directed the application of this "pressure" but the very man who sold its withdrawal for six millions of dollars!

The conclusion come to by the treasury (dec. 4 1841) is "that the sum of 6,000,000 of dollars was paid by the Chinese authorities in Canton, and was received by captain Elliot *as the price* of the relief of that city from the pressure which was about to be applied to it by the forces of her majesty;" so that the sale of Canton, so strenuously denied by the whig journals, is recognized by the treasury. The sum is then a droit of the crown, and by 1 and 2 Vict. capt. 2, all droits of the crown, which shall not have been applied in the payment of any charge thereupon, *or in granting remuneration to officers*, become a part of the consolidated fund, and can only be disposed of by the legislature. The amount remitted in bills and specie to England is 2,862,810 dollars, and a portion of this sum has to be applied, by the queen's direction to remunerate the force engaged in the recent operations in China. The balance is, we presume, at the disposal of parliament.

Captain Elliot, it will be seen, does not come personally scot-free out of his remittance to India and England of the proceeds of his sale of Canton. He has so mismanaged even this part of the transaction as to have rendered himself personally responsible to messrs. Dent and Co., to the amount of £630 000 The plenipotentiary touched nothing that he has not b tched in some way or other.

The present state of the case may be stated in the words of a letter of the 10th of Dec. last, in which lord Canning conveyed to captain Elliot the opinion of the lords of the treasury on the subject:—

"I am now to inform you that upon a review of the circumstances stated in your despatches, the lords of the treasury have come to the conclusion, that the sum of 6,000,000 dollars, which the Chinese authorities engaged on the 27th of May to pay, was received by you as the price of the relief of the city of Canton from the pressure which was about to be applied to it by her majesty's forces. This being the case, the money so obtained from the Chinese is a droit of the crown, and, as such, comes within the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, capt. 2, which provides that all droits of the crown which shall not have been applied in payment of any charge thereupon, or in granting remuneration to officers or others taking the same, shall be carried to, and form a part of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom; and neither the lords of the treasury nor any other authority can apply that money to other purposes, without the special authority of parliament. The lords of the treasury are, therefore, unable to sanction the payments which you made to messrs. Dent & Co., as reported in your despatch of the 26th of June; those payments have been made by you without any authority, out of a fund which could not legally be applied to that purpose, and the propriety of sanctioning them under the peculiar circumstances of the case will be for the future consideration and decision of parliament. The same observation will apply to all other payments made out of the money obtained from the Chinese, under the arrangement of the 27th of May which are not within the exception contained in the act of 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap 2. At the same time, however, that the lords of the treasury have apprized lord Aberdeen of their view of this question, their lordships have stated that they give full credit to you for the motives which induced you to make these payments; and their lordships are satisfied that, being yourself convinced of the justice of the claims, you did not advert to the specific appropriation by parliament, to other objects, of the funds out of which the payment was made; but their lordships are nevertheless, unable to relieve you from the responsibility which you have incurred.

I am &c. "CANNING"

From the Monthly Times' sup, 4th April.

Without attempting to pr judge the course which the government may take with reference to the claim of messrs Dent & Co., if it be brought before parliament, it is certainly a matter of just surprise that a public officer filling so important a situation should have been ignorant that money obtained by the pressure of the queen's forces in legal warfare is a droit of the crown, and that droits of the crown cannot be used at discretion to cover the personal liabilities of officers in its service.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT'S OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE QUESTION

(From a parliamentary paper issued on the 14th of March.

CHINA.—Captain C. Elliot, &c.—This is a return to an address of the house of commons, dated March 7, 1842, for "copies of any communications which may have been received from captain Elliot, explaining or having any bearing upon the transactions with the Chinese authorities, which are referred to in viscount Canning's letter to the secretary of the treasury, of Nov. 3, 1841, but which had not been received at the date of that letter."*

We subjoin the following extract of a letter from capt. Elliot to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated 53, Cabogan place, January 25, 1842:—

"I must give some account of the circumstances out of which the second movement upon Canton in May 1841, arose. The trade of the season was now fairly off and I was rid, therefore, of one great anxiety and of the chief motive of remaining at Canton; and, as the spring advanced, it became of importance to set forward to the northward without further delay, and in order to begin operations before the intense heat should set in. The reinforcements had not arrived, but nevertheless on the 18 of May, every arrangement had been completed for an immediate departure up the coast. But though the the trade of the season had been sent home, there were still, of course, lives and property and interests of great magnitude to be left behind us at Canton; and during the two months of truce which had elapsed, secret preparations had been made by the imperial commissioners in violation of the terms of it, and which threatened danger to these interests, and this large and property if we should leave them without a force adequate for their protection. The obvious purpose of these preparations was, to detain us to the southward till the favourable monsoon for proceeding up the coast had passed away. Thus it became necessary to destroy those preparations. They were of a somewhat formidable nature Heavy masses of troops had been daily pouring into the city from the other provinces, and the lines of defence between the Dutch and French 'Follies' had been strongly armed and fortified. At length, one of the batteries which we had carried and dismantled in the operations of March (in the Shameen or western suburb) was rearmed, contrary to express understanding, that no rearmament should take place in any of the works we had allowed them to re-occupy. As soon as I had authentically ascertained this fact, I demanded the immediate disappearance of that and every kind of warlike preparation, and declared that I must hold a contrary course to be a violation of the truce. The Chinese authorities evaded these demands, and set crews placed us in a situation to strike a heavy and swift blow on the spot, and simultaneous ourselves of all this preparation before we were northwards. The measure was otherwise very agreeable to my own sense of the public convenience; for I had reason to know that there was a large mass of treasure collected in the imperial treasury for the purpose of carrying on the war; and it was also desirable to await the arrival of an suitable an occasion for withdrawing the vessels of war from the river, for operations in the north, as the result of a successful stroke would afford. It had been necessary to keep eight or nine and constantly in the river (from Whampoa and in the channel upwards) to secure the objects of the convention of March. The double political purpose in view at the moment were to break up the large contingent force from the other provinces assembled at Canton, to destroy the formidable aggressive preparations of the last two months, and to tame the spirit, and cripple the resources, of the government, by dismissing the imperial commissioners, and levying a contribution on the treasury in part satisfaction of the heavy demands of her majesty's government. With these purposes, and after previous concert with the military and naval authorities, I moved down, on the 17th of May, to lose no time in directing the whole force upon Canton and I remained there myself the same day, to watch proceedings, collect information, and take care that the safety of the merchants remaining there should not be hazarded by too long continuance in the factories. By the 21st of May, the main body of the force had arrived within ten miles of Canton, and having ground to believe, from private and trustworthy sources of information that the moment of our breach was at hand, I warned the remaining merchants to depart, and embarked myself on the evening of that day. At eleven p. m. (21st) the enemy opened their attack, with a very steadily directed attempt to fire the ships of war lying in the immediate neighbourhood of the factories, under cover of a formidable cannonade from the works recently rearmed, and others along shore, which had been well marked, the whole supported by a powerful flotilla, ready to act according to circumstances. But the military operations have been so amply reported that I may spare any further details on those subjects than may be necessary for the narrative purpose of this paper. A flotilla of upwards of 100 sail of armed and fire ships was destroyed; a line of works mounting more than sixty pieces of artillery was carried; and a small British force moved through ground presenting great natural difficulty, in the face of a numerous enemy, wrested from the enemy, in the space of eight hours, a line of steep and fortified heights, protected by a well-sustained fire from the city walls, manned a heavy mass of troops posted on the immediate left of their own lines, remaining masters of positions that commanded the northern gates and the whole city of Canton. In this situation of affairs I was enabled to conclude a convention with the local authorities, by which the imperial commissioners were subjected to the disgrace of forced departure from the city; the troops from the other provinces were constrained to evacuate, in the sight of our own force, without banners displayed (a sign of humiliation in China); 6 000 000 dollars were received from the imperial treasury in diminution of the just claims of her majesty's government; a further sum of more than £50,000 has been paid in compensation of the losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories, and certain proofs of violence committed by the government of Canton; and we were left in a situation forthwith to withdraw the whole armament from the dangerous reef of the river service upon the health of the force for movement to the northward. This is the statement of what was achieved by the brief campaign of less than ten days."

* The transactions referred to in viscount Canning's letter of the 3rd of November, 1841, are the demand and the receipt from the Chinese authorities of the sum of 6,000,000 dollars, under certain articles not yet entered into by them authorities on the 27th of May, 1841.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—March 4.

JAMES COCKBURN'S AN BANKRUPT.

In this case the bankrupt was an East India merchant resident with the firm of Cantor & Co., of Calcutta, also in extent, and his debts and liabilities are estimated at 100 000£. He stated in court that there were assets to the extent of 120 000£, 80 000£ of which are, however, said to be of doubtful value, inasmuch as they consist of consignments in the Sidney market, where trade at the present period is known to be very depressed. A large number of proofs, in total amount between 50 000£ and 60,000£, were admitted at this sitting, which was for the choice of assignees The persons selected to fill the office were mr. Alderman Copeland, mr. John Richards, of Raven-row, merchant, and mr. Francis Ribelle, Mark-lane, merchant. Some proofs were tendered on bills of exchange; which were not produced in court, they being on the passage to Calcutta for proof against the estate of Cantor and Co. also. The court directed them to stand over for the present, as the bills must be produced before they could be admitted. Four months, according to law, must elapse before a dividend could be declared, which would afford sufficient time for the return of the bills and their production at a future period.

D GOS, TAYLOR, AND SHAND

March 15.—The bankrupts were very extensively engaged as general merchants, and besides the house in great Winchester-street, they had large establishments in Liverpool and Calcutta; one of the partners (mr. Taylor) directing the principal part of the concern at Liverpool.

Their debts and liabilities are very heavy, although the amount of debts proved in the course of the day (which was fixed for the choice of assignees) was inconsiderable. The assets are stated to be to the value of 50,000£.

Mr. Robert King, of White Lion court, merchant; mr. Edward Maxwell Daniell, of great Winchester-street, merchant; and mr. David Bellhouse, of Liverpool, merchant, were chosen assignees without any opposition.

SCOTT, FAIRLIE, AND HARE.

March 16.—The bankrupts were east India merchants, carrying on business in great Winchester-street, and this day was fixed for their adjourned final examination.

The last balance-sheet, containing nearly five folios, was put in, and from an inspection of it we gather that while the debts, &c., are upwards of 150,000£ the available assets amount to 1,250£.

Mr. Scott and mr. Fairlie, having answered the usual interrogatories.

The learned commissioner asked if any creditor wished to put any questions to the bankrupts; but no one having been given, they were declared to have passed their final examination. This of mr. Hare, was adjourned to the 23th March.

CHARLES ANDERSON CARTON.

March 22.—This was the day fixed for the final examination of the bankrupt, who was a merchant, and head of the firm of Cantor and Co., of Calcutta. His intricate affairs presented the extremely unusual circumstance of not a single asset, although the liabilities were considerable, in consequence of the failure of the firm in India.

The bankrupt having been asked the usual interrogatories, was declared to have passed his final examination.

Wm. Jerdine, esq. R. N. has been elected (April 28th) a fellow of the Royal Botanic Society of London, Regent's Park.

War Office, March 4.

18th regt. of foot.—Captain J. C. Knowles from the 70th drag. guds, to be capt. vice Sir H. Darell, who exchanges.

War Office April 1.

15th regt. of foot.—Ensign C. Wainwright to be lieut. without p. vice Swinburne, dead; ens. J. C. Bromhead from the 12th foot, to be lieut. by p. vice Wainwright, whose pro. by p. has been cancelled.

31st do.—T. H. Hickson, gent. to be ens. without p. vice Darell kd in act.

98th do.—G. Dunbar, gent. to be ens. without p. vice Atkins, who resigns.

To the editor of the Canton Register.

Dear sir,—The humanity of British law permits the unfortunate who may be unable to hire an advocate, to receive gratuitous aid; and the most wretched individual is thus enabled to make his appearance in court, and plead his cause "in forma pauperis."

To any philanthropic mind it must be a most gratifying sight to mark how the kindliness of European manners ameliorates the rude practice of barbarous lands; most gratifying it is to see that, even in China, misery can find an advocate, and a court of appeal. A writer under the signature of a "Friend to Hongkong" pleads the cause of that distressed settlement in your last week's paper; and the editor of the Canton Register, like a merciful judge, listens to his wailings.

The earnest advocate omits no topic which may by possibility touch the feelings of the obdurate men he so pathetically addresses. For himself he claims sympathy as their countryman; for his client he urges the ties of kindred; he appeals to our love of freedom, as much as to our humanity; to patriotism and political economy. I am not a very dull, nor a very obstinate, nor a very hard-hearted man; but I do confess myself altogether unmoved by the appeal. I have not yet chartered a ship to carry over my own person; and another "for my dealings, and my enterprise" in the manner which "the friend" suggests. Call me effeminate if you please; I have a prejudice (absurd perhaps) for a dry roof, and a dry floor. I may be unpatriotic; I would rather not have the ague. I will wait till those "drains be dug;" till, "that sickly effluvia" be removed, till "those respectable Chinese be assembled;"—sir, I honor the British flag as much as any man, but I would rather not be knocked on the head while admiring its folds. In short, I would be comfortable by day, and sleep in quiet at night; and therefore, pray excuse me, mr editor, I would rather not go to Hongkong. I might stop here in my letter (as I mean to do in my person), but the friend requires a word or two more. Gazing on those "double matted godowns," and "those substantial brick dwelling houses" which look so attractive in your advertising columns; (too many of them empty I fear), appears to have a little disturbed the judgement of our "friend."

He should have rested in his appeal to our *feelings*; he should not have attempted to reason on the subject. He would persuade us, that it is not only good and virtuous, but that it will be actually *advantageous*, to go to Hongkong. It is at once our duty, and our interest to "patronize a British settlement;" it is our duty to go over at once, and wait quietly till those barren rocks afford a golden harvest.

Let the friend of Hongkong tranquilize his mind. British merchants, like *most* other merchants, know very well what they are about. Like "the respectable Chinese," whom the friend hopes to attract, "they will go where they can make a dollar;" and if they have not as yet found their way to Hongkong, it is because they do not consider the place well adapted to that very pleasing description of manufacture. The facts are simply these. As a residence Hongkong has no attractions, as a place of trade, from situation and natural difficulties, it labors under great disadvantages. Means ventilans and Macao duties (which are not heavy), do not counterbalance these. Macao possesses, in its inland communication, an advantage outweighing all which Hongkong has to offer. The common sense of the British ministers has led to the conclusion, which the common sense of the British merchants in China long since came to; that if Hongkong is really adapted for trade, thither trade will flow; and that though "patronage," government or otherwise, may give it for a time a false importance, its lasting prosperity can only depend upon its own merits; and of those merits, it would appear that neither the British government nor British merchants have formed a very exalted opinion.

Yours truly, AN *OLD* BIRD.

Macao, 24th June, 1842.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, June 23rd.

POLICE.

Afoo and *Asum* were brought up to this office in custody on the 8th inst., charged with cattle-stealing by *Acheoong* (the elder of Pok-fo-shune village), who deposed that about noon, a number of people came to the village, and forcibly carried off his cow. Seeing this he gave the alarm, and with his neighbours pursued the robbers, among whom were the two prisoners, who had hold of the cow by the horns. Its value is ten dollars. This evidence was corroborated. *Asum* was sentenced to receive 100 strokes and lose his tail. *Afoo* being but a youth was ordered to have 50 strokes and lose his tail.

Attuk charged with selling samshu, and stealing from the person of John Northgate the sum of eight dollars. Jack, who is one of the lads belonging to H. M. S. Druid, said all he knew was, that when he paid Attuk a rupee for two bottles of liquor, he had eight dollars in his pocket, he knew nothing more, as he got very drunk. One of his mates (who did not get so drunk) swore he saw the robbery committed. The guilt of the prisoner being proved, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months with hard labour, and to repay the 8 dollars, or continue in prison till it be paid.

Mr Editor:—You ask for news; some things I have seen and heard and will tell you. As I came up the river, I saw a fine fleet of smugglers, bearing the English flag: at Whampoa there were ten or twelve sail in all. I was told a lorcha recently came among them, but was taken and towed out of the fleet. They do business in high style, are on the best possible terms with the people, and are, to say the least, let alone by the mandarins. I saw five or six other English vessels, the two U. S. A. ships of war, and one or two other merchants vessels of that nation, also a small schooner called the Echo, and belonging, it was said to the consulate.

Native smugglers, in any numbers, and of all descriptions, fast-crabs, rambling-dragons, &c., &c., I also saw and what shall I call them I saw, what was neither Chinese nor European craft, a nondescript, built like a large fast-boat, having mat sails, and an English flag, manned by all sorts of people of divers colors. A man who called himself a comprador, said she was a *free trader*, and carried two signs written in Chinese, one offering for sale opium at so much per catty, the other offering to take cargo to Hongkong at so much a picul.

I counted seven forts between Whampoa and the factories, five stand near to each other half way to the city the others near the city. There is one opposite to the factories, and three or four more, I am told, further up on the same side as the factories. I could see one or two large works north of the city on the hill. There are said to be several forts in the Macao channel, and the Blenheim passage. Almost every morning I hear the cracking of firearms in all directions about the city.

The factories are still more than half deserted. Some are in utter ruins. There are not, so I have been told, more than fifty or sixty foreigners now in Canton; and they are much restricted, not allowed to go, except on certain days, even to the Fa-te gardens. The people, however, so far as I have seen, are very quiet, and do not molest you as you go in the streets. In the few streets through which I have walked, and I have been as far as "physic street," business seemed to be brisk.

Four flagstaffs, the Dutch, English, American and French, are standing, but the American flag is the only one now flying.

I have not met any of the hong merchants, but have seen several of the shopmen, and also a doctor Longhead and a linguist called Alantsi. People here tell me that Howqua does not often go abroad, and wishes to keep himself clear of all business. The Chinese like trade better than fighting. Yours.

Canton, 16th June, 1842. Viator *(Bis)*

EXPENSE OF CHINESE EXPEDITION.

Arrears of sums due to the East India Company on the 30th April, 1841	£7 18 755
Grant made in the session of 1841	173,442
Arrears of former year to be provided in 1841	£5 5 313
Estimate of expenditure to 1st April, 1843	65 5 379
Total charge to April, 1842	1,193,692
To which have been applied—	
Grant of parliament in session 1841	400,000
Canton ransom	618,430
	£1,018,430
Arrears due on 1st April, 1842	175,262
Estimated excess of year ending April, 1843, to 1,500,000, on account of which it is proposed to vote	500,000
Total to be voted for China in 1842	£675,262

—Atlas, April 2.

Armaments of British and American ships.—A few months ago, being in the United States, through the kindness of an officer of the American navy, I had an opportunity of going on board the line of battle ship Delaware. She certainly is a noble ship; but our Rodney, London, and Nile, are quite equal to her, and I think, in some respects, superior. The medium guns on their quarter-decks would be much more effective than her carronades. But I was much struck with the manner of closing their shell guns, which are 10 inch; instead of being in the mid-ships, as in our vessels, they are fore and aft, four in the bow and four in the stern, on the gun and main decks, and by means of rail-ways may be transferred from the broadside to the bow or stern, and back again immediately. The great advantage of this plan over ours must be obvious at first sight. In a general action, how often have ships been exposed to a severe raking fire, without being able to return it effectually! But by the American plan they would be able to bring their formidable Paixhans to bear on an enemy in a few minutes, which would settle the matter much sooner than a few 32 pounders. As steamers will play an important part in all future naval warfare, the necessity of a ship being able to bring her Paixhan guns to bear at any point is obvious. Suppose one of our frigates chased by several steamers, and exposed to a continual fire of shells without being able to return any, her speedy capture or destruction is inevitable; for it is well known that a solid shot does little harm compared with shells. We have borrowed the principle of shell-guns from the French, and I hope we are not too proud to learn a better method of using them from the Yankees.—United Service Magazine.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

June 28th, 1842.

	Latest	Dates.	
England	6th April	Singapore	12th June
U. States	15th March	Java	4th June
Calcutta	23th May	Manila	10th June
Bombay	18th May	Austral Asia	27th April
Canton	5th June	Amoy	28th May

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June. ARRIVED. From

19, H. M. S. Hazard, 18, *C. Bell*, esq. commander, Singapore and Penang.

19, H. M. S. Vindictive, 50, *I. T. Nicolas*, esq. captain, C. B., bearing the flag of rear admiral sir Thomas Cochrane, C. B. K. H. England 21st March.

21, Red Rover, *Wright*, Singapore and Calcutta.

21, Hope, *Barrett*, do do

24, Charles Forbes, *Wills*, Singapore and Bombay.

22, Herald, *Parker*, Singapore and Calcutta.

23 Sir H. Compton, *Bolton*, Singapore and Bombay.

23, Queen Victoria, *Connor*, do do.

23, Hero of Malown, *Jackson*, Singapore and Madras.

23, Charlotte, *Liebschwager*, do. Bombay.

23, Wm. Gillies, *Clark*, do. do

23, Isabella, *Hardie*, do. do

22, Arethusa, *Christian*, Java.

Transports and storeships—Gazelle, Isis, Sir Robert Peel.

PASSENGERS.—(omitted last week) Per Isabella Robertson, mrs. Ross, A. S. Drysdale, J. Hudson, esqrs.

June. SAILED. For

21, Cheshire, *Mackellar*, Cowan.

21, Singolar, (Sp.) *Bordanave*, Manila.

21, Rosalinda, (Sp.) *Gomez*, Manila.

25, Velasz, 2d., (Sp.) *Gordonillo*, Manila.

25, Hesperus, (U. S.) *Lovett*, Newyork.

26 Forfy, *Cole*, Singapore and Calcutta.

24, Rebekah, *Budd*, London.

26, Soledad, (Prus.) *Kehr*, Manila.

27, Assists Reading, *Crawford*, London.

27, Herald, *Parker*, Canton.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, 1842.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Liverpool—John Horton.
For Bombay—Harlequin.
For Calcutta—Hellas.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Dorrecot, Anna Maria, Judith, Allan, Raymond, Claudine.
From do. via Singapore—Pink.
From Liverpool—Gulnare, Devon, Peruvian, Chebar, Copeland, Ursula, Bella Marina, Gemini.
From do. via Singapore—Ann Birdson.
From Calcutta—Water Witch, Fazul Currim, Hugh Walker, Intrepid, Allalezie, Coringa Packet, Clown, Mermaid, Victoria, Ariel.
From Bombay—Drongan, Rocephalus, England, Island Queen, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Edinburgh, Ellen, Coren, Asia, Vansittart, Salem, Helen, Acneda, Cornwallis, Earl Balcarres, Anonyma, Maia, Woodman, Larkins, David Clarke, Lord Eldon, Pandora, Asiatic, Simplicia, Marquess de Hasting, Syria, Helena.
From Madras—Competitor, Bomanjee Hormasjee, Buckinghamshire.
From Singapore—Francis, Hongkong, Will Watch, Angelica.
From Goa—Esperança.
From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelga, Genoveva.

By the late arrivals we have received papers from London to April 5; Bombay to May 17; Calcutta May 15; Singapore June 11; and Galignani's Messenger to April 9.

In our *extra* of the 23rd inst., we published the most important contents of the April mail, from the Singapore Free Press extra of June 11th.

In the London Times and Chronicle of March 18, the debate on mr Lindsay's motion is reported at length, with the exception that in the Chronicle that part of mr. Lindsay's speech which relates to the monstrous and gratified claims of a notorious citizen of the U. S. of north America, is omitted, this mean, cowardly, conscious silence of the leading Whig journal on this monstrous transaction is the condemnation of both the claimer and the satisfier.

With reference to captain Elliot's letter to lord Aberdeen, dated July 25, 1842, we have to observe that the offer to pay a sum of money "for the prevention of further hostilities," on the May 27, 1841, was first made by Howqua, in person or by proxy, to capt. Eyres, of h. m. s. *Modeste*, and $5,000,000 was the sum first tendered; he was asked if $6,000,000 could not be given? —he replied—"*Can.*" Immediately captain Elliot heard of the offer he grasped, jumped at it with the eagerness of a girl for a new doll.

Captain Elliot also states in the same letter, that by the 18th of May,—"the trade of the season was fairly off;" and —"but though the trade of the season had been sent home."—Now, from April 21 to May 18, the following vessels had sailed with tea cargoes for the U. K. and her colonies: for London; Java, Mellish, Westbrook, Dartmouth, Premier, St. George, Clifford, Anne Laing, Orleana, Mary Catherine, Recovery, Julius Cæsar, Eliza; for Leith; Herald, Monarch; for the Clyde; Scotland, Minerva, James Ewing; for Dublin and Liverpool; Kingston; Liverpool; Duc. of Clarence; for Austral-Asia; Jean, Giraffe, Hope, Nimrod; inall, 24 vessels with tea cargoes; leaving 16 English vessels at Whampoa; and a total of 36 vessels at Whampoa and Hongkong.

Also with reference to the "compensation of the losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories;"—the Chinese, on the *twenty fourth* of May (*vide* C. R. June 1, p. 133), offered to pay for the damage done to the factories and the property destroyed or stolen; coupling this offer with a request, however, that the *injured parties would not demand two dollars for one.*

By viscount Canning's letter to captain Elliot, dated dec. 10, 1841, it would appear that the government hold captain Elliot responsible not only for the payments made by him to messrs. Dent & Co., but for "all other payments made out of the money obtained from the Chinese, under the arrangement of the 27th of May, which are not within the exception contained in the act of 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 2." But their lordships "give him full credit for the motives which induced you to make these payments; and are satisfied that he, being *convinced of the justice of the claims*, he did not advert to the specific appropriation by parliament, to other objects, of the funds out of which the payment was made."

The claims made and paid for the pillage of the factories and the Spanish brig Bilbaino amounted to $329 710 40 cents.

We do not understand the "full credit for captain Elliot's motives which induced him to make these payments." He must have been, as a minister-plenipotentiary, either ignorant of the laws and constitution of his country and of his duties, or he was knowingly a plunderer of the public money: how, he dared to touch a dollar of the $6,000,000, is beyond every body's comprehension. He paid messrs Dent and Co. for their 500 chests of opium to preserve himself from arrest in Bombay; but what measures did he take to convince himself of the justice of the claims for pillage of the factories? Captain Elliot has now become what he endeavoured to make the late mr. Keating:—"*a debtor to the crown.*"

The wonder is, that he is still retained on the list of post captains of h. m.'s fleet.

The news from Canton is important. A *Tagalese*, or native of Manila, belonging to one of the English opium vessels,—which are now all lying in *Yankee* reach at the top of Whampoa reach,—was gathering *lychees* on Dane's island; a Chinese,—the proprietor, we suppose, of the fruit, warned him off; the *Tagalese* forthwith drew his knife and stabbed the Chinese dead. On thursday last, the 23d inst., the hongmerchants called all the foreigners in Canton to meet them at the consoo house, to have the affair explained, that it might be submitted to the English authorities, and that the opium craft should be moved outside the *Bogue.*

This man should be tried forthwith, and, if found guilty, be forthwith hanged. This is the second native who has met his death from the crews of the opium vessels; and some severe examples should be made to deter them from such wanton acts of savage, barbarous murdering, which heap everlasting disgrace on the English name and nation in China.

There is a complaining, concerited letter signed P., published in the last *Canton Press* newspaper, which both the writer and the editor of that paper thought worthy of insertion in "*his valuable journal.*"

The letter is full of the most undeserved vituperation of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

It was only on the 4th of June that the editor of the C. P. said—"we know, on good authority, that h. m.'s plenipotentiary is much vexed at the *defection* of Tinghae, and it must be a matter of regret that h. e. was not on the spot, to prevent by his advice a step which savours too much of vacillation."

Moreover, *Tinghae*, even, much less the *island* of Chusan, was never abandoned to the Chinese; and the writers at *Tinghae* were rather premature in their anticipations. The market in Tinghae has always been well supplied and daily frequented; and an English gentleman, attached to the London missionary society, has constantly resided *within* the walls of Tinghae city up to June 5, the date of the last advices.

Sir H. Gough has returned and reinforced the garrison of Tinghae; we have been informed the gates of that city were never abandoned to the Chinese authorities.

Both P. and the editor deserve severe censure for their crude and undeserved blame of h. m's. plenipotentiary.

It is said general Elphinstone's corpse was brought into Jellalaba by the Affghans to prove that there had not been any foul play, but that he had died a natural death.

We much regret to state that both colonels Dennie, of the 13th, and Mackrell, of the 44th, fell in the service of their country before they could have heard of their appointments as aids-de-camp to the queen.

So true is it that the battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift;—honours are not for the brave, nor rewards for the deserving.

In the Bombay Times of May 7 some private letters of the late col. Dennie are published, in which neither lord Keane, sir W. Macnaghten, nor sir W. Cotton appear to much advantage.

We would respectfully draw the attention of the British community in China, to the *China Casual fund*; and to an address to the queen, though somewhat late to the day, on the birth of an heir to the throne of the British empire: this hint should have been given long ago in the *Hongkong Gazette*

The supposed editors of the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, are the revd. J. Lewis Shuck, an U. S's missionary, and mr James White; but we have been informed that the latter gentleman disowns the soft impeachment; and yet how are we to reconcile the use of the editorial we, and such language as the following with his written disclaimer of not being one of the editors of the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette?

"Falkland islands." H. K. Gaz. April 21st, 1842. "*We* had the honour, with some other friends, to call the attention of the late government, to this matter, &c."—And,—"In the *metropolis* we have now a colonial society (*the writer was one of the earliest members*) &c." And also, when speaking of the U. S. museum in *the metropolis* (*vide* H. K. Gaz. June 16), are these words:—"*We* had intended to have put in a plea for the geological, numismatic, and other scientific bodies in *London, to which we belong*, &c." Now who could have written these *editorial* articles, if not mr White? certainly not the revd. J. Lewis Shuck, his imputed co-adjutor. There is also in the last named gazette an expression that smells strongly of the magisterial language used in the lord mayor's court: the writer talks of the officers of the U. S. "*manifesting their acquisitive propensities*;"—formerly things were called by their right names; but now, when one of the swell mob picks a pocket—he is said not to *steal* but to *abstract*:—we greatly doubt whether his friends of the U. S. will be much pleased with his allusion to their "*acquisitive propensities.*"

Is no effort to be made, has no effort been made by the overpowering British naval force in the Chinese waters, to rescue the shipwrecked survivors of the crew of the *unfortunate Nerbuddah* or are they to be left to their cruel fate because they are *coolies*?—And the officers, passengers and crew of the *Anne*, are they to languish away their lives in captivity, when by either

force or bribery they could be so easily restored to their country and friends?

The H. K. Gaz. was lately very much shocked and indignant at the exhibition of a game of fistycuffs by two intoxicated Jacks on the queen's highway in Hongkong on a Sunday; but a scene was lately witnessed on the same highway not much less scandalous; a revd. U. S.'s missionary, had, to use his own language, added another Chinese to the lord's fold, and given the neophyte two dollars to be baptized; but fearing that he might be alarmed when the waters of purification were poured over his head, the baptizer engaged the services of two native policemen to hold the convert fast by the arms, one on each side. Now, much as we respect the missionaries for their labours and studies, we cannot think such exhibitions will tend to impress our pagan fellow-subjects with any high sentiments of veneration for the Christian religion—or, as they term it, the religion of the cross.

The ship Tartar, captain Lucy, which sailed from Macao roads on March 10, for Singapore, Ceylon, and Bombay, had not arrived at the latter port on May 17, the date of the sir H. Compton's departure.

It was related about the middle of last month, that the launch of the U. S's. sloop of war, Boston, had been conveying cases down from Canton to some U. S's. merchant vessel lying below 2nd bar—some say the *Cayuga*—the launch carrying a spanking "star bespangled banner." We trust to be better informed on this subject by and by; as well as on the proceedings and correspondence of commodore Kearney with the local government and U. S's. merchants (messrs. Olyphant & Co. and others), claiming compensation for injuries and pillage, inflicted by the Chinese; particularly the murder of one of the crew of the Morrison's boat, and the wounding, chaining and imprisoning the others on the 21st of May, 1841. We suppose a detailed official account of all these matters will be published in the *Chinese Repository*.

We invite the attention of the foreign community in China to the report of the examination of the students of the school of the Morrison education Society.

We have no news from the expedition to communicate and the late Peking Gazettes that we have seen contain noting worth translating.

Rear admiral sir Thomas Cochrane is expected to visit Macao this week.

The Vindictive will proceed to join the admiral when refitted.

The editor of the H. K Gaz., in exulting in the prosperity and glory of his favorite Emerald isle, seems to know more about its future destiny than sir R. Peel: for when the premier was asked the question,—if it were the intention of h. m.'s government to retain the island, the right honorable gentleman replied that it was a question he could not answer until the war was ended.

We beg to inform our subscribers, friends, supporters, and readers that we shall in future follow the example of the *Singapore Free Press*, and charge twenty-five (25) cents for every extra we may publish.

MACAO.

This settlement was the scene of a slight alarm last week.

H. E. the governor has, we are informed, written to the home authorities more than once to be relieved, but the ministers in Lisbon will not listen to his request; and have confirmed the judge in his control over the orphan fund and *emolumentos*; which, by the way, are illegally levied on English ships discharging in the roads or the *Typa*; the government of Portugal having allowed such discharge, free of all charges; and the *emolumentos* are only legally levied on Portuguese ships discharging in the inner harbour of Macao. The governor had previously taken the control of these funds from the judge; as well as the command of 80 slaves attached to the custom-house. The governor, in consequence of the last orders from Lisbon, which restored to the judge all the power of which the governor had deprived him, deemed it necessary for his honour to resign the governorship of Macao; the senate first protested against his resignation, but in vain, H. E. declaring that he would take the responsibility of such resignation, and apply for a court martial on his conduct; and a notice was published in the *Portuguese na China* of the 23d inst., that the royal senate and the authorities accepted his self imposed dismissal, and determined that the government of Macao should be composed of the most illustrious senhors the Juiz de Direito, the vicar-capitular, and the commandant of the B. P. Regente; but the senate desired that a general council should be convoked to deliberate; this the judge opposed, and the dispute was long continued; in the meantime, some of the citizens, and the battalion of troops assembled in the senate square and sent up a deputation of three officers to the senate to request that a general council should be called to deliberate, which was at length agreed to, and the council was called at noon on the 25th; when the citizens unanimously requested that the ex governor should be invited to attend at the meeting, and a deputation of five persons was appointed to convey the invitation on the part of the citizens; the ex-governor, after many remonstrances, appeared at the meeting, and was received with acclamations, and requested by all to resume the government, but that it should be administered according to the laws of the constitution; which do not allow one individual to hold a plurality of offices but restrict every officer in Macao to his own proper and peculiar sphere of duty; the ex-governor accepted these conditions, and a committee of five was appointed to make a report of the laws in force in Macao: the members are, the reverend Pe. Miranda of San Jose; senhors F. de Assis Fernandes; J. Damasceno Coelho dos Santos; J. Rodrigues Gonsalves, and lieut. Ricardo de Mello Sampaio. One hundred and seventeen persons signed the consultations of the council, and all present accompanied the governor to his residence, and from thence proceeded to St Agostino to return their thanks to the battalion for having assisted them in the maintenance of order, and in obtaining liberty for Macao.

The most important and interesting news conveyed in the April mail are the imposition of an income tax of 7½d. in the pound, or nearly, 3 per cent. (*vide* sir R. Peel's speech on the budget, copied from the *Atlas* of March 12th), and the division on mr. Lindsay's motion respecting the appropriation of part of the Canton ransom, for the indemnification of the surrenderers of opium, under captain Elliot's circular of March 27, 1839.

Considerable opposition is being made to sir R. Peel's plan of an income tax; the examiner examines and condemns it in severe detail.

We must notice that mr. Goulbourn confounds the '*momentous circular*' issued by captain Elliot between 6 and 7 A. M. on the 27th of March 1839, with the *bargain* captain Elliot made with messrs Dent & Co. for the purchase of 500 chests of opium per *Emily Jane*. The chancellor of the exchequer, denies that the public faith was pledged; captain Elliot *had been persuaded by the* URGENCY *of the merchants, his fellow captives to give the* ASSURANCE NOW RELIED ON. *But the late ministers*, by refusing payment of the BILLS drawn on THAT ASSURANCE, had evinced that they did not consider IT absolutely binding on the government of this country."

Now this is altogether an erroneous, if not a false, statement: and it is utterly inexplicable and surprising that the chancellor of the exchequer should fall into such blunders, or, in his place in the house of commons, calmly and gravely utter such misstatements. So far from the merchants having urged captain Elliot to give such ASSURANCE, not one of them, with the exception of messrs. Inglis and Dr. knew that such a document had been granted until, to their great astonishment, they were called from their beds at 7 o'clock in the morning of March 27th to hear it read.

And mr. Inglis had, on the previous night, pointedly warned captain Elliot on the great importance of the step he was about to take, and recommended him to sleep on his agitated spirits by a soothing night's slumber, before he sent the *assurance* into circulation. (*vide* mr. Inglis's evidence; and captain Elliot's letters to the treasury informing their lordships of his having been obliged to draw treasury bills in favour of messrs. Dent & Co.)

THE SCHOOL

OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Examination.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst., a public examination of the school was held at the residence of the Revd. J. R. Brown, it affording the first opportunity of the kind that has been afforded to the friends of the society, to observe the progress of the boys under its patronage, it was an occasion of much interest, and deserves a more extended notice than we can now give it. We cannot however suffer the impression which the scene made upon our minds to pass, without a brief statement of the exercises, since they afforded unequivocal evidence of the utility of the local society under whose auspices that school is conducted.

The examination opened at half past 12 o'clock, when the pupils, sixteen in number, entered the room, neatly attired, and with cheerful faces, indicating that they were pleased with the respective trial of their attainments in English learning.

Mr. Brown commenced by giving a brief account of the school, and in naming the periods of time that the boys had been at school, the changes and interruptions which the political troubles in China had produced, and said that the examination had been proposed for the purpose of showing the patrons of the society, to what they were lending their support, when they made donations to the Morrison Education Society, while it might stimulate, time operate as a stimulus to the pupils, who like their fellows are encouraged by the recognition of their own merits when conscious of their demerits. He alluded to the fact that, according to the plan of the society, half of the time is devoted to school to the study of the native language, so as to combine Chinese and English learning, and therefore, in forming an estimate of the boy's progress, it was but just to recollect that the younger class of 10 who had been in the school 7 months, and studied English but 3 months and a half, and the elder class, who had spent about 2 years and a half at school, had really studied English but a year, and a quarter.

The smaller boys were then examined in reading

English spelling and translating colloquial sentences from English into Chinese, and vice versâ. Considering the short period during which they had been attached to the school their examination was very creditable to them, even their occasional blunders in pronunciation showing that they were conscious of them and partly that they were attributable to an evident effort to avoid them.

The elder class were then brought forward, and kept upon the floor for about two hours, through a variety of exercises. They were first called upon to read in the English new Testament, and we observed that to avoid every appearance of *set lessons*, previously prepared for the occasion, mr. Brown directed one of the boys to open his book at random, and read what first met his eye. He did so and read with much fluency and accuracy of pronunciation.

The rest followed in order, and in the tones of two or three, there was no foreign accent at all.

They then took the Chinese new Testament and read and translated the same into English. The sense was always given, though not always in idiomatic English, which it is difficult for any one to do, without great care and previous practice, the constructions of the two languages being often opposite to each other. When they afterwards took up a secular reading book, they read and translated with ease into the native colloquial dialect. They then analyzed each sentence, numbering the propositions in each, and pointing out the several parts of these propositions, as the subject verb attributive &c. This exercise exhibited an uncommon insight into this essential part of the study of language.

They were next examined in geography in which mr. Brown remarked, they had this year received very little instruction. This exercise was short, but sufficiently long to show that they were pretty well versed in topography. It was evident that they felt embarrassed by the novelty of their position before strangers.

They then took up mental arithmetic and showed by the readiness of some of their answers to the questions propounded at random, that they had acquired a good insight into this branch of study, and particularly when met by fractional numbers.

They next passed to Algebra, first mental and then written. They were tried in simple equations containing one and two unknown quantities, which they solved readily and accurately, repeating the successive steps in the operations, without the aid of slate, or black board.

The same exercise was continued upon the black-board, and with the same success. The part of the examination which might have been carried much further, even to equations with four unknown quantities, and in some cases to quadratic equations, was cut short by the lateness of the hour, there being no wish to protract it to a tedious, and for the same reason the examination in English history was omitted.

Lastly two of the boys who had made greater proficiency in Algebra than the rest, and had taken up Geometry about a month before, to fill up their vacant time,—proceeded, one to perform a problem, and the other to demonstrate the theorem that "the angles at the base of an Isosceles triangle are equal." They had gone about half way through the first book of Playfair's Euclid, demonstrating the propositions both geometrically and algebraically.

While the examination was in progress some very well executed letters of the 7 elder boys, addressed to the revd dr. Bridgman, acting pres. of the M. E. Soc., were handed round for perusal.

They had been written at dr. Bridgman's request, on the previous monday afternoon, upon the question proposed by him, "what is the difference between English and Chinese education." The theme was propounded, and the letters were the result, written and corrected by themselves. They were of course unequal in merit but all deserving of praise. There were sentiments expressed in some of them which indicated close observation, mature reflection, and purity of motive, which none could notice but to admire. Finally, it is believed that all who were present to see the examination were highly gratified, and that more would have been, had they been there. We were convinced, that the Morrison Education Society, under all its discouragements has thus far pursued its way steadily, unostentatiously and successfully, and that it deserves the liberal patronage and best wishes of all the friends of humanity.

Passage of h. m.'s ship *Vindictive* 52, T. Toup Nicolas, esq., C. B. R. H. captain, *from Torbay* to *Hongkong*, 1842.

The *Vindictive* left *Torbay* on the 21st of March; arrives at *Madeira* in four days and a half, and at Porto Praya, St. Jago, in ten days from England, where she remained nearly two days and a half, watering. She crossed the line on the night of the 8th of April, passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope in lat. 38°. 30'., early on the morning of the 3d of May, and passed within half gunshot of the S. E. end of the island of Amsterdam on the 14th of June, being just *eleven* days only from the meridian of the Cape, a distance *nearly three thousand miles!*

After leaving Amsterdam she unfortunately met a gale of wind from the N. N. E., which delayed her several days, and took her within 400 miles of the coast of New Holland, and she could with ease have reached Swan river within sixty days from England, the gale having been directly fair for it.

She arrived off Java head on the 30th of May, just 70 days from England. In the straits of Sunda she was unfortunately becalmed six days, and did not arrive at Anjer until the 5th of June, where she remained one day, watering, and she anchored in *Hongkong* bay on Sunday morning, the 19th of June, being her *ninetieth* day from Torbay, upwards of three of which she was at anchor: thus having completed the voyage in less than 87 days under sail.

The Vindictive was originally a 74, but was never at sea as such, having been altered to a frigate on *the plan of Mr. Blake*, the present master shipwright at Portsmouth dockyard, above nine years ago; and strange to tell, for *reasons which remain to be explained*, she was never commissioned until the end of last year; soon captain Nicolas, at his urgent request, was removed to her from the Belleisle, 74, which he had before commanded in the mediterranean fleet and on the coast of Ireland.

Rear-admiral sir Thomas Cochrane, whose flag she has brought out, captain Nicolas, and, indeed, every officer in the ship, are enthusiastic in her praise, and they all unanimously agree in stating that she has every good quality, and *not one fault!* She frequently ran 296 miles in the 24 hours, and once or twice, it is said, above 300 miles. She is a beautiful ship, and amongst her other matchless qualities is that of being enabled to fire six long sixty-eight pounders *right ahead*, and six right astern on a line with her keel; and the shot from her bow guns will cross each of other at the distance of 100 *yards* from the ship.

We have been informed from Canton that a chop of tea, going down to the *Bengalee*, has been lost on the barrier between Canton and Whampoa.

We learn from letters, dated Canton 19th inst., that *Howqua* had sent round a notice to the foreigners in Canton, warning them against drinking spring water, and stating that the Hoonam soldiers had poisoned the wells at the back of the city, whence the foreigners draw their water for domestic purposes; and that about twenty Chinese had fallen victims to this internal plan of revenge.

It is also said that the Canton provincials and the Hoonam troops have been fighting and killing each other in a fearful manner.

Letters received to day (23d) from Canton, state that the chop of tea was got off with but trifling damage to the cargo.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Vessels which have touched at St. Helena, during the Years 1840 and 1841.

| | | |

TABLE OF PARTICULARS

Respecting the 828 Merchant Vessels which have called at St. Helena, during the Year 1841.

Whence.	Nation.	Total of each Nation. Vessels	Tons.	Grand Total from each Port. Vessels	Tons.
Calcutta	English	181	83762	200	89745
	French	7	1806		
	American	11	3907		
	Bremen	1	180		
Madras	English	13	5816	15	6266
	French	2	450		
Bombay	English	84	49294	85	49614
	Portuguese	1	320		
Ceylon	English	13	4677	13	4677
Cape	English	22	4205	22	4205
Mauritius	English	50	14291	52	14949
	French	1	253		
	American	1	406		
Bourbon	French	19	5176	19	5176
Singapore	English	41	14128	45	15098
	French	1	240		
	American	1	463		
	Danish	1	127		
	Hamburg	1	140		
Batavia	English	14	5535	161	88734
	French	5	1291		
	Dutch	124	76748		
	American	2	604		
	Russian	1	412		
	Swedish	7	1938		
	Danish	1	239		
	Belgian	1	172		
	Hamburgh	5	1545		
	Bremen	1	250		
China	English	47	22991	53	25487
	American	5	2096		
	Danish	1	400		
Manila	English	15	5278	25	9131
	American	6	2289		
	French	1	310		
	Spanish	2	952		
	Hamburg	1	302		
East Coast of Africa	English	2	356	8	1598
	American	6	1242		
West Coast of Africa	American	2	366	23	366
	Portu. Slav.	19			
	Spanish, do.	1			
	Brazilian do.	1			
New South Wales	English	9	2314	9	2314
Sumatra	English	2	515	10	3264
	American	8	2749		
United States of America	American	2	343	2	343
France	French	2	564	2	564
England	English	5	1032	5	1032
		749	322563	749	322563
Whalers	English	12	4080	79	24420
	French	2	864		
	American	65	19476		
		828	346983	828	346983

BIRTH.—On Friday night, 24th inst., the lady of W. H. Harton, esq., of a son.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Do. 6 months 9 do do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do 6 months 7 do do in advance.
Do. do 3 months 4 do. do. in do
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TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight, charter sale, &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.....1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the first of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non subscribers are required to pay for their advertise

VOL. 15. No. 27. TUESDAY, JULY 5TH, 1842. No. 603.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. HUTCHER commander, 234 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th Jun, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE clipper SIR HUBERT COMPTON, captain BOULTON will be despatched in a few days for the above port. For freight apply to A. & D. FURDOONJEE.

Macao, 27th June 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE GRATITUDE, captain HARVEY, now in the Typa, 221 tons her 2 after months of her cargo engaged, & will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 21st June, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE "MASDEU," will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, June. 20th 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE new fast sailing Teak built Schooner "KAPPA", 50 tons burthen, and built in Java, for further particulars Enquire of JOHN E. KIMBALL.

Macao, June 20th, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

On or about the 1st proximo.

THE fast sailing M. I. Hamburgh ship FRANCINKA, captain BERNDT. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board in the Typa, or to Messrs. WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British ship "INTRINSIC," 537 tons N. M., DAVIDSON commander, now at anchor in the Roads, and can commence loading in three days. Apply to W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British ship "WILLIAM PIRRIE," 552 tons N. M., McDOUGALL commander, now at Whampoa, and can commence loading without delay. Apply to W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Macao, 18th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "QUEEN VICTORIA," captain BLACK, will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "BOMBAY," 1200 tons, captain J. FORBES, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao, or J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN.—Canton.

Macao, 11th June, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "HELLAS," Captain STRACHAN, will be despatched on the 25th inst. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 14th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction at the Naval Store, Hongkong on Thursday the 7th July, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of unserviceable victualling stores, consisting of old Casks, Staves Iron Hoops, Bread Bags &c., per order of the Senior Naval Officer. May be viewed during working hours until the day of sale on application to the Store-keeper.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH has the pleasure to notify that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 30th instant, in his Auction Room, the following surplus government, stores:

93 barrels of Whiskey,
126 do Pork,
164 do Beef,
238 lbs. of Bread, and
88.0 „ of condemned do,
Also
20 hogsheads of Bass' Prime Beer.

Macao, 4th July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our Establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. W. R. TALBOT, in the business of the undersigned ceased on the 1st October last.

Canton, July 1st, 1842. OLYPHANT & Co.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency, in China, under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

WM ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao 1st May, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

NOTICE.—Wants a Situation as Clerk in a mercantile office, a Young Man lately arrived, who is well acquainted with mercantile business, and understands book keeping. For particulars apply at the Canton Register Office.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

MRS. PLAYHERTY, 18 Royal Exchange, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.

Hongkong.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 35 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON," lying in the Typa. Cases of Bass's Bass, La Rose Claret, Oldman's Sherry, Sherry in wood and bottles, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Guns, Coir Rope. Apply on board.

July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.
do. do. 3 „ „
Claret „ 3 „ „
Sherry Pale in Hhds „
Oldman's Sherry, late imports
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Sherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.
Bottled Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

S. J. COOK.

Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

HONGKONG.

TO BE LET AT HONGKONG.—A large Godown; just finished, in a central situation, with an office or dwelling house under the same roof. Apply in Macao to WILLIAM SCOTT,

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Beaver Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco Apply to

Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO SMITH.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godown, No. 46 Queen's Road, Houwan—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Boats, &c., situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon seasons Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints, and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, NOTES on Chinese Grammar, By PHILOSINENSIS. BATAVIA: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $1½.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY. By Dr.....6.
Easy Lessons in Chinese.....$2.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office. Also do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, 36, 37, 50 cents each. & 1839, 1. 8p Dr.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....per 100 } $ 2.
Opium Orders..... „ „
Circulars &c..... „ „
Commander's Notes &c..... „ „
Ship's and Store's Notes and receipts..... „ „ } $ 4.
Lists of Reports, Reports of Cargo, &c. „ „
Note Bills..... „ „
Policies, and Folio pages..... „ „ } $ 6.
Auction Bills..... „ „

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

Extracts.

London March 29, 1842.

We have been enabled to present to our readers lord Aberdeen's reply to mr. Stevenson's parting note upon the "right of search," which, although the American government has prudently abstained from publishing, has been privately circulated among the members of congress. It is a state-paper of unusual ability, and (we think) disposes so completely of the question, that, if reason is to have any influence in the matter, it may fairly preclude all further controversy. The circumstances under which mr. Stevenson's note was written betray no little consciousness on the part of that functionary of the weakness of his arguments. It was placed in lord Aberdeen's hands at a time when an immediate answer was impossible—on the *day after* mr. Stevenson had left England on his return to the United States. The writer was already conveying it across the sea so to produce its impression (whatever that might be) in his own country, before it could reach its destination by England; and lord Aberdeen was compelled to wait for mr. Everett's arrival, mr Stevenson having left no successor or even *locum tenens* behind him. This unusual delay; and perhaps the history of diplomacy affords few such instances of petty *finesse* Lord Aberdeen, in this state-paper, distinctly removes all pretence for any future misrepresentation of the grounds of the difference between the two governments. Mr. Stevenson having persisted to the last in maintaining "that the British government assert a right which is equivalent to the claim of searching American vessels in time of peace," and having referred in support of this perverse construction to some passages in a note of lord Palmerston to him if lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor. He then explicitly repeats his former renunciation, on the part of this country, of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace. He instructs the American diplomatist concerning the difference between a right of search, which "is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage and the nature of the cargo," and the right of ascertaining, by the only possible means, the essential fact of nationality, upon which the conduct to be observed towards foreign vessel, must in every case depend. As to the former, he observes that, when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruisers are ordered to abstain from all interference with her, "*be she slaver or otherwise*;" while, as to the latter, he pins mr. Stevenson to the fact, that to deny it is to make the mere assumption of the American flag a protection to every piratical enterprise. In trying to escape from this inconvenient truth, mr. Stevenson had really given up the whole question. He "declared that, in denying the right of interfering with vessels under the American flag, he intended to limit his objections to vessels *bona fide* American, and not to those belonging to nations who might fraudulently have assumed the flag of the United States." "How," asks lord Aberdeen, with unanswerable effect, "how is this *bona fide* to be proved? Must not mr. Stevenson either be prepared to maintain that the flag alone is sufficient evidence of the nationality of the vessel, which, in the face of his own repeated admissions, he cannot do, or must he not confess that the application of his arguments would really afford protection to every lawless and piratical enterprise?" The following passage is, if possible, a still more crushing retort upon the Parthian diplomatist who runs away from his own letter before it is answered:—

"The undersigned had also expressed his belief that the practice was general of ascertaining, by visit, the real character of any vessel on the high seas, against which there should exist reasonable ground of suspicion. Mr. Stevenson denies this, and he asks what other nation than Great Britain has ever asserted, or attempted to exercise such a right? In answer to this question the undersigned *can at once refer to the avowed and constant practice of the United States*, whose cruisers, especially in the Gulf of Mexico, by the admission of their public journals, are notoriously in the habit of examining all suspicious vessels, whether sailing under the English flag or any other. In whose eyes are these vessels regulated? Doubtless, in those of the commanders of the American cruisers. But, in truth, this right is quite as important to the United States as to Great Britain; nor is it easy to conceive how the maritime intercourse of mankind could be safely carried on without such a check."

The remainder of the note is chiefly occupied in an appeal, not the less powerful for being indirect, to the generosity and honour of the American nation, to act up to their professed abhorrence of the slave trade, and take "their proper place among the great powers of Christendom."—(Times).

The case of the imprisonment on the liberty of mr. Horan in Rockport, in America, affords grounds for an emphatic and straightforward proceeding on the part of her majesty's ministers. They must clearly, but gravely, show to the disorderly rioters of the American borders, that, however their predecessors in office might choose to allow of such mischievous freaks to take free issue, a Conservative government has neither the disposition nor the temptation so to tamper with the rights of the British national character. They must insist, if the facts before us are truly stated, on a signal and unqualified disclaimer on the part of the Federal government of all further countenance in these outrageous and impudent outrages on British subjects. They must withdraw on the offending State—be it New York or Maine, or any other—the exercise of our national rights and the personal privileges of our subjects. Most especially does this vindication become indispensable where the ground of quarrel rests on an individuals identified with their country in no act, the authentication of which has been solemnly confirmed in the face of the world by the government of this empire. It is in vain to disguise the fact that not another step can be permitted in this avowed aggression; which one or two members of a Federal republic have ventured to commence, and permit to maintain against the authority of the most powerful state in the world. If the Federal government therefore from vary to our hope and the claims of their own character) do not make satisfaction for this most contumacious proceeding, we shall be bound to enforce it in the harbours and on the seaboard of a state, full indeed of common zeal and social enterprise, spirit, and activity but cursed with the weakest executive that ever disgraced the functions of a government.—(Herald).

Wine trade in Portugal.—The accounts from Oporto are discouraging on the subject of trade generally, but particularly so far as regards the wine. A Portuguese correspondent writes as follows on this subject:—

"Complaints of the stagnation of commerce in Oporto are universal, and nothing short of a general break-down of the mercantile community is apprehended. The alfandega (custom house) is deserted, and the receipts enjoy a wretched sinecure. English as well as native houses suffer deeply from this state of things. A Portuguese firm (Rocha and Soares) failed the other day, owing to one individual alone in borrowing money no less a sum than 60 contos of reis. The wine trade is in a most lamentable condition, with enormously increasing stocks, and no prospect of a rise. The effects of the late movement in favour of the charter, originated here, have been perfectly suicidal. The negotiations connected with the commercial treaty with England have been entirely broken off for three months, and put back, perhaps, as many more. An outlet for the wines of the Douro was the great desideratum for Portugal, which these negotiations were to provide, and the foolish Portuguese have been blocking up their own trade with their absurd enthusiasm for a barren sentiment. Let the following statement speak for itself:—The Douro vintage of 1841 was as follows:—First quality 58 803 pipes; second quality 10 197; third quality 7,165; inferior quality 2 456; total 77 834. The stocks remaining in Oporto Villa Nova, and the vicinity, from former years, were 153,287 pipes. Old wines in the North of Portugal hold 8, 20,907; in the London Docks 23 050; total 275 058.—Here is the astounding fact,—that on 31st December, 1841, there was in Oporto, in the wine country of the North of Portugal and in London (deducting last year's sales) a quarter of a million of pipes of port wine, for which no possible vent was afforded, the annual production (about 80,000 pipes) being so far beyond the annual export. A quarter of a million of pipes! The pipe contains about twenty-five cubic feet of fluid. The quantity of port wines, therefore, in existence (independently of private cellars) is about 6,250 000 cubic feet, or enough to float all the navies of Europe! Now, the lowest calculation at which the interest upon capital thus locked up, leakage, and charge for steerage can be taken, is 10 per cent. Many wine houses at Oporto have stocks of from 1,000 to 2,000 pipes, upon which they are, therefore, sustaining an annual loss of from £1,000 to £5,000. The price of port wines has come down immensely. Wine that sold some time since for 130 milreis (say £20) the pipe, may now be bought for 60 milreis (from £13 to £14). But this avails but little for the reduction of the stocks. The great bulk of the exports go to England; yet last year the export to England did not exceed 21 000 pipes, and in few years do they exceed 30 000. Compare this with the annual production of 80 000 pipes and it is obvious that Portugal should do anything, short of draining her hearts blood, to facilitate the reduction of her wine stocks. What scandalous frivolity in her statesmen, then, to have continued coquetting and sulking ever since the commercial treaty with England was originated during the Duke of Palmella's administration in 1841! Without entering into the particulars of contemplated tariff regulations, England is unhesitatingly prepared to reduce the duty upon wine nearly one half, if Portugal will consent to remove her present almost prohibitory restrictions upon British manufactured goods."—(Times).

Her majesty has directed sir H. Wheatley to send captain Manby the gold Coronation medal, "begging his acceptance of it as a small mark of the sense her majesty entertains of the usefulness of his inventions in the preservation of lives from shipwreck."—(Standard).

During the Queen's late stay at Portsmouth, when her majesty was about to embark on board the *Black Eagle*, for the purpose of visiting the Queen line of battleship, lying in the harbour, it was thought necessary to provide a female attendant, as none of her majesty's own attendants were with her; and one of the officers of the ship recollecting that there was a genteel looking girl in one of the small inns on the Hard at Portsea, (either the daughter of the land lord or a chamber maid, engaged her to go on board the vessel. Her majesty was so pleased with the girl's attendance that, on leaving, she presented her with £35 and an elegant gold watch.—(Globe).

Her Majesty's Ship Queen.—As everything relative to this ship will be interesting to our naval readers, we give the following estimated weight of her hull and fittments, as calculated by her constructor, sir W. Symonds, in October last, when being completed for the Mediterranean station, and also the weights actually on board at the time of her sailing. Her constructor intended that at her deep-loaded line she should draw 23 ft. 6 in. forward, and 24 ft. 6in aft, and that her midship ports should be 6ft. 6in. out of the water. She, however, has gone down in the water considerably more, and yet was a few inches to be completed to the amount of at least 100 tons, as of some sorts she has only three months, and of others five months on board, as I drew, on her sailing 24 ft. 4in. forward, and 25ft. 6in aft, being, on the whole, a submersion of 13 inches more than intended, though her midship port was only 3 inches nearer the water than intended; the consequence is that the ship must have logged or dropped at the extremities at least less.

	Estimated weights and draughts as per constructing:—	
Acts-fully on board in tons.	Estimated weight in tons.	
100	Iron Ballast	100
91	Tanks	45
7	Tare of water casks	—
466	Water	450
146	Provisions, spirits, etc	230
19	Slops etc	10
1.0	Coals and wood	100
25	Tare of provision casks	20
170	Men and officers and effects	110
130½	Masts, yards, and spars	134
81	Rigging and sails	77
118	Cables and anchors	100
15½	Boats	16
101	Warrant officers' stores	100
310	Guns and carronades	311
133	Shot	150
40	Powder	32
2055		1,980
	Hull	2 470
	Displacement	4 450

Estimated draft of water: Forward 23ft. 4in.; Aft 24ft. 6in.; By stern 1ft.; Midship port 6ft. 6in. Positive draft of water on sailing: Forward 24ft. 4in.; Aft 25ft. 6in.; By stern 1ft. 6in.; Midship port 6ft. 3in.—(Hampshire Telegraph).

"Mr. Waghorn's services at length recognised.—The lords of the admiralty have added the name of mr. Waghorn to the list of five cousins in her majesty's navy. The persevering exertions of mr. Waghorn to open the communication between England and India *viâ* Egypt, are certainly entitled to some more substantial reward than the praise, which all parties must award to him, of untiring zeal and great enterprise in carrying out his important undertaking. We are glad to see his claims recognised by those who may be regarded as his first debtors—the British government—whose example should in common justice be followed by the East India company and the mercantile community.—(Chronicle).

"Mr. Waghorn's appointment to the rank of lieutenant in the royal navy—a step that had been refused to him by successive governments during the last ten years—is evidently intended as an official acknowledgment of his exertions in establishing the overland route to India, and will be received by the public as a new proof of the readiness of the conservative ministry to recognise and reward the meritorious services of individuals in forwarding the commercial and general interests of the country.—(Post).

Cargo of the "Oriental."—It appears that lieut. Tancock, the admiralty agent, received, with the mails, at Alexandria, three large bags, about a hundred cwt. each, as if they contained letters. They were directed to the duke of Northumberland and lord Prudhoe. During the voyage the rats ate a hold in one of the bags, and it was found that they were filled with the best Mocha coffee. The coffee was not landed at Falmouth, but was detained in the vessel until the latter had performed quarantine. It has now occasioned some amusing disputes. The captain of the Oriental claims his freight on it as cargo, the custom-house officers claim an import duty on it as foreign produce, and the post-office authorities demand postage on it as letters. The most economical plan for the duke of Northumberland to adopt would be to divide the coffee among the contending parties. It is now in the possession of the Southampton custom-house authorities, waiting for orders from London.—Monthly Times, March 4.

A merchant advertised lately for a clerk accustomed to confinement. He received an answer from a person who had been seven years in gaol!—Ibid.

King's College Hospital.

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

Mr. Fergusson, the principal surgeon of the king's college hospital performed on Wednesday, in the presence of nearly 200 medical students and a number of eminent physicians and surgeons, one of the most formidable surgical operations we ever witnessed in the country. The patient was a young girl, aged twelve. She had a tumour of the size of an orange situated in a cavity in the upper jaw bone. This tumour had grown to produce a hideous deformity in the face, as it extended into the nostrils and right orbit, pushing the eye-ball nearly out of its socket. To remove this tumour mr. Fergusson had to take away half of the upper jaw-bone—by molar bone, on a portion of which the eye rests. In order to get at the tumour it was necessary in the first instance to make extensive incisions in the integuments of the face—in fact, nearly the whole of the skin on one side of the cheek was dissected back, in order to expose the superior maxillary and malar bones. This was effected in less than a minute. The next step was to saw the bones, and remove them from their various attachments. Owing to the complicated structure of the parts, and the difficulty of getting the saw into its proper position, some little time elapsed before the tumour was extracted. The appearance of the patient after the bone were sawn was truly awful. The whole of the face on the right side was laid bare, exposing the nose, jaws of the throat, tongue, and palate. The poor

girl bore the operation with surprising fortitude; the pain she suffered must have been great. At the commencement she cried most piteously, but afterwards she exhibited great moral courage to the performance of this dreadful operation we, Forgusson gained surprising credence, great anatomical knowledge, and wonderful surgical dexterity. While all around him appeared dismayed at the nature of the operation, and turned pale at the frightful incisions which it was necessary to make, he (for we watched his face narrowly) never once lost his presence of mind. After the removal of the tumour the various portions of the skin were united together by sutures, and the poor girl was carried into the ward and placed in bed. We entertain sanguine hopes of the recovery of the girl; if she survives the shock, next to the nervous system by the operation. (Ibid.)

Naval Intelligence.

We have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of h. m. s. Queen 120, captain G. F. Rich (bearing the flag of the rear-admiral of the red sir E. W. C. R. Rich (Queen C. B. and G. C. H.) from Spithead in twelve days, a very fine passage, in which this noble vessel display'd her superior build and all her sea-worthy qualities to great advantage. (Ibid.)

Monthly Military Obituary.

(From the Army List for April.)

General—R. T. Nelson.

Lieut.-General—Shrapnel, R. Art.

Major-Generals—A. M. K. Hamilton, of late 2 R. Vet. Bn; Coulson, late of R. Irish Art.; the Earl of Munster, Gov. of Windsor Castle and Col. of the King's own Militia.

Colonels—The Duke of Cleveland, K. G., Durham Mil.; the Marquis of Hertford, K. G., Rl. Cornwall and Devon Mil.; the Marquis of Lothian, Edinburgh Mil.; Stratton, h. p. 81 F.; Forster, h. p. 24 F.

Majors—E. Duncan, Unatt.; Thos. Mitchell, late of R. Mar.

Captains—Walpole, R. Esc.; M'Mahon, h. p. 8 F.; Waller, h. p. 28 F.; Fenton, Unatt. late of 37 F.; Fyffe, Fifeshire Mil.

Lieutenants—Swinburne 13 F.; Plunket, 33 F.; Adams, 85 F.; A. A. Gamier, h. p. 13 F.; Cross, h. p. 21 F.; Davies, h. p. 83 F.; Goulden, h. p. 83 F.; O'Brien, h. p. 93 F.; Fortune, h. p. 2 Ger. Bn.

Cornets, Second Lieutenants, and Ensigns—Egan h. p. R. Wag. Tr.; Fenn, do.; Shaw, of late 1 R. Vet. Bn.; J. Williams, h. p. R. Mar.

Quarter-Masters—Sheahan, 6 F.; Waterhouse, 1 Bn. 60 F.

Commissariat Department—Dep. Ass. Com. Gen. T. D. Knight.

Medical Department—Surg. Lavens, 14 Dr.; Staff-Surg. 2d Class Dr. Anglin; Staff Surg. Dr. ... Wood.

(Galignani's Messenger, April 4 1842.)

Quarterly Naval Obituary.

(From the Navy List for April.)

Flag officers—Admiral sir J. Rowley, vice admiral sir C. Scott.

Captains—H. H. Spence, W. Robillard, S. Popham, D. Woodriff, L. Douglas.

Commanders—W. Boxer, J. H. Murray, M. A. Slater, B. Alves, H. Dawe, W. Alder, J. Ponsonby.

Lieutenants—J. J. ans, H. C. Goldsmith, W. Edwards, H. Smithwick, H. Forman, T. Buttanshaw, J. Mills, H. Ogle, R. Wall, D. H. Stenhouse.

Masters—W. Payne, T. Fotheringham, T. Trelliving, R. Anderson, W. E. I. Manley, H. Holder.

Mates—C. Ludlow, A. Glen, W. V. Acton.

Medical officers—L. Gillespie, m. d. p.; J. M'Carthy, s.; H. Plowman, s.; R. Elliot, s.; T. Kidd, s.; C. Newman, s. s.; H. H. Baker, s. s.; J. Thomas, s. s.; C. R. Schumacher, s. s.; A. Scott, s. s.; J. Macnaz, s. s.; J. Tait, s. s.; R. W. Martin, s. s.; W. Craig, s. s.

Pursers—W. Bandock, J. Vallack, S. Brooking, P. Williams, R. W. Chesshire, J. H. Hutchings, C. Wakeham.

Royal Marines—Captain T. Mitchell, M. G. M'Arthur, H. Bennett; second lieut. J. Williams. (Ibid.)

Our Malta correspondent writes:—

"Amongst the passengers for Bombay in the last steamer from this place was the Indian poet Monackjee Cursetjee, whose at the hotels of London & Paris during his stay in those capitals. During his sojourn here he spoke with great delight of the reception he had met with at Turin, Milan, Venice, Florence, Pisa, Rome, &c. He stated that he had been honoured with private audiences, in the course of his journey, of the king of Sardinia, the viceroy of Lombardy, the grand duke of Tuscany, and the Pope, who all received him with great kindness and urbanity; the Pope presented him with a magnificent gold medal, bearing his likeness. Alluding to his stay in Paris, he said he should ever cease to cherish a grateful sense of the kindness he had there experienced."

(Ibid, April 5.)

The Iron Spoon.—Captain Rich, the gallant commander of the Queen, on the occasion of the royal visit to Portsmouth, gave strict orders for the preservation of the iron spoon used by her majesty in tasting the ship's soup; but, notwithstanding his vigilance, the spoon with captain Rich had privately marked, was taken off his table, and another substituted.

(Morn. Times, April 12th 1842.)

China.

The news from China is of a most uninteresting character. The Hongkong Gazettes, of the 26th Feby., contains a proclamation which will be found in our columns, from the plenipotentiary, endeavouring to impress the Chinese with a feeling of confidence in the British government, and expressly declaring that one of the stipulations in any treaty which may be entered into between the English and Chinese shall be an act of amnesty and indemnity to all natives of that country who have lived under British rule or held intercourse with our people. This proclamation (of Decr. 14th) we presume was the consequence of an edict issued by the emperor on December 9th wherein he desires the natives to retire inland "and depend upon" their "relations and friends." However praiseworthy this attempt of sir H. Pottinger's may be in the abstract, we fear that the task of dictating so imperiously and upon so particular a point, may throw a serious obstacle in the way of the speedy conclusion of the treaty. Moreover, we have our doubts as to whether he be at all justified by any precedent for such a proceeding. We have no right to legislate or to insist upon any form or manner of legislation for another people, and if, as we fear it will, this determination on the part of [illegible] Pottinger to interfere between a sovereign and a portion of his subjects who have beyond doubt proved traitorous to him and disobedient to his behests, we say if this determination prove an impediment to the satisfactory conclusion of the Chinese war, he will have pursued a most reprehensible course. Our war in China is carried on for the purpose of indemnifying British merchants, for the obtaining of reparation for insults to the British flag and the placing our commercial relations in that country on a firm and independent footing. These we conceive to be the objects of the expedition, and they are all perfectly justifiable and consistent with the laws and usages of nations. If then these objects can be gained by treaty so much the better, if not, it must, we suppose, be left to British arms to extort them. If however the emperor be willing to enter upon an honorable treaty with us, and all our proper demands are conceded in the first instance, and that the ultimate ratification of this treaty be thwarted or postponed for an indefinite period and recourse to arms be the only means of enforcing it in consequence of this questionable *sine qua non* of sir H. Pottinger, he, as we said before, has acted most reprehensibly.

Bombay Gazette monthly summary, May 2.

Colonel Dennie.—Amongst the losses which we have this month to deplore, is that of the gallant colonel Dennie, who fell leading his regiment (h. m. 13th) against the enemy at Jellalabad on the 6th April. Colonel Dennie entered the royal army as an ensign on the 3rd Jany. 1800; was promoted to lieutenant, by purchase, on the 4th August, 1804; to captain, by purchase, 4th October, 1810; to major, by purchase, on the 19th April, 1821; and finally to lieutenant-colonel, also by purchase, on the 6th July, 1832, having been the whole forty-two years of his service on full pay: he served in India during the campaign under lord Lake in 1805-06—was present at the capture of the isle of France in 1810—and greatly distinguished himself during the Burmese war in 1826-27, where he was severely wounded. In acknowledgment of his services on this occasion, the order of the bath was conferred upon him. He was with the army throughout the Afghan war, from 1838, to the period of his death. He led the storming party at Ghuzni, and was the first man within the walls. On this occasion, from some unexplained cause, he appears to have laboured under the displeasure of the authorities, —the honours conferred on his juniors in service, and inferiors in rank, having been withheld from him. Of this he respectfully but bitterly complained to the commander-in-chief, the governor-general, and, horse guards, but received no satisfaction. Throughout the Afghan campaign acknowledgments of merit, however exalted, were suppressed when the party entitled to them chanced to be in personal disfavour. The man most distinguished at the storm of Ghuznie was slighted in the despatch, and insulted with the offer, which he scorned, of the third class Dooranee order. In the middle of September, 1840 he was despatched in quest of the Wuzeer of Khooloom, then in the field, with 10,000 men, in support of Dost Mahomed. After a series of difficult and brilliantly executed manœuvres amongst the defiles of the Hindoo Koosh, he succeeded in bringing the enemy to battle at Bameean on the 18th September, where, with a force of less than 1000 men, he dispersed 10,000 of the enemy—about 800 having been killed or wounded. This action was so decisive as to terminate the campaign, and compel the surrender of dost Mahomed. Colonel Dennie was now offered the second class Dooranee order, and he properly refused it. These were the days of mutilating public documents when displeasing to the government: the victory was too brilliant; and half the despatches referring to it were suppressed. He was shortly after still further punished for a service more distinguished than that which won general Keane a peerage: he was deprived of his brigade. On forcing the Khoord Cabool Pass, betwixt the 9th and 30th October, he commanded first the rear guard,—then, on sir Robert Sale being disabled by his wound, the charge of the force devolved on him. This duty he continued to fulfil throughout the greater part of the siege of Jellalabad; just at the conclusion of which he fell gloriously in battle. He had meanwhile been appointed Aide-de-camp to the queen, but before the intimation of this reached Jellalabad, he had fallen. Few officers have deserved better of the nation than colonel Dennie, and few have suffered more from the unworthy jealousy of superiors. His family have deep claims on his country. We write these observations with a sheaf of his letters before us, extending from October, 1839 to November 1841. Selections from the documents themselves, we shall lay before our readers when space and leisure permit.—Bombay Times Monthly Overland Summary, May 4.

(London Times, 22nd March).

Confiscated Opium.

Mr. Lindsay said he understood that instructions had been sent out to the government of India to ascertain the value of the opium which had been surrendered to captain Elliot. The right hon. baronet had referred to those instructions on thursday last, and perhaps he would now state their purport. He wished also to know whether a full opportunity would be given to the parties interested to press their claims for compensation.

Sir R. Peel said the instructions on the subject of the value of opium, to which he had referred on thursday, were given in december last, and he had not the slightest objection to read the purport of them for the information of his hon. friend. The lords of the treasury (continued the right hon. baronet reading from a paper in his hand) directed that the supreme government of India should be instructed to cause a full and searching inquiry to be instituted at the earliest possible period into the actual value which each description of opium confiscated by the Chinese authorities in the months of March and April, 1839, bore in the market at the time when the confiscation took place; and that the result of this inquiry, with copies of the evidence and other documents connected with the subject, should be communicated to my lords, together with any remarks which the governor general in council might think proper to make in elucidation of the subject. He had no doubt whatever that the governor general would direct the inquiry to be made in the full and most satisfactory manner. With respect to the other part of the hon. gentleman's inquiry, he was unable to return any satisfactory answer. The governor-general would remit to this country not merely the report which might be made, but the evidence taken on the subject.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, June 30.

From the Peking Gazette.

The British at Yuyaou.

The emperor's commands have been received as follows:

On a former occasion Lew Yunho sent up a representation that the English rebels had committed depredations upon Yuyaou. The acting superintendent of princes of the district, Liu Chen pang, proceeded in person to the barbarian ships, and reprehendingly ordered them to retire. It is proper that we order Yihking to make strict investigation and become security for his representations. The general Yihking has now made clear report, and requests the above Liu Chenpang may be promoted to the chief magistracy of the district. The rebellious barbarians committing depredations upon Yu-yaou, designingly scheming to create lawless confusion, and the said acting magistrate, in consequence of the reports of the oppressors being desirous of setting fire to the dwellings of the people, placed himself at head of entire braves and his own domestics, and boarding the barbarian junks reproved them by the great principles of

righteousness, and with voice loud, rigorously reged it them for their cruelty and wickedness. The said rebels then weighed anchor and went away. Really was he brave and dared to act in this wise. Let, therefore, increased favours be shown toward LinChewpang by promoting him to the full chief magistracy and detain him in Chekeang until a vacancy occurs that he may fill it up. He is also raised to the sixth rank in the army and allowed, as a reward, to wear the blue jay plume in order to rouse and excite others to duty. *Respect this.*

POLICE.

On the 21st *Afoon* and *Afoo*, two Chinese shop-keepers on the Queen's Road, were cited before the chief magistrate, by mr. Pascoe (assistant to the road inspector), for having created an obstruction in a public thoroughfare, by pulling down a few stones and some sand before their houses. The prisoners acknowledged their error (!) and truly alleged that, but for so doing, they would not have been able to reach their houses, without being ankle deep in mud. They were ordered to remove the obstruction forthwith, and dismissed with a suitable admonition by the chief magistrate.

We are sure if our worthy chief magistrate had witnessed the obstruction in question, he would have deemed that the two Chinamen had acted most laudable.

For ourselves, we can truly say, that, but for the *obstruction* complained of, we should not have been able to approach our present humble abode, without being at least ankle deep in mud. We mean during the late heavy rains. But that we have a direct interest in the matter, else we should not have so long maintained silence, as to the state of the Queen's Road in this quarter. There are drains across, but for want of a lateral one, which could be made at a few dollars expense, the water collects, stagnates, and putrifies in the most populous quarter of the town, and on a part of the public road, where there is now by far the greatest thoroughfare.

Horse-Stealing. A correspondent writes us that the following occurrence took place on the 4th instant at the house now occupied by mr. Perkinson, which is situated at the head of the Wang-ni-chung Valley. Five horses were turned out there, but some forty men who came by the Tytam road, very coolly, about eight o'clock in the evening, caught three of the horses, tied them by the four legs, turned them up *à la Swine*, slung them on bamboos, shouldered and carried them off towards Chek-chu. The whole affair was witnessed by a gang of masons passing, but who, fearful of being beaten, gave no alarm.

The late heavy rains, which were wholly unexpected so late in the season, have, we are sorry to say, done much injury to our lines of communication. Roads and bridges have both suffered, and in some instances been carried away by the torrents from the hills. Several of the newly erected sea-walls have sustained partial injury by the land waters. In a few instances we find damage has been done to some of the new buildings. We regret to hear that a China house fell in, two of the inmates of which were killed on the spot, and four or five others severely wounded. They were told to remove, before the accident happened, and were humanely offered but refused quarters from one of our residents. We have no doubt, *unless otherwise compelled*, the Chinese will build in the same way, on the same spot, and be annually liable to the same disaster. Instead of profiting by experience they affect to call it *chance pigeon* and ejaculate *mushe*. We cannot but think that, for the native population, it is quite necessary that some general provisions as respects buildings and tenements should be made. We hold they are essentially necessary for their welfare; of course interfering as little as possible with private property, and no further than the strict necessity of the case justifies.

DIED.—Captain Campbell of h. m. 55th regiment, at Chapoo, May 27, 1842, of wounds in the head received at the capture of that city, after lingering nine days. Ibid.

THE OPIUM CLAIMS.

To the editor of the Times.

Sir,—In regard to the plea of our late and present ministers, that the whole expenses of the war must be paid out of any sum recovered from the Chinese before the opium claimants can be entitled to any part whatever, it does not appear to be carried out by the facts of the case. We are told that our demands were, first, reparation for the insulting and violent conduct of the Canton authorities to captain Elliot and others of her majesty's subjects; next to that, indemnity to our merchants who had been constrained to surrender the opium; and last, security to our trade for the time to come. The honour of the country was therefore, as most fitting, the first thing to look to, and first to be redeemed. For that alone the expedition must of necessity have been undertaken, had no opium surrender taken place and no money claim existed, and the expenses of its equipment been borne by the public. The case in point and its peculiar details, so familiar to every one, will be better elucidated by taking up some other bearing upon it. Suppose a British minister or other officer with duties to perform at a foreign court in Europe were to be insulted and his person placed under restraint, [illegible] apology or redress obtained otherwise [illegible] by the release of that minister or officer, how long would the sword remain in its scabbard, or the tompions of our guns rest quietly in their muzzles? Would not war ensue without any calculation as to the expense, or any expectation of recovering it from the enemy, as the only way left to revenge an outrage that could not be passed over without national discredit? When under the pressure of the war the offending country sued for peace, if it happened that any of our subjects had unsatisfied claims upon the government of that country, would not their pay nent be made one of the conditions of our return to amicable relations? In such case would our government ever think of putting the money so recovered into their own pockets, or saddling it with any part of the expenses of the war? Does not this view of such a case apply to the opium claims? The Chinese authorities, besides their outrageous conduct to her majesty's officer, forced a large property out of the hands of the merchants who seek restitution. A sum of $6,000,000 has been received, without the ground of its payment having been specifically stated. Government call it Canton ransom. Captain Elliot received it as so much on account, and appeared to have though it applicable to opium claims, as he paid 63,000*l.* out of it (subject to the approval of government) for opium bought by him to make up the quantity promised to commissioner Lin; between which, however, and the other claims there is scarcely any distinction, and government have made none.

Perfectly satisfied with the deduction of a part awarded to the officers and men through whose instrumentality the $3,000,000 were obtained, the merchants consider that the remainder should have been paid over to them, instead of having been applied to the expenses of the war. That war must have been undertaken although the merchants had lost nothing. But for the low ebb of our exchequer, the present ministers would probably have taken no other view than this, our financial difficulties alone having given them a bias in favour of the "ways and means."

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

A RESIDENT.

London, March 23, 1842.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

JULY 5TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.			
England	6th April	Singapore	13th June
U. States	15th March	Java	7th June
Calcutta	23th May	Manila	10th June
Bombay	14th May	Australasia	27th April
Chusan	5th June	Amoy	29th May

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June.	ARRIVED.	From
23.	Lascelles, *Hibbert*,	Bombay and Singapore.
30.	Jane-Eliza Jamieson, *Carnegy*,	do do
3.	Hindu, *Brewer*,	do do
—.	Eglantine, *Theard*,	do do

July.

July.	SAILED	For
1.	Tory Hunter, *Cunningham*,	Liverpool.
2.	Mary Isaac, *Boyd*,	London.
2.	Harlequin, *Oliver*,	Bombay.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Calcutta—Hellas, Rob Roy (11th inst.)

For Bombay—Sir H. Compton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dover, Anna Maria, Judith Allan, Raymond, Clandine.

From do. via Singapore.—Pink.

From Liverpool.—Gilmore, Depot, Peruvian, Chebar, Coneland, Ursula, Bella Marina, Gemini.

From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bridson.

From Calcutta.—Water Witch, Hugh Walker, Intrepid, Clown, Mermaid, Vitoria, Ariel.

From Bombay.—Drongan, Bucephalus, Island Queen, Edinburgh, Cores, Asia, Vansittart, Salem, Helen, Agneda, Cornwallis, Earl Balcarras, Anonyma, Main, Woodman, David Clarke, Lord Eldon, Pandora, Asiatic, Simplicia, Marquess de Hasting, Syria, Helena.

From Madras.—Competitor, Buckinghamshire.

From Singapore.—Francis, Hongkong, Will Watch, Angelica.

From Goa—Esperanca.

From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremolgo, Genovera.

By the arrivals from India, since our last publication, we have not gained any later intelligence than that brought by the Sir H. Compton.

Last evening, just before sunset, the U. S. S. Constellation and Boston fired the usual salute, the 4th of July being the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the U. S. of North America.

The U. S. S. Constellation and Boston will sail in four or five days for the Sandwich Islands and the West Coast of South America; letters for those parts of the world will be received on board until the 8th inst.

The h. co's steamer Hoogly anchored off the Praya Grande yesterday afternoon, bearing the flag of rear admiral sir Thomas Cochrane, C. B. K. H., second in command in China.

H. m.'s brig Cruizer anchored in Macao roads yesterday; she relieves h. m. s. Nimrod on this station.

Some time back a Chinese reported that a foreign two-masted vessel had been cut off by Chinese pirates near the island of *Hainan*; he came back to day and said the report is true and that some woollen cloths and watches have been brought up to Macao, and sold here by the pirates.

We presume the Macao government will arrest these *water thieves*.

Translations.

PEKING GAZETTES.

The June number of the Chinese Repository contains the original of the following imperial rescript; on which the revd. editor's remarks:

"The following edict is dated at Peking, April 12th 1842. We here give the original, and will add a translation in the next. It is the first intimation we have seen of the decease of his late majesty Ming-ming, if he be indeed dead."

We have respectfully received the imperial will (as follows).

I order that *Yuen Fuhseun*, the heir-apparent, be appointed king of the *Yue Nan kingdom* (Cochin China); and I appoint *Paoutsing*, the judge of the province of *Kwangse*, to be charged with conveying the order of investiture. For the rest, I depend that the affair will be managed according to due form. *Respect this.* By J. S. Ed. C. Re.

From the concluding sentence it appears that his imperial majesty is too much engaged in guarding the safety of his own throne, to bestow time in writing long orders to the proper board on the succession of a vassal.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 5TH, 1842.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to make your columns the medium of communicating to all parties having any interest in the opium shipping at Whampoa, the present unsatisfactory position in which the foreign trade and community of Canton are placed in respect thereunto. From the nature of the opium trade, competition must destroy all unanimity amongst the commanders of the different vessels, and it remains, therefore, for the owners to take up the matter, more especially as they will be consulting their own interest in so doing.

The opium trade at Whampoa, at the present moment, places our government in a situation which has hitherto been strongly repudiated: I mean that of not only tacitly countenancing it, but actually, in effect, protecting the smuggling of it; or, at all events, preventing the Canton authorities from disturbing the smugglers, although collected in such numbers, within so short a distance from the provincial city. No fleet that the Chinese can send afloat would be a match for them, manned and armed as the opium vessels at Whampoa are, especially as the commanders thereof consider that the war justifies them in resisting the authorities. Should fire-rafts be sent upon them, the legal trading ships must suffer a like. The only resource, therefore, that remains for the Chinese, is to open upon them from batteries on the shore; but if these be erected, immediate hostilities are to be commenced on our part. For the same reason the Chinese are not permitted to rebuild the Bogue forts; and thus they have no control whatever on their river from its mouth to within 4 or 5 miles from Canton. It is not to be wondered at, then, if the Chinese look upon the war, as exclusively an opium war, especially when it is remembered that we have no communication nor understanding with the authorities of this province, who really must be at a loss to know how far they durst go in putting a stop to the smuggling trade at Whampoa, without bringing down upon themselves the force of our arms. This is evident from the fact of their never yet having attempted so annoy the opium vessels in the reach, and they will doubtless leave them in quietness whilst the present anomalous state of things exists, provided they (the opium vessels) confine themselves to their trade, and not turn pirates and murderers.

Without making any invidious remarks, every one must know what sort of a community is likely to be formed by a body of seafaring men pursuing an illegal trade at the mouth of their own guns; their success in trading depending upon sharp competition one with the other, and their security being in their united might. Many young men seem to join the ships as officers out of romantic notions; who, coming up to Canton in the undress uniform of naval officers, are proud of their occupation as their dress, do not always behave themselves very discreetly, and are not at all capable of keeping in order the refuse crews that opium vessels are obliged to put up with.

But to the point. I have it as an undoubted fact, (the circumstance having been witnessed by several gentlemen now in Canton), that a boat belonging to an opium vessel was lying at the company's steps, manned by Malays with an European officer in charge. A chests of tea was brought down, which the mandarins coolies there, stationed for the purpose, resisted being put into the boat. A slight scuffle ensued, the officer helped to carry off the chest, whilst one of the Malays drew his knife upon the Chinamen and kept them at bay. The mandarin would have repressed his indignation at the actual crime of smuggling, and perhaps have relaxed from his rigid line of duty without compromising his dignity; and might even have caused his coolies to carry the chest into the boat, all for the moderate charge of one dollar (Spanish); but no such opportunity was allowed him of showing his benevolence. The matter passed off, and the boat went away, but had a blow been struck, or a stone thrown, blood would certainly have been spilt, and then fancy the situation of foreigners residing here! Had the quantity been larger, the mandarin boat would certainly have been sent in pursuit, and the boat detained.

You may think that these concluding inferences are overstrained; but when you have concluded this paragraph you may alter your mind. A week or two back some Malays from an opium ship went on shore, I believe upon Dane's island. Two of them, after robbing a Chinaman's orchard, commenced upon the poultry. The Chinaman, in endeavouring to get his property back, received a knife in his right side, entering at the back and penetrating completely through. He died a day or two after. Mind, I may be a little wrong in the details, but I think not. The rest may be inferred. The matter was represented to the mandarins; the hong merchants were called to account, who hushed the matter up for $3,000 (or taels) taken out of the consoo fund. The hong merchants convened a meeting of all the foreigners on the 25th, with the view of making some arrangement for their own protection, which ended merely with the request that the legal ships should lay separate from the opium fleet.

The next case that I have heard of is in my opinion more reprehensible than either of the other two. A number of captains, both in the opium and free trade, went on shore on Dane's island, and without meeting with either insult or molestation, but merely out of wantonness, they carried the image out of a joss house, and precipitating it down a steep hill broke it to pieces. It would be superfluous to enlarge upon this: but imagine the same party committing a similar atrocity with an image or an emblem from a Hindoo temple in Bengal. Would troops be called out to prevent the infuriated villagers from annihilating them? But imagine a party of *foreigners* doing such a thing in England? What name have we in our vocabulary that would reach them? I cannot see that I have strained a point in drawing these analogies.

These, mr. Editor, are the facts of the case. I shall not presume to dictate to those whose eyes this is intended to meet what steps should be taken to cause an amelioration, further than stating my conviction that it is in their power to put a stop to such a state of things, which they will be consulting their own interests by exercising.

I am your obedient servant,
Canton, 29th June, 1842. EXPEDIT.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

MY DEAR SIR,—To my surprise I must add my regret that you should deem it worth while to stoop, in your last number, to notice so absurd a report of a baptism at Hongkong. Such vulgarity on the part of the unknown originator of the report could only have sprung from inexcusable ignorance and low prejudice. As I am the only missionary at present residing here, the allusion is probably to myself, and will you kindly allow me a word of reply? The report bears upon its face four distinct falsehoods.

1. No Chinese has ever been baptised "near the queen's high way in Hongkong." The only baptism that has taken place here was in the case of an Englishman; and the ordinance was administered by myself (not by "pouring water upon the head" but by total immersion of the whole body) a few sabbath mornings ago, in decency and in order in the harbour opposite to my own residence. Our native Chinese preacher now here was baptised at Bankok, Siam.

2. The assistance of no persons whatever was either sought or required.

3. There was not a single native policeman on the ground at the time.

4. No instance has ever occurred, or could ever occur, wherein a consistent Christian missionary or Christian minister, would, under any circumstances, fee a convert to be baptised, or to submit to any other Christian duty. As to my self, before I would dare encourage such a thing, vastly would I prefer that my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget her cunning. In commending the gospel to the heathen our uniform plan is to attempt to influence them solely by the same arguments and the same motives that we would the dwellers in our native land. And here our responsibility ends.

I have not a word to say to your informant, only wishing that he was as well prepared for living, for death, and for heaven, as the person whose baptism he attempts to ridicule.

But it is too late in the day for certain wiseacres to cherish feelings of ridicule toward christianity and her usuages, or prejudice toward missions and missionaries. Christianity is from heaven, and numbers among her disciples the wisest and best of Europe and America; the cause of missions is no longer a doubtful experiment, but a successful operation, and while missionaries are the avowed friends of all, their position is thoroughly and entirely independent.

Faithfully,
J. LEWIS SHUCK.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1842.

With reference to the letter of *Expedit*, we beg to call the attention of the owners of the opium vessels at Whampoa to its contents, without presuming to offer any remarks, except on the conduct of some of the mates of those vessels going to Canton —or elsewhere or anywhere—in the undress uniform of British naval officers:— they must be paltry fellows who presume to wear the uniform of one of the most honourable services in the world to which they do not belong:—

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs.

We hope the owners of the opium vessels will immediately and strictly forbid such ridiculous, overweening assumption and presumption on the part of their servants.

The murder of the Chinese by the Manila man on Dane's island, has, we believe, been represented to rear-admiral sir Thomas Cochrane; and we trust the criminal will be forthwith tried, and, if found guilty, executed.

The conduct of the captains of vessels in entering a pagan temple, and destroying the images, deserves the severest reprehension, and can only arise from utter ignorance of the decencies of life and total recklessness: do they remember, or did they ever hear of, the fate of *Cambyses*?

We publish most willingly the revd. J. Lewis Shuck's letter, in reply to the paragraph on the baptism of a Chinese convert to the Christian faith in the last *Register*; but we must remark that our informant is a gentleman of station and character in Macao, from whom neither "vulgarity, inexcusable ignorance nor low prejudice," could be expected.

From the revd. gentleman's letter, it appears that our informant has been misinformed; but,—and we do so with all respect for the character and pursuits of missionaries, and particularly of those with whom we have the happiness to be acquainted, whose untiring labours we have never lost, willingly and knowingly, an opportunity of doing credit and honour to in the pages of the Register,—but we must observe that even missionaries have, ere now erred through mi-judged and misdirected zeal: and we have the authority of the revd.—Malcolm, U. S. Miss., New York, that the reports of missionaries of their success in

their labours amongst the heathen are, *sometimes* to be received *cum' grano salis*.

We think the last paragraph of the revd. J. Lewis Shuck's letter, rather harsh:—we know not any "wiseacres who cherish *feelings of ridicule* towards Christianity and her usages, or prejudice towards missions or missionaries." Although we have, as every man must have, who has seen the world, met with natives of Christian countries who are professed unbelievers:—"as, indeed, in all times, the coarse passions and perceptions of the world do all but obliterate it (the Christian faith) in the hearts of most."

But we conceive that the motives which prompted our informant to repeat to us a rumour that was current among many in Macao, to have been in honour for Christianity and her usages and not feelings of ridicule and respect for mission and missionaries: and not prejudice against either: as these feelings were also ours in "*stooping*" to publish the information.

We do not exactly understand the revd. J. Lewis Shuck's profession of entire independence. If we mistake not, every missionary of the U. K. and U. S. signs some conditions or agreements with the board that appoints him to his sphere of action; while he and his family are supported by the funds contributed for the establishment and maintenance of missions: but we say this under correction: and no man who is bound by any condition or agreement, or who draws upon any public or private fund for his support, is independent.

"A wise man has well reminded us, 'that in any controversy, the instant we feel anger, we have already ceased striving for truth, and begun striving for ourselves.'

OPIUM CLAIMS.

Each government, whig and conservative, meanly shirks the real merits of the question of the 'opium claims.' Lord Palmerston said, as quoted by mr. Goulbourn, "one of the objects of the expedition to China was to obtain indemnification for the loss of property the British merchants incurred by the goods which have been surrendered to persons acting under the Chinese government." And what is worse, if the report in the *Times* of his speech be correct, mr. Goulbourn, the conservative chancellor of the exchequer, the member for the university of Cambridge, tells, as he says he gathered the information from the '*documentary evidence*,' tells what he must have known to be utter falsehoods: what proof is there in that evidence that "the merchants were in fear of their lives"—from the acts of the Chinese government? What proof is there that captain Elliot's life was in peril? and how totally *false*, *knowingly false*, is it to say, after reading the *blue book* and the documentary evidence,—"that the merchants, in this situation, managed to persuade capt. Elliot that the opium should be received by him on behalf of h. m's government which he certainly had done and had given a pledges in accordance with this course." O Cambridge! O Alma mater, blush for thy representative and son!—and mr. Goulbourn, pray read again the evidence of mr. Robert Inglis and mr. Thacker: but mr. Goulbourn contradicts himself, for in another part of his speech he says—"the opium was delivered up at *the instance of captain Elliot*!"

As to the question of the price of opium in the *Canton, Lintin, Macao, Hongkong, Namo, or Chinchew* markets—and other places on the coast, by what system of logic can that be brought to affect the indemnification of the opium demanded by the British government, through their authorized agent, captain Elliot, on the 27th of March?—We shall return to this subject in our next number—or in the Canton and Macao General Price Current of to day.

We have transferred to our columns from the Bombay Times Monthly Summary for May, a slight memoir of the services of colonel Dennie:—*unrewarded services!* for he

Must serve who fain would sway—and soothe—
and sue—
And watch all time—and pry into all place—
And be a living lie—who would become
A mighty thing amongst the mean, and such
The mass are.

We hope the private letters of colonel Dennie, alluded to by the Bombay Times, relating to the management of affairs in Caubul, will be published separately, and extensively circulated: they will add another cause for the fervent wish:—

——For who shall go about
To cozen fortune, and be honourable
Without the stamp of merit! Let none presume
To wear an undeserved dignity.
O, that estates, degrees, and offices, [our
Were not deriv'd corruptly! and that clear hon-
Were purchased by the merit of the wearer.
How many then should cover, that stand bare!
How many be commanded, that command!

WAR SERVICES OF LORD SALTOUN, SECOND IN COMMAND OF H. M'S. MILITARY FORCES IN CHINA.

The noble lord served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807; in sir John Moore's campaign, including the battle of Corunna; and with the expedition to Walcheren. He joined the force at Cadiz in 1811, and remained in the Peninsula till the close of the war in 1814, having been present at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, the blockade of Bayonne, and the repulse of the celebrated sortie by the garrison of that place. After the return of Bonaparte from Elba his lordship was again called into active service; was engaged at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and on the latter occasion took a leading part in the memorable defence of Hougoumont. During the advance of the army on Paris, lord Saltoun was of the storming party at Peronne; and in 1837 received his major-general's rank, and was thus removed from the grenadier guards, in which he had so long and so honourably served.

The entire force that his lordship will carry to China will muster about 1,500 men—no unimportant addition to the troops already there. The present government in this, the first opportunity that has offered to them, are evidently determined that the character and interests of the country shall no longer continue to be hazarded in "a little war"

War Services of rear-admiral sir Thomas J. Cochrane, c. b. k. h. second in command of h. m's ships in India and China.

Sir T. J. Cochrane served at mid. in the expeditions against Belleisle, Ferrol, Cadiz and Egypt; when in command of the Jason, fought a gallant action on the coast of Guiana with two French ships of war, one of which was taken; and assisted at the capture of the Danish West India islands; in the Ethalion, brought to action a French 44 gun frigate, which escaped into Martinique; assisted in the expedition against that island and the Saintes; when in command of the Surprise, was presented at the attacks on Washington, Baltimore, and in the operations on the coast of Georgia.—New navydist, 1841.

To the anecdote of the iron spoon, with which the queen tasted the ship's company's soup of the *Queen*, it may be added that her majesty also tasted the ship's grog; her majesty said that the first was very good, but that the latter was not strong enough:—and we are informed by a private letter that when her majesty visited the *Queen*, all the '*youngsters, nineteen of them*, were drawn up abreast the quarter deck, in front of the wheel, facing her majesty, as h. m came on deck from the companion ladder: she smiled and nodded to all the youngsters as they "*off'd caps*" to her."

LETTERS WRITTEN BY THE NATIVE PUPILS OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

Macao, June 20th 1842

My dear Sir,—I am now in this school, to be taught by mr. Brown, and I must adhere to what he tells me, because knowledge is power. Before I came here, I had wasted four years of study in Chinese, and by it wasted money, and did not know anything, but a few characters. Now I have been in an English school for about two years and a half, and I think to have spent three years here is a hundred times better than those four years which I wasted a long time ago. Besides this, in Chinese schools, we want money, but in this we can study without it. The Chinese are very ignorant about education. I must have a thankful heart to God and those gentlemen, who give money for us to live here and get knowledge. Therefore we must try to learn, so as to pay for that money, and let it be of advantage to us, and those who give it. I should be very glad to have an examination of us, and lets those gentlemen see how much we have learned, and see if it is better for them to give or not. The English schools are much better than the Chinese, because the English learn of many useful things, such as astronomy, geometry, algebra, true religion, and many others that I cannot mention to you now; but the Chinese have no such things, and only study to be men who understand what the book's mean, and when they understand this, and advance in years, they have a literary examination, and get a great name. Now this is the most that they generally learn: I think, but perhaps more, would be not of great use. My dear sir, this is all that I can write to you, because I have not time enough to write a long letter, and I hope you will excuse this.

Your's with respect. A****

Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D.
President of the M. E. Society.

Macao, June 20th 1842.

My dear sir,—According to your request, I write this letter, but I have not time to write a long one. The most of us in the first class have been here about two years and a half, but none of us can write a Chinese letter well, though we had been in Chinese schools for some years before we came here. Some of us have studied Chinese five times as many years as English, but we can know five times more when we study English, than when we study Chinese. The Chinese school-books never teach people about science and arts, but only about Confucius, how he acted in his life time, and his followers praised him. In the poetical classic 4 foot many words which I never heard people speak in my life, and I believe they are seldom used through the empire, except when they want to make a dictionary. The difference between the English and the Chinese is this, the English school-books are made by gentlemen or ladies every year, and when the scholars study any art or science they at the same time learn how to read, spell, explain, and many other things. But the Chinese turn their eyes to Confucius who lived more than twenty centories ago. The Chinese teachers very seldom explain the school-books to their scholars, and many of the school books cannot be used at the present day, only at the literary examinations, I believe. If a Chinese scholar study his books for twenty years, he can do no more than learn how to read and write, and the Chinese say a learned man should never do anything that is laborious, as a common man does.

But the great difference between the English and the Chinese is this; the Chinese look back into ancient times, but the English are always looking to the present, and the future, to discover the truth, therefore the Chinese are always about the same, while the English become better and better. I do not mention the Americans because they are descended from them, and much like the English.

The Chinese have no bible and they do not know Jesus Christ who created the universe. They are full of superstitions and ignorance; besides, their government rules them with injustice. How glad we ought to be when a light shone from the other side of the world, not called here by our own countryman, but sent by foreigners to enlighten our minds, and clear off the superstitions from us.

Now the gentlemen and ladies of the Morrison Education Society have spent a great deal of money for the school, and have been kind to us, and we cannot recompense them as they have done to us, but with a thankful heart towards them, and by being diligent to improve our time as to please them

Yours affectionately, A****

Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D.

These letters we have borrowed from the Chinese Repository for June; we may recall the attention of our readers to this school in our next number.

The Boys of the School of the Morrison Education Society.

The following is the list of their ages, at least as nearly as they know themselves, beginning with the eldest and so on in each class

FIRST CLASS.

No.	Age.	No.	Age.
1st	16 years	4th	13 years
2nd	16 do	5th	12 do
3rd	14 do	6th	11 do

SECOND CLASS.

No.	Age.	No.	Age.
1st	14 years	6th	12 do
2nd	13 do	7th	10 do
3rd	12 do	8th	10 do
4th	12 do	9th	9 do
5th	12 do	10th	9 do

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Cumming Inn & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.....1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... .....$ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise.

VOL. 15. No. 28. TUESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1842. No. 604.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, captain CARROY, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE HELLAS, captain STRACHAN, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. BURGESS commander, 254 tons, abundantly found in stores Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th Jun, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE clipper SIR HERBERT COMPTON, captain BOULTON will be despatched in a few days for the above port. For freight apply to A. & D. FURDOONJEE.

Macao, 27th June 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

On or about the 1st proximo.

THE fast sailing M. I. Hamburgh ship FRANCISKA, captain BRANDT. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board in the Typa or to Messrs. WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 20th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "QUEEN VICTORIA" captain BLACK, will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "BOMBAY," 1240 tons, captain J. PERLEY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao. or J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN.—Canton.

Macao, 11th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH has the pleasure to notify that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 20th instant, in his Auction Room, the following surplus government stores:

93 barrels of Whiskey,
126 do Pork,
164 do Beef,
238 lbs. of Bread, and
8830 „ of condemned do,
Also
30 hogsheads of Bass' Prime Beer.

Macao, 4th July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The firm of GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co., is this day resolved by the retirement of Captain HENRY GRIBBLE therefrom.

The business will be continued by Mr. W. H. HUGHES, who will also arrange any outstanding accounts.

Macao, 11th July, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. W. R. TALBOT, in the business of the undersigned ceased on the 1st October last.

Canton, July 1st, 1842. OLYPHANT & Co.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves, as a House of Agency, in China, under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

WM ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao, 1st May, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

All Commissioner, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles: as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that, could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day too: are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c, at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above: on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

AN English Resident in Macao will be happy to meet an Engagement as Super-cargo Book-keeper or corresponding clerk in all of which capacities he has served and can produce satisfactory references as to his proficiency and respectability address G. T. at the Canton Register office.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns N°. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each Capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.
or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAVE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

NOTICE.—Wants a Situation as Clerk in a mercantile office, a Young Man lately arrived, who is well acquainted with mercantile business, and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply at the Canton Register Office.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

MRS. FLAHERTY, 18 ROYAL IRISH, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London.

Hongkong.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS of dito. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c. Apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842. JON: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON," lying in the Typa. Cases of Bass's Beer, La Rose Claret, Oilman's Stores, Sherry in wood and bottles, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Gram, Coir Rope. Apply on board.

July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.
ditto. fine 3 „ „
Claret 3 „ „
Sherry Pale in Hhds „
Oilman's Stores, late imports.
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1841. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

S. J. COOK.

Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

HONGKONG.

TO BE LET AT HONGKONG.—A large Godown; just finished, in a central situation, with an office or dwelling house under the same roof. Apply in Macao to WILLIAM SCOTT,

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

TO LET. — Apartments, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Beaver Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco. Apply to

Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO. SMITH.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godown, No. 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Buoys, &c, situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon seasons Apply on the premises to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Fine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass Paints, and other stores by C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 26th January, 1842.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, NOTES on Chinese Grammar, By PHILO-SINENSIS. Batavia: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $1½.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY. 8v. Do.....8.
Easy lessons in Chinese.....$2.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office. Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37, 50 cents each, & 1839, 1. Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839 Nos. 14. 18. 45. 1840. No 27. 1841. Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 5. 6. 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup. 14. 15. 21. 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup. 30 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842*. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in *Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. CALLERY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of, as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—The *Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound a $12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Ed. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.

Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	$2.
Opium Orders	"	
Circulars, &c.	"	
Comprador's Notes &c.	"	
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	$4.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"	
Navy Bills	"	
Policies, and Folio pages	"	$5.
Auction Bills	"	

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, July 7.

FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE.

The reported death, in battle, of sir Henry Pottinger, and other English chiefs.

The imperial commands have been received as follows:

Yihking, upon clear investigation, has sent up a document relative to warlike engagements, the attacking and capturing of traitorous natives, their examination and accusations. It appears that the rebellious barbarians have captured three cities, basely exciting confusion and disturbance. They moreover have leagued themselves with traitorous banditti who prowl about spying into our military affairs. This verily is sufficient to cause the hair of the head to stand erect through indignation. It had also been represented that the rebel leader, Pottinger, attacked Tinghae during the sixth month of last year, but was killed by a gun fired by Howaufe; it is now said, that this turns out to be false. It still appears, however, that during the attack upon Tseke there was a barbarian British chief killed and the barbarians dwelling in the city of Ningpo went into mourning for him. It was reported that the name of the barbarian chief killed was Pa (!) The rebel barbarian Anstihche (!) received a wound on the arm, and a great barbarian chief received some very severe wounds. There were five ship loads of the dead bodies of the barbarians taken back to Tinghae and there interred. There was further an important capture of the person of the traitorous native Chin pan keun and four others, who were clearly adjudged and executed. Besides the above the report states that a barbarian chief was caught and many traitorous natives.

At present there are well known names of important personages among the rebellious barbarians who have either been killed in their ranks or who have been slain by severe wounds. Those traitorous natives who aided the rebels in their outlawed wickedness Yihking succeeded in capturing at different times.

The barbarians employ those abandoned traitors as spies and guides, and the traitors cram themselves with the profit of the barbarians, and thus villiany existing both within and without arouses my imperial vengeance and ire. The people and the military being aware of the calamities being poured upon us, let them combine their energies and increase their exertions for defence: and let Yihking and his colleagues lead on our forces to the extermination of the enemy and the rigorous seizure of traitors. Let there be no remissness or delay until the last traces of the rebels are swept clean from the face of the land, and traitors brought to submission, all of which will accord with the righteous vengeance of heaven.—Respect this.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR IN CHE-KEANG.

The members of the board of revenue respectfully report, and looking up beseech the sacred glance. Upon strict investigation of the military affairs of the province of CheKeang, we find that at different times, upwards of three millions five hundred and sixty thousand taels have been supplied, (about five millions of dollars). In view of this amount there need be no anxiety about a lack of funds; but as this is the time when this said province is preparing to advance with designs of extermination, and will require for their use most extensive supplies, it is proper they should be prepared and arranged, and therefore a larger amount of funds should be collected together.

We, the ministers in council assembled, enact that there be again collected from each of the provinces one million of taels, exclusive of the one hundred and twenty thousand collected in CheKeang province, and which was formerly expended. As to this further sum, we, the ministers of the revenue board, send a flying despatch to each of the governors and lieut. governors. After the despatch shall have received the said functionaries, let them forthwith depute the proper officers to proceed with the funds to the provincial treasury of KeangSoo province, in order to be in readiness for the use of the army in CheKeang.

Respectfully represented.

The imperial will has been received according to the above deliberations.—Respect this.

18th Foot—Capt. John Clark Kennedy, from 7th Dragoon guards to be captain, vice sir Henry Darell who exchanges.

Hongkong prices of fruits and vegetables such as are now in market.

Fruits.

Plaintains	per	catty	2½	cents
Yellow plums	"	"	do.	"
Red plums	"	"	do.	"
Brown pears	"	"	3	"
Yellow pears	"	"	2	"
Mangoes	"	"	2	"
Lichees	"	"	2	"
Water melons	"	"	1	"
Musk melons	"	"	3	"

Vegetables.

Turnips	per	catty	1	cents.
Carrots	"	"	4	"
Squashes	"	"	1	"
Pumpkins	"	"	1	"
Beans and sasps	"	"	2	"
Tomatoes	"	"	8	"
Irish potatoes	"	"	5	"
Sweet potatoes	"	"	1	"
Fresh ginger root	"	"	3	"
Onions	"	"	4	"
Various kinds of greens	"	"	1	"
Egg plant	"	"	2	"

Extract from a letter dated head quarters 31st May, 1842.

"We are waiting the arrival of the reinforcements to proceed to Nanking, but first we go to another small place at the mouth of the Yang-tze-keang, called I think Moo-seun or some such name; it is a depot of theirs. The new governor general has we hear written round that the war one way or other must be concluded this year, and, if not by treaty, it is said a line of coast will be taken up and held by the queen's troops and the expedition will break up and return to India."

Extract from a hurried note dated on board the Queen steamer, Kolsagaon, June, 15th.

"The Cambrian is here. The place all quiet. The Herald has gone on. Some of the native troops for the garrison arrived last night. The Sapphire is coming in. The Cambrian, Pylades, and Chameleon, form the naval squadron."

The Queen steamer left Hongkong, on the 13th June.

How to board and lodge in America.—"The Philadelphia Chronicle calls the hero of the following story a Yankee, but we will wager a sixpence that he was born in Pennsylvania. But no matter, it is a good joke:—"'What do you charge for board?' asked a tall green mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second-rate hotel in New York—'what do you ask a week for board and lodging?' 'Five dollars.' 'Five dollars! that's too much; but I suppose you'll allow for the times I am absent from dinner and supper?' 'Certainly—thirty seven and a half cents each.' Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saving his business detained him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks he again walked up to the bar, and said, 'I guess we settle that account—I'm going to a few minutes.' The landlord handed him his bill—'Two weeks' board at five dollars—ten dollars.' 'Here, stranger,' said the Yankee, 'this is wrong—you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper—14 days, two meals per day: 28 meals, at 37½ cents each—10 dollars 50 cents. If you've not got the 50 cents, change that's the 'um. I'll take a drink and the balance in cigars!"—N. w York paper.

THE STORM AT CALCUTTA.

(From the Englishman, June 4.)

Calcutta was yesterday visited by one of the severest gales within the memory of mr. Blacquiere—whom we take to be about the 'oldest inhabitant.' It began to blow from the north in the middle of the night but unaccompanied by rain. Towards morning it encreased in force, veering a little to the north east, and the rain began to fall. By noon the storm had reached its height. The rain which came down heavily was tossed about by the force of the wind in such a manner as at times to resemble antagonist volumes of smoke. In the afternoon the wind moderated—and the rain degenerated to a Scotch mist which has been irreverently said to have the faculty of wetting an Englishman to the skin. At about 2 P. M., the storm was renewed from the south west, and blew with unparallelled vehemence the whole night.

Of the entire results of the storm we shall not be able to speak until our various reporters have emerged from their hiding places and 'skirred the country round.' As far as our own observation has gone the damage, within the town has been seriously extensive. Look where you will, trees may be seen torn up by the roots, lamp posts thrown down, verandas unroofed, houses stripped of their plaister, windows smashed and in some cases forced in by the jillmills, small buildings totally destroyed, entire rows of iron railings and other enclosures prostrated, carriages turned over, &c. Tank-square is nearly a desert. Garden reach has suffered essentially; the trees, says one of our contemporaries, are lying across the road obstructing the passage of vehicles.

I proceeded to the banks of the river from the mint to cooly bazar and found innumerable boats and ships ashore, and foul of each other. there could not be less than forty vessels in the latter condition. I boarded one, the David Malcolm, which in her turn had been run a-board by the Persian of Greenock, across whose stern lay the American ship Chili!

* * * * *

The banks of the river and the river itself, were covered with the debris of boats cargoes broken boats masts yards spars casks &c., and I am sorry to say that several lives have been lost. The ridiculous state of security in which some of the ships continued (on the 3d of June mark you!) may be judged of when I mention that some had their moon masts up (a clear proof of lunacy!) and many others had royal yards across!—this in a month when the greatest precautions are necessary.

* * * * *

The following is an enumeration of the vessels ashore:—

Off the Rice Golahs near the mint one brig and 5 ships—one of the latter high and dry, and on her beam ends.

Off the bonded warehouse 12 ships and 2 brigs, besides cargo boats and Baculeahs all jammed together.

Between Colvin and Jackson's Ghaut 7 vessels a shore 5 of which jammed together.

Off Chandpaul Ghaut 2 ships.

Off the Fort 2 ships 3 brigs and 3 schooners, the governor general's Yacht and the *Satellite* steamer athwart of a barque off the company's store, at coolie bazaar *Prince Albert*.

From Hasting's Bridge Dock, one river steamer and 3 flats a shore, the whole small craft gone on shore, greater part total wrecks.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

JULY 12TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th April	Singapore	24th June
U. States	15th March	Java	7th June
Calcutta	23th May	Manila	24th June
Bombay	26th May	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	5th June	Amoy	28th May

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July. ARRIVED. From

5, PANTHER, (U. S.) *Lockwood*, Manila.
6, JANE, (Dut.) *Berg*, Singapore
6, CONGRESS, (U. S.) *Hay*, Sandwich Islands.
7, PROSUS, (U. S.) *Sumner*, New York.
7, WISCHESTER, *Macdonald*, Singapore.
7, PRINCE FREDERICK, (Dut.) *Dek k*, Manila.
8, EARL BALCARRAS, *Baker*, and Sing. Bombay.
8, FLYING FISH, (U. S.) *Dunn*, Singapore.
8, Fr. Frigate LA FAVORITE, 20,—*Page*, esq. capt., Pondicherry.
8, ASIATIC, *Barlow*, Singapore and Bombay.
9, WATER WITCH, *Reynell*, do. and Calcutta.
9, ANGELICA, (Port.) *Barros*, Singapore.
9, SEMIRAMIS, *Cairnie*, Singapore.
10, HUGH WALKER, *Shanks*, do. and Singapore.
10, WELCOME, *Morris*, Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Winchester, Messrs. Leffler, Almada, and Geo. Napier.

July. SAILED For

3, JOHN HORTON, *Cunningham*, Liverpool.
3, MARGARIDA, (Port.) *Aquino*, Batavia.
6, BENGALEE, *Boadle*, London.
9, OMEDA, (U. S.) *Swift*, Singapore.
9, MARINE, *Dare*, Do.
11, ISABEL II. (Sp.) *Gordoncillo*, Manila.
11, FELIZ VIENA, (Port.) *Grill*, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Gratitude, Crest.
For Liverpool.—John Christian.
For Calcutta—Hellas, Rob Roy (12th inst.)
For Bombay.—Sir H. Compton, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
For Singapore—Franciska.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Dovecot, Anna Maria, Judith Allan, Raymond, Claudine.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Guinare, Devon, Peruvian, Chebar, Copeland, Ursula, Bella Marina, Gemini,
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bridson.
From Calcutta.—Intrepid, Clown, Victoria, Ariel.
From Bombay.—Drongan, Buccephalus, Island Queen, Edinburgh, Cores, Asia, Vansittart, Salem, Helen, Agneda, Cornwallis, Anonyma, Maia, Woodman, David Clarke, Lord Eldon, Pandora, Simplicia, Marquess de Hasting, Syria, Helena, Lady Clarke.
From Madras.—Competitor, Buckinghamshire.
From Singapore.—Francis, Hongkong, Will Watch.
From Goa—Esperanza
From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremolga, Genoveva.

The Akbar from China arrived in Singapore on the 22nd ulto., after a passage of only 19 days.

The Horatio passed Anjer on the 15th ulto., 29 days from China.

The Euphrates passed Anjer 31st May, 31 days passage from China.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS.

The editor of the Canton Register has the pleasure to hereby inform the captains of ships of all nations arriving in the Chinese waters from any part of the world, that he will be happy to supply them with a copy of the *Canton Register gratis*, with all supplements and extras, during their stay in China on the condition that they do, immediately on their arrival, forward to him the latest papers, either *English* or *Foreign*, and communicate to him the dates from their ports of departure and arriving in China: as well as with all notable occurrences on their voyage, ships spoken with or signalized, rocks or shoals, or new natural productions discovered, remarkable states of and changes in the weather, names of captains and officers, health of crews, accidents, casualties, quantity and description of cargo, &c. &c. &c.

The editor trust it will be evident that communications of intelligence, such as is detailed above, is of great moment to the shipping and commercial interests of the British empire; and that, consequently, when complying with the editor's earnest request to communicate such intelligence, on the terms proposed, as speedily as possible, captains of vessels will then, by a more particular discharge of their professional duty, forward the interests of their owners, employers and consignees, in which their own interests are so intimately involved, while at the same time they will confer a great benefit on the whole civilized world.

N. B. The captain's copies of the C. R. will be forwarded, under cover, to their respective consignees or agents.

List of ships anchored in the Chinese waters, tonnage, captains and consignees, 1841–42.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Agents.
		BRITISH.	
*Portescue	259	Hall	Jardine, Matheson
*Vestal	276	Young	„ and Co.
Fourteen	294	Baddeley	„
*Bombay	1280	Furley	„ P.C.
*Niagara	39[illegible]	Champion	„
*Cleopatra [ign	377	Barly	„ P
*British Sovere-	473	Cow	„
*Charles Forbes	900	Wills [ger	„
*Charlotte	691	Liebschwi-	„
*Queen Victoria	546	Connor[ham	„
*Larkins	701	Hibbert	„
*Jjee. Jeejeebhoy	660	Carnegy	„ F. B.
Earl Balcarras	1430	Baker	„
Winchester	385	Macdonald	„
Asiatic	503	Birlow	„
*Jarratic	576	Cunning-	Dent & Co.
Arun	301	Kellock	„
*Jowjee Family	925	Ayres	„
*Hindostan	708	Bowen	„
Lord Amherst		Hopkins	„
Isabella	422	Hardie	„
Ellen,		Brewer	„
*Canton	507	Crouch	Turner & Co.
*Francis Spaight	808	Winn	„
*Devonport	767	Broadfoot	„
Gazelle		Ogg	„
Hugh Walker	496	Shanks	„
*Herald	911	Coubro	Macvicar & Co.
Nerva	283	Melville	„
Harmony	539	Smith	„
*William Gillies	511	Clark	„ [& Co.
Intrinsic	537	Davidson	W. & T. Gemmell
*William Pirrie	553	McDowall	„
*Caledonia	445	Lawson [be	Dirom & Co.
*John Christian		Whithycom-	„
*Hore of Malown	482	Jackson	„
Prima Donna	336	Kell	Holliday, W. & Co.
Anna Eliza	234	Butcher	„ P.C.
England,		Tizard	Lindsay & Co.
Welcome		Morris	P. Leighton & Co.
*Hygeia	377	Woodberry	C. Pearon.
Arethusa		Christian	„
Hope		Barritte	„
*Queen Victoria	714	Black	D. & M. R. & Co.
K. S. Forbes	457	Hobbs	„
Rapprell	318	Rigby	A. & D. Purdoonjee
Sir H. Compton		Boulton	„ P. B.
Token	579	Chalmers	Russell & Co.
*China	524	Robertson	„
Georgiana	421	Stephenson	Capt. Stephenson.
Royal Saxon	442	Crawford	Jamieson, H. & Co.
Semiramis	355	Cairnie	„
I. Robertson		Kelly	Pereira & Co.
Linnet		Phillips	John Smith.
		AMERICAN.	
Forum		Murdock	Russell & Co.
Lintin		Endicott	„
Helena	570	Benjamin	„
Lowell		Pierce	W. P. Pierce.
*Cincinnati		Wilson	Wetmore & Co.
Probus		Sumner	„
Robert Fulton		McMichael	M. Meredith.
*Grafton		Gardener	L. M. Bull.
Panther		Lockwood	„
Levant		Foulke	J. D. Sword & Co.
*Ann Mackim		Vasmer	W. A. Lawrence.
Congress		Hay	„
Flying Fish		Dunn	———
		DUTCH.	
Prince Frederick		de Kok	Reynvaan & Co.
Kappa	89		John E. Kimball.
Jane		Berg	———

P. S. E. R. C. P. C. P. L. P. LP. P. S. Up For Freight to Singapore and Bombay, Singapore and Calcutta, Charter, Freight for London, for Liverpool, for Chusan.

* At Whampoa.

LIST OF H. B. M. SHIPS IN CHINA.

Her Majesty's Squadron to the Northward.

At Amoy.

Cambrian	36,	H. D. Chads, esq. C. B. captain.
Pylades,	18	L. S. Tindal, esq. commander.
Chameleon,	10,	G. M. Hunter, esq. lieutenant.
Starling,	6,	surveying vessel, H. Kellett, esq. commander.

At Chusan.

Cornwallis,	72,	captain Richards, bearing the flag of vice-admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander-in-chief.
Blonde,	42,	Thomas Bourchier, esq. C. B. capt.
Thalia,	42,	Charles Hope, esq. captain.
Endymion,	8[illegible],	the hon. F. W. Grey, captain.
Herald,	2[illegible],	Joseph Nias, esq. C. B. captain.
Calliope,	26,	A. K. Kuper, C. B. esq. captain.
North Star	26,	sir J. E. Home bt. captain.
Dido,	18,	the hon. H. Keppel, captain.
Harlequin,	16,	the hon. F. Hastings, com.
Medeste,	18,	R. B. Watson, esq. commander.
Serpent,	16,	Wm Nevill, esq. commander.
Pelican,	16,	P. Justice, esq. commander.
Columbine,	16,	W. H. A. Morshead, esq. com.
Clio,	16,	T. Troubridge, esq. commander.
Childers,	16,	E. P. Halsted, esq. commander.
Algerine,	10,	W. H. Maitland, esq. lieutenant
Royalist,	10,	P. Chetwode, esq., lieutenant.
Eerlkinck,	6,	surveying vessel, R. Collinson, esq. commander.
H. M. Troopship Jupiter,		G. B. Hoffmeister, esq. master commanding.
„ „ „		Belleisle, John Kingcome, esq. capt.
„ „ „		Rattlesnake, ———, esq. commdg.
„ „ „		Apollo, C. Frederick, esq. captain.
„ „ „		Sapphire, G. H. Cole, esq. captain.
H. M. S. V. Vixen, H. Boyes, esq., commander.		
H. C. Armed steamer Nemesis, W. H. Hall, esq. lieut., R.N.		
„ „ „		Queen, master-commanding W. Warden.
„ „ „		Phlegethon, J. J. McCleverty, esq., lt.
„ „ „		Sesostris, H. A. Ormsby, esq. com., R.N. [comdg
„ „ „		Tenasserim, —Wall, esq., com., I. N.
„ „ „		Ariadne, J. Roberts, esq., lieut., I. N.
„ „ „		Auckland, R. Ethersey, esq., lieut. I. N.
„ „ „		Medusa, H. H. Hewitt, esq., lieut., I. N.
„ „ „		Proserpine, J. J. Hough, R. N. commdg.
„ „ „		Pluto, J. Tudor, esq., lieut., R. N.

Squadron off the Canton River.

Blenheim,	72,	sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., captain bearing the flag of rear-admiral sir T. Cochrane, C. B., K. H.
Vindictive,	50,	J. T. Nicolas, esq. C. B. captain.
Hazard.	18,	C. Bell, esq. commander.
Nimrod,	20,	P. H. H. Glasse, esq., commander.
Cruizer.	16,	J. Pearse, esq. commander.
Young Hebe, schooner,		———, esq., commdg.
H. C. Armed steamer Hoogly,		D. Ross, comdg.

FRENCH

Fr. Frigate La Favorite, 2[illegible], — Page, esq captain.

AMERICAN.

U.S.S. Constellation,	36,	L. Kearney, esq. commodore.
„ „ „ Boston,	20,	J. C. Long, esq. commander.

By the late arrivals we have received several packets of U S.'s papers, Bengal papers to the end of May, and Singapore papers to the end of June.

By the *Anna Maria* we have to acknowledge the receipt, with thanks, of the sixth report of the committee of the London East India and China Association—from mr. Stikeman, the secretary,—and as we have not any local news of importance, or from the Eastern expeditionary force, to communicate to our readers, we think we cannot do better than to quote largely from this important document, so nearly connected with the interests and watching over the India and Chinese commerce; and to continue our extracts in future numbers.

The extract we have made from the *Singapore Free Press*, relating to the fatal gale of wind in the Hoogly, we shall continue in our next: for such disastrous natural events cannot, for the interests of science and humanity, be too often or too distantly recorded.

We doubt much the truth of the report—which we have borrowed from the H. K. G.—of the instructions sent out by lord Ellen-

borough: such instructions must necessarily have been in the secret department, and, therefore, scarcely could have become public: but the report appears to us to carry absurdity on its face:for the dogs of war once let loose who shall again leash them?

Ah! such are the evils to which ye give birth,
Ye statesmen, ne'er dreading a scar;
Who from pictur'd saloon and the wide
sculptured hearth,
Disperse desolation and death thro' the earth
When ye let loose the demons of war.

We decline inserting the letter of "*A voice from China*", in the Canton Register, for it neither contains wit, reason, nor truth: nor any thing new on the subject, which has been worn threadbare; and the blame, the vituperation is old, pointless, and unheeded.

The letter will be delivered to the writer, if sent for.

As to the translation from the Peking Gazette which we have extracted from the Hongkong Gazette of July 7th, we published in the Canton Register of June 7th, our own translation of the same gazette; we did not advert to this fact when we marked it for extract, nor did we remember the circumstance until the translation was in type.

The Sixth Report of the Committee of the London East-India and China Association, presented to the general meeting, held at their office, No. 2, Cowper's Court Cornhill, March 3, 1842.

Report, &c. &c.

Another year having passed, your committee have the pleasure of presenting their report; and they congratulate you upon the adoption, by government, of some few of the measures which it had been their aim and anxious endeavour, aided by the co operation of the east India company and other bodies, to accomplish,

East India Rum.

You are aware that during the last session of the late parliament, an act was passed declaratory, that whenever satisfactory proof should be laid before her majesty in council, that foreign spirits were prohibited to be imported into the British possessions in India, her majesty, by order in council, might admit rum from thence for home consumption on payment of the same rate of duty as rum the produce of the west Indies. An act was therefore passed by the governor general of India in council, on the 7th June, No. VI. of 1841, prohibiting the importation of foreign spirits into the presidency of Fort William in Bengal; and an order in council was in consequence issued on the 15th January in the present year, admitting rums which should be imported after that date from Bengal, accompanied by certificate, at the duty of 9s. 4d. per gallon.

Thus, one of the grievances, for the removal of which your committee have been long contending, has at last been redressed.

From the lapse of time, however, between the act of the government of India, and the issuing the order in council, considerable quantities of rum shipped subsequent to the 7th June have arrived prior to the date of the order in council; and, although accompanied by proper certificates, are not, by the literal construction of the order, admissible at the low rate of duty; but as it appeared to your committee, that in accordance with the spirit and intention of the legislature, such rums are equitably entitled to admission at the reduced duty, they have memorialized the lords of the treasury in the hope that the act of the Indian government and the order in council may be deemed concurrent documents, so that those rums may have the benefit which was contemplated at the time of shipment.

Trade between India and the Cape of Good Hope.

Your committee mentioned in their last report (page 8), with reference to the order in council of the 10th August, 1840,—which it is believed was drawn up with the intention of placing the trade between India and the Cape of Good Hope upon a just basis, by levying on goods the produce of any of her majesty's possessions in India or elsewhere the duty of 3 per cent.; and on goods, the produce of any foreign state, 10 per cent.;—that doubts were entertained whether, in the words *her majesty's possessions abroad*, the territories of the east India company were included? and that they had written to the lords of the treasury to have all ambiguity on the point cleared up. They are now enabled to inform you that their lordships, under date 13th February in last year, stated that it appeared to them, on fully considering the order, that Goods the produce or manufacture of territories under the government of the east India Company, whether enumerated or not enumerated in the order, would be admissible into the colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the same terms as Goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of other British possessions abroad; and to prevent any misconception upon that head they have caused the necessary instructions to be forwarded to the Cape of Good Hope.

In the same Gazette (the 11th May, 1841) a correction was made in the order in council of the 10th August, 1840, whereby instead of the duty of 3*d.* per cube foot, as therein stated, on wood manufactured, that amount of duty was to be paid on unmanufactured Mahogany, Rosewood, and teak wood; and 2*d* per cube foot on all other unmanufactured wood, not the produce of the United Kingdom.

Indian products to British colonies.

In the fifth page of the last report, your committee, after alluding to their representation to the lords of the council and petitions to Parliament, in which they pointed out the hardship that Bengal spirits were not admissible into new South Wales, &c., except upon a higher duty than was charged on British spirits, expressed their conviction that the removal of the existing impediments to the use of Indian articles would be an act of justice to both India and Australia. They again addressed the lords of the privy council on the subject, and they have the satisfaction of stating that soon afterwards* an order in council was published in the London Gazette by which the duties heretofore levied at the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Australia, upon articles the produce and manufacture of the British possessions in India, were directed to be reduced or altered to the same rates as are now imposed upon similar articles, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of other British possessions.

The committee consider this to be a valuable concession to British India, as well as an advantage to the British colonies generally.

East-India Sugar.

Your committee now approach a subject of the deepest interest, and one which has received on every occasion their most anxious attention.

The proposed alteration in the duty on sugar introduced into the budget of the chancellor of the exchequer last year, naturally led the committee to consider its effects. It was thought that to lower the duty on foreign sugar from 63*s.* to 26*s.*, and to retain the rate on British plantation sugar at 24*s.* per cwt. was not to give adequate protection to the latter. Your committee therefore invited such of the principal importers of East-India sugars as belong to the association, to attend them that they might have the benefit of their suggestions and their sanction to the measures that should be adopted.

The matter had a long and serious deliberation, and it was determined that a deputation should wait upon the chancellor, which they did on the following morning, and laid a copy of the regulations that had been passed before him. As this is a subject second to none in importance, the committee think it but proper to put those resolutions before you in an appendix.

The measure was, as is well known, rejected by the house of commons; but under the impression that the subject will in some shape be introduced again in the present session, another deputation obtained an interview with the Earl of Ripon, the president of the board of trade; in the course of which the deputation did not fail to point out to his lordship the expectations of the Indian community, that India should possess the same protection in the scale of sugar duties which may be continued to other possessions of the crown; more especially, as since the equalization of the rates between east and west India sugars, India has made great exertions to enter largely into the export trade of sugar, and has employed considerable capital in the erection of mills and works for the improvement of the native manufacture.

Cinnamon.

The Ceylon chamber of commerce having requested this committe to aid their endeavours to procure a reduction of the duty on Cinnamon exported, they represented to her majesty's government the serious consequences which must result to that island if the export duty of 2*s.* 6*d* per lb. was continued; and presented a paper to lord John Russell on the subject. In reply his lordship informed the committee that instructions had been forwarded to the governor of Ceylon to reduce the higher rates, and to charge a uniform duty of 2*s.* per lb. on all kinds, to take place on the 1st June, 1841.

Whether the circumstances of the island will permit a farther reduction at this time, the committee have no means of judging; but as the growth of cinnamon in Java in 1839 reached 40,000 lbs. weight, and is on the increase, the committee think her majesty's ministers cannot on that account, coupled with what took place at the last government sale, when one lot only was sold, long defer a reconsideration of the subject, and the committee brought the circumstances prominently to the notice of the noble president of the board of trade at a personal interview about three weeks since.

To show the full bearing of the case, they have to add, that the importation into Holland, which in

1839 was 12 chests and 173 packages, was in
1841 112 " 637 "

in addition to which it must be borne in mind that cinnamon in Java is exempt from all duty on export, whilst at Ceylon it is upwards of 100 per cent. on the declared value.

(To be continued)

* 8th May, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

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TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.....1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months.....$ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their adverti-

VOL. 15. No. 29. TUESDAY, JULY 19TH, 1842. No. 605.

FOR CHUSAN.
(Calling at Amoy, if sufficient freight offer for that place)
THE British brig FORTESCUE, (308 tons B. M.) captain Hall, now at Hongkong, where she will receive part of her goods, and afterward enter Macao Roads to take on board the remainder. For freight apply to
WM. THOS KINSLEY.—at Hongkong.
or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 19th July.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE Ship JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, captain Carnegy will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.
THE HELLAS, captain Strachan, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J Butcher commander, 254 tons, abundantly found in stores Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 28th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY,
THE clipper SIR HERBERT COMPTON, captain Hollins will be despatched in a few days for the above port. For freight apply to
A. & D. JURDONJEE.

FOR BOMBAY,
THE "QUEEN VICTORIA" captain Black, will have early despatch to the above port. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.
THE Ship "BOMBAY," 1280 tons, captain J. Furlby, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.
or J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN.—Canton.
Macao, 14th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
JNO: SMITH has the pleasure to announce, that he will sell in his Auction Room, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY the 21st inst., an assortment of Millinery; a few Framed Engravings; one 6 light Hanging Lamp, with shades and Burners; Dressing Glasses; Glass-ware; a small portion of Plate and Plated ware; one London made reading or Music Stand; porcelain and metal Mantel Pieces; four beautiful artificial Flower Vases; Bengal Table Cloths & Napkins; Gin, Brandy, Sherry Lisbon Wine & Beer; Bottled Fruit, Lavender Matches; Spermaceti Candles; Negrohead Tobacco; Elastic Braces; Double and single Shot Belts; Chintz; Pump Leather; Coir and Hemp Rope; a small quantity of Bombay and Madras Cotton; & a variety of Sundries.
Also American Beef and Pork; and a few hogsheads of Base Beer.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY next the 23rd July, by order of the executors of James Innes, esq. deceased.
The brig ADVENTURE, of 143 tons B. M. and 29½ ft. o. m. with all her stores, as she now lies in the Typa. As the sale is to close the accounts of the deceased, she will be sold without reserve. For further particulars enquire of JNO: SMITH.
Auctioneer.—Macao.

NOTICE.—The firm of Gribble, Hughes & Co., in this day resolved by the retirement of Captain Henry Gribble therefrom.
The business will be continued by Mr. W. H. Hughes who will also arrange any outstanding accounts.
Macao, 11th July, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Dent is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
Macao, 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency, in China, under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.
W. ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.
Macao, 1st May, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.
Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. W. R. TALBOT, in the business of the undersigned ceased on the 1st October last.
Canton, July 1st, 1842. OLYPHANT & Co.

To the Queen's and Honorable Company's Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, now on Service in China.
All Commissioners, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that, could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.
General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 Wellesley Street,
CALCUTTA.
(Provided they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity

TO MERCHANTS &c.
AN English Resident in Macao will be happy to meet an Engagement as Supercargo Book keeper or corresponding clerk in all of which capacities he has served and can produce satisfactory references as to his proficiency and respectability address G. T. at the Canton Register office.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.
TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns N°. 47 Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each Capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars. Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE Esq.—Hongkong.
or Mr. A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.
Macao, 12th July, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.
C. ALEX CHABLAVE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

NOTICE.—Wants a Situation as Clerk in a mercantile office, a Young Man lately arrived, who is well acquainted with mercantile business, and understands book keeping. For particulars apply at the Canton Register Office.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

MRS. PLAYHERTY, 18th Royal Exchange, Straw Bonnet Maker and Cleaner. The latest hand from London,
Honakong.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.
FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.
A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton Stockings of the best quality, Gentleman's cotton Socks and Stockings of ditto, Gentlemen's Calico shirts with Linen fronts, Merino shawls and silk Umbrellas &c. &c. Apply to
Macao, 9th July, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON," lying in the Typa. Cases of Bass's Beer. La Rose Claret, Oilman's Stores, Sherry in wood and bottles, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Gram, Coir Rope. Apply on board.
July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds. per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz. cases.
ditto. fine 3 " "
Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds "
Oilman's Stores, late imports.
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.
S. J. COOK.
Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

HONGKONG.
TO BE LET AT Hongkong.—A large Godown; just finished, in a central situation, with an office or dwelling house under the same roof. Apply in Macao to WILLIAM SCOTT,
Macao, 4th June, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Beaver Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco. Apply to
Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO SMITH.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.
IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godowns, No. 45 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Scows, &c, situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon seasons Apply on the premises to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1842.

ON SALE,—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints, and other stores by C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY. 8p. Drs.....8.
Easy Lessons in Chinese.....$2.50
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.
FOR SALE, at the *Canton Register* Office, NOTES on Chinese Grammar. By PHILO-SINENSIS. BATAVIA: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $1½.

FOR SALE.—THE *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp Dr.

NOTICE.—THE full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register, Years 1839 Nos 14, 18, 45, 1840 No 27, 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Supp. 5, 6, 7 and Supp., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup. 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.
IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842*. Price to Subscribers to the *Canton Register* Sp. Dr. 1½; to non subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: *in Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. CALLERY.
This work contains 25,000 different characters and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes. Royal 8vo. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842—on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound at $ 3 per vol. The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound $ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound a $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec. 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing prices, $ 6 per vol.
Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. SLADE, Esq. C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.
Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

NOTICE.—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....per 100	}	$ 2.
Opium Orders..... "		
Circulars &c..... "		
Commodore's Notes &c..... "	}	$ 4
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts..... "		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c "		
Navy Bills..... "		
Policies, and Folio pages..... "	}	$ 5.
Auction Bills..... "		

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, July 14.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE.

CANTON CANNON. The emperor in a personal interview with the high officers of the army in Chekeang has ordered them to make strenuous exertions for the erection of boundries and the casting of cannon, at some eligible place and that the guns be sent with flying despatch to Chekeang.

IMPERIAL PRESENT OF SPOILS. It has hitherto been the usual custom for the emperor annually to present a handsome pair of shoes to all the high military officers of Manchow tartary. This year his majesty notifies that only one half of the said officers will be thus distinguished.

THE LATE COMMISSIONER YEUEN. The imperial will has been declared that the disgrace of Yuh-e having taken, his son shall be rewarded with a mandarine cap button. No allusion is made to the circumstances of Yuh-een's death, nor is the precise rank stated to which his son is promoted.

THE CURRENCY. Owing to the high price of silver in Szuen-se province the emperor has forbidden the further coining of copper cash in that province for the period of one or two years.

REBELLION IN HOOPIH PROVINCE. The result of the rebellion in Hoopih for months past was the retaking of entire possession by the insurgents of the cities of Sang Yang and Tungshan, which are situated in departments of the same name in the north west part of the province. A recent gazette states that a large body of imperial troops had just entered the disaffected districts, attacked the rebels, routed them and retook the cities. There were several thousands of the insurgents, and a large number was killed and wounded. It appears one of the central provinces of China, covers a large extent of territory is densely populated and has long been famed for its wealth and men of letters. It is bounded on the north by the province of Honan on the east by Gankwuy, on the west by Szechuan and on the south by Honan.

PERIN. The governor of Chihle represents to the emperor the great importance of still larger approaches being made for strengthening the fortifications both on the east and the west of the imperial province in order to check all advances of the (Teh E) "rebellious barbarians."

CHEKEANG. The governor lays before the emperor a detailed statement of the number of all the officers civil and military who have served in Chekeang, the seat of war, during the past years he notices 1st those who had been early put in office, 2. those who had been long employed, 3. those who had from one cause or another expected or had left to take office elsewhere and 4. those who had died.

REBELLION. Some of the wild tribes north of Sze-Chuen province were excited to rebellion by certain "foreign barbarians" dwelling on the Chinese frontiers. Being urged to throw off the Chinese yoke, they arose and committed great depredations. The gazette states that an imperial force was despatched to the said region and after putting forty of the insurgent chiefs to death brought all the disaffected to submission, among which was one "foreign barbarian" who agreeing to yield to the imperial authority was graciously permitted to remain uninjured.

CANTON. A physic store in Canton city was burned down consuming four persons in the flames. The emperor is indignant at such inexcusable carelessness and orders the individual in charge of the district, a mandarin of the 6th rank, to be forthwith disgraced from his office.

Translation of a letter addressed to A. R. Johnston, esq., Hongkong, July 3rd, 1842.

SIR,—Before going to Macao very early tomorrow morning, I find it impossible to give my evidence, in the affair of the pirate boat, which has been seized to day by the schooner Paradox, I hasten, in consequence, to transmit all the details necessary to throw light on this subject.

The Paradox, on board of which I embarked to-day, with messrs. Chundi and Frogt, was, at one o'clock, in the passage between green Island and Hongkong, when we saw a little Chinese fast boat, being chased by a boat which we instantly knew to be a pirate. At the sight of the schooner the men of the little fast boat cried out for help. The pirate boat which was still under sail, directed its course to the W. S. W. point of Hongkong, when the boat was stranded on the rocks and at her crew, which I and my companions estimate about 60 men threw themselves on shore.

Our arms were not loaded, and it was impossible to fire into these miscreants, who dispersed immediately among the ravines and about fissures in the mountains. At our appearance, a second pirate boat, doubtless on the watch, escaped rapidly to the south coast of Lantao. I and M. Chundi and Frogt went on board the pirate boat, to see if any one remained on board of her, and then ordered the Paradox to return with the pirate boat towards west point barracks. I had hardly disembarked when a Chinese, who came from the valley in which the pirates landed, passed near me. Thinking that if not one of the crew, he could probably give some information of the direction the pirates had taken, I accosted him and conducted him at once to the acting major of the barracks; the officer in command had him read and sent a detachment in pursuit, according to my information.

I then returned on board the pirate boat, and had her anchored near the police station at the bazaar. At my request, the chief of the post sent a guard on board to look out and see that none of the objects of conviction and suspicion were carried away.

On my return from Macao in a few days, if major Caine wants more detailed evidence, I shall be glad to give it publicly.

This letter is signed by my two companions, messrs Chundi and Frogt, who attest with me, to the truth of the above statement.

Signed C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
HENRI DE CHUNDI,
F. FROGT.

EXAMINATION INTO THE ABOVE CASE OF PIRACY.

Chief Magistrate's Office, Hongkong, July 4th, 1842.
Fulton, a Lascar quarter.

I was passenger on board the Lorcha No. 35, belonging to a Portuguese named "Jose" and we left Macao the day before last, we were 2 Portuguese 3 Lascars and 3 Chinese on board. On reaching the "Capoin moon" a pirate boat chased us and fired a musket, we being a lighter boat fled and anchored near a boat and remained for the night, and the pirate took up a position at a distance watching us; yesterday morning, when the wind got up, we set sail for Hongkong, chased by the pirate who called out that we had escaped owing to its being night but that they would take us. Our boat ran very fast and on reaching the point of Hongkong a schooner with some French gentlemen on board came in sight as if going to Macao, we looked her and found to be the pirate and fired a musket. She then made for the land at the point of this island and ran on shore. About 60 or 70 men fled to the mountains and each man taking with him a bundle and 2 swords, they threw 3 large guns into the sea near the shore, they stay'd but recovered, they had swords and spears and matchlocks and ammunition in abundance. We could recognize some of the pirates; we should have been taken but for the schooner's arrival. I do not remember ever seeing the prisoner "Chukwan" before.

Jose Antonio owner of Lorcha No 35 nearly corroborates the above in almost every particular; does not know that the prisoner was one of the pirates but saw him running and saw the French gentleman take him prisoner.

"Acheen" a tweeler of Hongkong bazaar states the prisoner Chukwan is my partner, he left the bazaar yesterday to sell opium at west point barracks; he is a good man, I will be his security for 1000. I have known him more than 1 month.

"Assam" deposes Chukwan is my brother; we ou it the last month were partners as butchers but on our accounts being disarranged we separated and for the last month he joined "Acheen" as partner as butcher; can be answerable for his brother not being connected with the pirates.

The prisoner is released on the above security; the boat in question is in charge of the harbour master.

POLICE.

Before the chief magistrate.

On the 23d ult. James Burton, the proprietor of Britain's best tavern, was charged by Daniel Edwards with assaulting him.

Acting serjeant Crompton of the police deposed, that he saw Burton beat Edwards with a stick. Did not see Edwards strike Burton. The assault was made with a Malacca Cane, about an inch in diameter. Edwards appearance evidenced that he had received severe usage. Mr. Burton alleged in defence that Edwards (who is a Portuguese) came to his house and he ordered him away. Edwards returned and would stay in front of the windows, when he shoved him off the kerb stone. On this Edwards made a blow at him, with a Malacca cane, when he wrenched it from him and broke it. The complainant then made the sign of a cross with his two fingers, vilely abused him and swore by his God that he would kill him. Irritated at this he certainly knocked him down, but he used no stick. Mr Burton was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars to the queen as the complainant was much beaten and incapacitated from performing his duty (on board a Lorcha). Mr. Burton was ordered to pay him ten dollars as compensation: and further he was bound in his own recognizance in the sum of fifty dollars, with a surety of the like amount, to keep the peace towards the complainant during the next twelve months.

The worthy magistrate humanely ordered the complainant, to be taken to the surgeon of the inland, civil service, for medical treatment.

On the 20th ult. *Yeming*, a China man was sentenced to sixty strokes for selling *Samshu* to the recruits of the Cameronians. The off nder had long been suspected by the police. The case was completely made out through the efforts of sergeant Brown of the Cameronians.

Cheon Chap, a China man was fined five dollars and punished with twenty strokes for having defrauded a Sepoy of the Madras serv ce of half a rupee, which he obtained on pretence of giving him *Samshu* for it, which he did not. Although the prisoner denied having any *Samshu* on his premises, yet several jars were found by the sergeant of police and it was proved he had sold spirits to the troops.

THE STORM AT CALCUTTA.

(Continued from the No. 28, page 153.)
(From the Englishman, June 6.)

We are grieved to find from the various reports that have reached us, that the destruction of life and property has been fearfully extensive. On shore, scarcely a building has been left uninjured, scarcely a garden has escaped conversion into a wilderness. In every direction branches of trees lie scattered over the ground, and in many of the streets in Chowringhee and along the Garden Reach road, entire trunks have been uprooted, carrying with them the walls and railings which formed the enclosures. The most exposed places of course suffered the most. The Maidan and Esplanade row for example, are a succession of wrecks, from the fine old pepul tree at the southern extremity of the plot of ground known as "the cooked hat," (which has been torn up by the roots) to the house formerly occupied by mr. Storey, where the roof of a verandah has been wrenched off and the railing in front of the house uprooted.

In the house lately occupied by dr Strang, a window, sill, sashes, and jilli-mills, have been forced out. Aubrey's sign board is laid upon its back. Every thatched roof, every cantala, every cane shade, in every house that had them, has been torn, split, and scattered. The superb box at the west gate of government house is completely; six or seven panes of glass, at Grant's, have been smashed in. Mrs. Carbery's large boat house is gone over the wall. Further to the southerly direction, D. Wilson's sun shade and lamps have been cast down and the plaster of most of the houses facing the north and south west has been stripped off in many places. An upper verandah in the English-house's office has been forced in on the western side. Tank square is a wilderness. In Park street, trees without number have been uprooted, and torn up by the roots. Two windows in the thirteen, and two in major Burton's house, have been blown in:—the long railing in front of the house formerly occupied by mr. Shakespeare has been cast down hodily. Free School street, Jaun bazar, and all the small streets running east or west in westerly and southerly situations, present innumerable dismembered native houses which have fallen in. But we could fill a page with the enumeration of disasters on shore.

We mention on Saturday, on the authority of reporters, the state of matters on the river in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta. Since then we have learnt that the

losses and injuries far exceed our worst anticipations. A correspondent—whose statement appears in the Weekly Englishman—says:—

'Of two or three ships which have sustained material injury, we are enabled to speak with accuracy. The Senator and Potamac were closely locked. The Selma or has lost her foretop mast, bowsprit, jib-boom, mizen channels and cut water, and she was then aground. The Potomac's losses are more severe. She has lost her mizen mast, fore mast, bowsprit, maintop mast and windlass, and her larboard side cut down three streaks between her main and mizen-mast. The Selma and another vessel (whose name we did not see) have sustained some damage. At present, it is impossible to say what the amount of damage is that has been done to the different ships.

Another friend informs us that the lord William Bentinck and Gundock, iron steamers, have sunk:—ditto the Dinna hulk, the Bhanjerattee accomodation flat, and the Sooraa flat; while the Jellinghee flat, has been severely damaged and totally dismasted. The Lady Clifford is ashore—the Resolution, Coringa Packet and another are locked together, &c. all damaged. The Eastern Star says:—

'At Cossipore, five ships are said to have sunk, the masts of two being above water; one an Arab. Of two others there are no traces whatever, and the remaining one is an American, name unknown.

'The damage at the Botanical garden is frightful—this once beautiful spot presents a wide field of destruction. The ruin, if not complete, is represented as embracing the whole range of the gardens. At Cossipore, the premises of messrs. Hawmith and Hardman have experienced great injury. One large pucka golah stored with rice was blown down, and they have also lost boats laden with sugar, and others which were lying close to the shore, have been either broken up or have foundered. We understand that the cries of those on board the vessels which drove to and beyond Cossipore, were distinctly audible at about 3 o'clock a. m., the time when they were getting abreast of that spot.'

News arrived in town on Saturday evening of the lord Western having gone ashore off Mud point, with a detachment of troops on board which were returning from Arracan.

The government with their usual zeal manned the ship Amherst with European seamen, and sent her down yesterday, (we believe in tow of a steamer) to bring up the men who had been landed and exposed to the men who had been landed and exposed to the pitiless pelting of the storm ever since their getting aground.

(From a Reporter.)

It is with deep concern that we find the semaphore announces the loss of the 'Globe' and 'Symmetry,' both of which vessels we are informed went down off Kedgeree, and with the exception of five persons, all perished on the wrecks. From another quarter we have also been told that, an up country Budgerow was swamped a little above Cossipore; where it was found at low water to contain the corpses of four or five individuals, amongst whom were two ladies. The above we have reason to fear is but a shadow of the lamentable loss of life, which will, when a communication can be had with the vessels and boats between the Sandheads and Berhampore be made known. However we hope for the best, and trust the joyful intelligence will be brought, that the storm raged more violently at our own doors, than at any distance from town.

We understand that during the whole night of the 3d great apprehension and anxiety were felt by the architect of the Metcalfe Hall for the stability of the pillars, which have now reached to 36 feet high with broad capitals: but over which no architrave and entablature have yet been placed to connect and strengthen them;—we did not think that such tall isolated pillars with their capitals however well built, could resist such a hurricane coming as it did upon them from the river, to which they were quite open and exposed. Our pleasure was therefore great, when, on enquiring of Burn and Co., the contractors, in the morning, we learnt that 'not a brick or tile had started at the Metcalfe Hall,'—it was more than we expected, and speaks volumes for the workmanship of the building.

The following vessels are numbered amongst the unfortunate craft:

Canovus, ashore (much injured).

Lord Althorp, mizen mast gone and otherwise damaged.

Agnes Ewing, severely injured.

Resolution, ashore (much damaged).

Naval, much damaged.

Persia, bulwarks stove in, and otherwise damaged.

Meg Meldon, ashore lying over, and severely damaged.

We had anticipated the wishes of our friend Bolstay by applying to mr. Piddington for an account of the late storm which might be depended upon. That gentleman was also on the point of applying to us; and we print his request here to give it the most conspicuous place, for as he observes 'we are all interested in this.'

'Oblige me, I pray, by giving the most conspicuous place you can to my earnest request to be favoured with the notes of every person throughout India who can oblige me with five lines (or five pages) on the subject of the late storm, or even from those who from the 1st to the 6th June may have had fine weather, for the fine weather always assists us in determining the limits of the storms. All that is required is—

Situation of the observers.

Directions of the wind as near as possible.

Times of its varying or shifting.

Barometer as often as possible.

Electric or other phenomena.

Rise of waters, if any inundation.

Remarks, or intelligence, from other persons or quarters.

(To be concluded next week.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

JULY 19TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th April	Singapore	2nd July
U. States	18th March	Java	18th June
Calcutta	6th June	Manila	24th June
Bombay	26th May	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	5th June	Amoy	15th June

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July. ARRIVED. From

10. NANTASKET, (U. S.) *Rogers*, Bombay.
12. RAYMOND, *Mackay*, London.
12. GULNARE, *Willoughby*, Liverpool.
12. PERUVIAN, *Pitfeithly*, Liverpool.
12. H.M.B. WOLVERINE, 16,—*Johnson*, esq. comd.,
13. GUESS, *Mackellar*, Singapore. [Cape and Sing
14. HERSEY, *Easterly*, Singapore.
15. ANNA MARIA, *West*, London.
16. GITANA, (Sp.) *Salado*, Manila.
18. H.C. Steamer MEDUSA, *F. T. Powell*, esq. lieut., r. n. commanding, Singapore.

July. SAILED. For

12. CAPST. *Oliver*, London.
13. ISABEL II. (Sp.) *Gordaculas*, Manila.
13. FRANCISKA, (Hamb.) *Berndt*, Singapore,
14. ROB ROY *Boyd*, Singapore and Calcutta.
15. JOHN CHRISTIAN, *Whitycombe*, Liverpool.
16. GRATITUDE, *Harvey*, London. [Northd.
16. FR. FRIGATE LA FAVORITE, 20,—*Page*, esq. capt.,
17. TOKEN, *Chalmers*, Bombay.
18. NIAGARA, *Champion*, London.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Calcutta—Hellas, Water Witch.
For Bombay—Sir Herbert Compton, Herald, Vestal, Jamestjon Jejeebhoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Judith Allen, Claudine.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Devon, Chelsea, Ursula, Bella Marina, Cermid.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bridson.
From Calcutta.—Intrepid, Clown, Victoria, Ariel.
From Bombay.—Dreugen, Bucephalus, Island Queen, Edinburgh, Ceres, Asia, Vansittart, Salem, Helen, Agneda, Cornwallis, Anonyma, Maia, Woodman, David Clarke, Lord Eldon, Panters, Simplicia, Marques de Bastlego, Syria, Helena, Lady Clarke, Prince of Wales.
From Madras.—Competitor, Buckinghamshire.
From Singapore.—Francis, Hongkong, Will Watch.
From Goa—Esperanza.
From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelgo, Genoveva.

H. Co.'s stmr. *Memnon*, lieutenant commanding F.T. Powell, I.N., has arrived from Singapore; and the *Hoogly* arrived last night from Hongkong. The *Nimrod* has left the roads, and it is reported the three above-named vessels have proceeded towards the Bogue, with the intention of going up the river as far as Whampoa; we understand sir Thomas Cochrane is on board one of them.

The *Chinese* reports from Canton, are, that the great mart of *Shanghae* and the pleasant city of *Soochow*, in the province of *Keangsoo*, have been taken by the English forces.

The U. S.'s ships Constellation and Boston remain for the present in China, as we have been informed.

With reference to the case of piracy, quoted from the H. K. G. of July 14—of which a rather rare account appeared editorially in the same paper of the preceding week, we think it would be an easy matter to adopt the suggestions of *Senex* (*vide*, H. K. G. July 7); one or two steamers, or a few armed launches, &c., would soon clear the offings of Hongkong from the *sea thieves*: but if they are allowed to continue their lawless pursuits—not thought to be lawless probably by themselves—as they are a daring, desperate set of men, some "untoward event" may be expected.

We translated and published in the C. R. of 1838, a history of the pirates of 1808; and if any one will take the trouble to refer to that volume, he will learn of what kidney these desperadoes were, and how perfectly they organised their system of lawless warfare.

We have found on our desk, among a multitude of papers, a letter which we omitted to answer. It is signed *Amicus*, and presumes that "we are acquainted with the particulars of the capture by pirates of the English brig "Dovecot," captain Bull."

Now, at the 11th hour, we regret to inform our correspondent that we know of no particulars concerning her capture, though we fear the report is too true. All that we have heard—some time ago—is that she was last seen in some of the eastern straits—we forget the name—with Malay pirate proas pulling towards and near her: how this report originated we know not, but is it not surprising one ship—if the report was brought by a ship—that one ship should see another in such peril and not go to her rescue! We are not aware that any authenticated report of the particulars of her capture is in Macao: and probably never will be, or the "Dovecot" be heard of again.

LOST OF THE COPELAND.

The *Copeland*, Egans, from Liverpool to China with a valuable cargo was lost about the 26th June in the straits of Sunda. She was drifted by a strong current during calm upon the Stroom Rock upon which she struck heavily, had immediately 2 feet water in the hold. Finding the pumps would not keep her free she was towed on the island of "Thwart the Way," where she was left by the Peruvian full of water. Proas had been engaged, and they were saving the articles of most value, but it is feared the loss will be nearly total.

Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal having commanded that in the city of Macao the constitution of 1826 should be declared according to the fundamental law of the estate, it was accordingly declared on the 10th inst., with imposing ceremonies. When the competent authorities were assembled in the great hall of the chamber,

the illustrious the governor uttered in high tones the oath according to the form of the *programme*, when a salute was fired from the *Monte* fort and at the same moment the bells rung from all the Churches. Salutes were fired from the other forts at different parts of the ceremony, and the air rung with cries of long live the chart r OF THE QUEEN THE LADY, D. MARIA II AND OF THE KING THE LORD D FERNANDO AND APPOL. At a later hour TE DEUM was performed at the cathedral; in the evening all the forts and churches were illuminated, as well as many citizens' houses, notwithstanding the heavy rain and strong wind.

The Sixth Report of the Committee of the London East-India and China Association, presented to the general meeting, held at their office, No. 2, Cowper's Court Cornhill, March 3, 1842.

[Continued from the Page 154, No. 28.]

Tinnevelly Cotton.

By a representation of the same chamber, it appears that as respects Tinnevelly Cotton, from the circumstance that the Port of Tutocorin is within a few days' sail of Colombo, the latter port would be the natural shipping port, through the agency of small craft, for the chief part of the Cotton Wool grown in that locality intended for the English market; but from a regulation of the Madras government, Cotton Wool exported from the presidency to *Ceylon* is charged an *ad volorem* duty of 5 per cent., in consequence of which it is mostly sent to Madras for shipment for this country, whereby the price is enhanced and the industry and enterprize of the Cingalese are materially interfered with. A memorial to this effect was transmitted to your committee, who laid it before the honourable court of directors of the East-India company, and a copy before the board of control, who will no doubt give it due consi eration.

Coir Rope and Junk.

The committee having an eligible opportunity again brought under notice of the board of trade that Coir Rope is subject to such a high duty on importation into this country, that it is cut up in the Docks into lengths in order to pass as Junk at 3*d.* per cwt. instead of 5*s.* per cwt., whereby labour is thrown away, the revenue little benefitted, and the industry and profit of the Cingalese materially interfered with.

The chamber of commerce at Ceylon express in strong terms the hope that this branch of their industry will receive the fostering care of government.

Coffee Duties.

This is another of the subjects which received your committee's particular and early attention; for the alterations in the Coffee duties contemplated by the board of trade last year were no sooner made known than they put themselves into communication with the president of the board of trade, who expressed a wish that some of your committee should wait upon him. In doing so they stated their views generally, and laid a paper before Mr. Labouchere, which, as it is a subject of some importance to the members of the association, it is thought right that a copy should also be placed in your hands, and it is accordingly added in the appendix.

In the recent interview with the Earl of Ripon the deputation strongly urged upon his lordship's attention the opinions expressed at the interview with Mr. Labouchere that some steps should be adopted by which *Mysore* (being to all intents and purposes under the control and management of the East-India company) should be declared British territory.

The Coffee duties will no doubt be again shortly brought under the notice of parliament, and your committee will not fail to advocate your interests in respect to any alterations that may be contemplated.

It is gratifying to know that the use of Coffee has kept pace with the increase in the population,* and there can be no doubt that by a reasonable reduction in the duty the consumption would increase without serious detriment to the revenue.

1821	7,593,091 lbs.
1831	22,740,627 lbs.
1841	28,420,980 lbs.

Rice.

By a recent order of the lords of the treasury American rough rice is admitted at the duty of 4*d.* per quarter, the same as that from British possessions; this was another matter which came before the committee.

As the law stands foreign rice is charged 15*s.* per cwt., and rice, the produce of British India, 1*s.* per cwt., rough rice (foreign) being at the same time chargeable with 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, and from British possessions 1*d* per quarter.

Now 4 bushels of rough being convertible into 1 cwt. of clean rice, and 1 quarter=8 bushels being charged with 1*d* duty only, it is equivalent to admitting American rice at a duty of ½*d.* per cwt. only, whilst rice of British India pays, as above stated, 1*s.* per cwt.

To shew the importance of this article as relates to India, your committee have to mention that whilst, in 1835, the quantity of East-India CLEAN RICE (the condition in which from the great distance it can only be beneficially brought) was ..... 233,041 cwt.
and American Rice, at 15*s* duty, 2,297 „
the import of East-India clean Rice in 1840, reached .... 320,752 „
and American sunk to ..... 848 „

On the other hand, whilst ROUGH RICE, from the East Indies, diminished in 1835, from .. 29,426 bush.,
to no more than, in 1840 .. 4,339 „
American *Rough* Rice increased in the same period, from .. 259,326 „
to ..... 312,227 „

even when paying the duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

The committee therefore lost no time in bringing the subject under the consideration of the lords of the treasury, and they received an immediate answer that, on the assembling of parliament, measures would be taken for equalizing the duty on rough rice imported from all foreign countries, and that the equalization would be effected in such a manner as to afford what may be considered adequate protection to rice imported from the East Indies.

East-India Good Generally.

The high and disproportionate duties on the different articles of Tobacco, Pepper, Drugs, Spices, Piece-Goods, Tincal, Lac Dye, &c. the produce of British India, were severally gone over when the deputation had the honour of the interview with the Earl of Ripon, and the committee hope that when the arrangement of a new tariff is made, such a fair and reasonable adjustment will be proposed as will have the effect of enlarging our commerce and relieving the trade from those duties which press most unequally upon it, and in some instances amount to a virtual prohibition against their introduction into this country.

Pre-Payment of India Letters.

In the course of the year 1840 your committee submitted a proposition to government whereby parties in India might have the option of pre-paying the postage of letters for transmission to this country; this was unsuccessful from some supposed difficulties in carrying out the measure. The chamber of commerce at Bombay, at the suggestion of your committee, prepared a further memorial to the lords of the treasury, to which your committee gave their cordial aid, and upon the subject being referred to the east India company, the India board, and the postmaster-general, the former considering the proposition calculated to promote the convenience of the public in both countries, have undertaken and sent out instructions for the collection in India, on behalf of her majesty's government, of the postage due both on unpaid letters posted in the United Kingdom, and on letters for this country pre-paid in India, and the blocks for stamping the letters having been prepared are now ready to be sent out to India.

India Wool.

The honourable the governor of Bombay having requested, through the chamber of commerce, that the qualities and value of a considerable number of samples of wool the produce of flocks of sheep pastured on the government farm at the Ahmednuggur collectorate should be ascertained, your committee on their receipt submitted them to a gentleman well acquainted with the subject and of the soundest judgment. He reported that fourteen of the samples being grey or black wool, would not realize more than 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb.; that the cutch flocks being white, long in the staple, and softer than the generality of Indian flocks, were well worth cultivating—price 9*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb.

But the wools the growth of European or English sheep proved the most valuable, being long in the staple, and free from Kempy † hairs, and fully worth 12*d.* per lb.

As the black, grey, or Kempy hairs deteriorate the value of wool from 20 to 25 per cent., it is recommended that the flocks be annually examined, and those which have any of those defects should be rejected, as their wool can only be used for the coarsest purposes; whereas pure white wool can be used indiscriminately for all purposes.

Cotton Wool.

The committee likewise received from the Bombay chamber four samples of cotton wool grown at Ratnaghery, and sent by the revenue commissioner to them for an opinion of their value.

The 1st was denominated *New Orleans.* The staple was short and rather tender, but even; a very useful kind, and suitable for general purpose at about the price of fair bowed Georgia,—say 6*d.* per lb.

2.—*Sea Island.* Staple stout and even, with sufficient fineness & length to rank between fine Egyptian and fair sea Island. Being adapted for the finer purposes, its consumption would not be very extensive; value about 12*d.* per lb.

3.—*Concance.* Staple good, strong, and even; a valuable kind for general purposes; would rank with the better quality of New Orleans at about 7*d.* per lb.

4.—*Brown New Orleans.* A kind little known or appreciated, and would not be marketable for any considerable quantity.

Reports on the last two subjects have been sent to Bombay, and it is thought they will prove satisfactory.

Java Duties.

This subject remains in about the same state as when the committee made their last report.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to the letter mentioned at page 11 of their last yearly report, states that, "it was not competent to subscribing "parties to claim a revision of a treaty where "there was no clause to that effect, and that "there was no condition of that nature in the "treaty of 1824."

Since this letter your committee were called upon by lord Leveson, on the part of the foreign office, to supply proof that the Dutch authorities continue to exact duties on British manufactures higher than are warranted by the terms of the treaty, and various documents have in consequence been sent to the foreign office.

They have more recently transmitted to lord Aberdeen the original invoices, with the patterns annexed, and account-sales of British printed cottons down to so late a period as last year. Further papers on the subject have recently been laid before parliament; and the committee, in conjunction with the east-India association of Glasgow, will not fail to pay every attention to the subject.

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† Bright spirey hairs, not serrated like the hairs of wool.

(*To be continued*)

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER

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Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements to the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

VOL. 15. No. 30. TUESDAY, JULY 26TH, 1842. No. 606.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that Tenders will be received for the supply of about 14 000 Spanish Dollars for the use of Her Majesty's Ships at Hongkong, in exchange for Bills to be drawn upon Her Majesty's Accountant General at 5 days sight, approved by Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.T. C. B.

No tender will be received for a less sum than 100 pounds sterling

Apply to Mr. R. M. Whichelo, Purser of H. M. Ship Blonde at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th July 1842.

FOR MADRAS CALLING AT THE STRAITS.

THE New Teak Built Barque CHAMPION, Captain Rudd, will have early despatch. For freight or passage having excellent poop accommodation apply to

A. A. DE MELLO

Macao, 26th July, 1842

FOR CHUSAN.

(Calling at Amoy, if sufficient freight offer for that place.)

THE British brig FORTESCUE, (315 tons N. M.) captain HALL, now at Hongkong, where she will receive part of her goods, and afterward enter Macao Roads to take on board the remainder. For freight apply to

WM. THOS. KINSLEY.—at Hongkong.
or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 19th July.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, captain CARTER will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. BRUCE commander, 244 tons, abundantly found in stores Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "QUEEN VICTORIA," captain BLACK, will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship "BOMBAY," 1280 tons, captain J. FURLEY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—Macao.
or J. COOLIDGE and J. RYAN.—Canton.

Macao, 14th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The firm of GRINDLE, HUGHES & Co., is this day resolved by the retirement of Captain HENRY GRINDLE therefrom.

The business will be continued by Mr. W. H. HUGHES, who will also arrange any outstanding accounts.

Macao, 11th July, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. W. B. TALBOT, in the business of the undersigned ceased on the 1st October last.

Canton, July 1-4, 1842. OLYPHANT & Co.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency, in China, under the firm of W. ALLANSON & Co.

WM ALLANSON.
A. MOSS.

Macao 1st May, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA.

(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity

TO MERCHANTS &c.

AN English Resident in Macao will be happy to meet an Engagement as Supercargo Book keeper or corresponding clerk in all of which capacities he has served and can produce satisfactory references as to his proficiency and respectability address G. T. at the Canton Register office.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns N°. 47 Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each Capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE Esq.—Hongkong.
or Mr A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 12th July, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne paieront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEANS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton Stockings of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and Stockings of plain, Gentlemen's Cashco colored with Lisle fronts, Merino shawls and silk Umbrellas &c. &c. Apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON," lying in the Typa. Casks of Rose's B & Le Rose Claret, Gilmore's Hi-Sec, Sherry in wood and bottles, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Grass, Coir Rope. Apply on board.

July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds. per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz. cases.
ditto. do 3 " "
Claret 9 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds "
Ottmann's Stores, late imports.
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

S. J. COOK.

Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior tinned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

HONGKONG.

TO BE LET AT HONGKONG.—A large Godown; just finished, in a central situation, with an office or dwelling house under the same roof. Apply in Macao to

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Macao, 4th June, 1842.

TO LET. — Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Beaver Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco. Apply to

Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO SMITH

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godowns, No. 45 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Boats, &c., situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon season Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 45 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints, and other stores by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 14th January, 1842.

CIRCULAR TO H. B. M's. SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

The gratifying duty of announcing further highly important successes of H. M. combined forces, again devolves on H. M. plenipotentiary in China.

After the necessary delay in destroying the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public buildings, as well as the ordnance, arms, and ammunition, captured at Chapoo, the troops were re-embarked, and the expedition finally quitted that port on the 22nd of May, and arrived on the 27th off the Rugged Islands, where it remained until the 13th of June, on which day it resumed the Bar, which had been previously surveyed and buoyed off, into the Yangtze-kiang river, to the point where the river is joined by the Woosung.

At this point the Chinese authorities had erected immense lines of works, to defend the entrances of

both rivers, and seem to have been so confident of their ability to repel us, that they permitted a very close reconnoissance to be made in two of the small steamers by their excellencies the Naval and Military commanders-in-chief on the 14th inst. and were cheered and encouraged the boats which were sent in the same night to lay down buoys to guide the ships of war to their allotted positions of attack.

At day light on the morning of the 16th the squadron weighed anchor, and proceeded to take up their respective stations, which was scarcely done when the batteries opened, and the commander on both sides was extremely heavy and unceasing for about two hours; that of the Chinese then began to slacken, and the seamen and marines were landed at once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries before the troops could be disembarked and formed for advancing.

Two hundred and fifty three guns (42 of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of eleven feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights.

The casualties in the Naval arm of the expedition amounted to two killed and twenty five wounded, but the land forces had not a man touched. It appears almost miraculous that the casualties should not have been much greater, considering how well the Chinese served their guns. The "Blonde" frigate had 14 shot in her hull, the "Sesostris" steamer 11 and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about 80 killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

On the 17th of June some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung river and found a battery deserted, mounting 55 guns, of which 17 were brass.

On the 19th two more batteries close to the city of Shanghai, opened their guns on the advanced division of the light squadron, but on receiving a couple of broadsides, the Chinese fled and the batteries, which contained 48 guns (17 of them brass) were instantly occupied and the troops took possession of the city, where the public buildings were destroyed and the extensive government granaries given to the people.

His excellency the admiral proceeded up the river Woosung with two of the small iron steamers on the 20th inst., about 50 miles beyond the city of Shanghai, and in this reconnoissance two additional field works, each mounting four heavy guns, were taken and destroyed; bringing the total of ordnance captured in these operations up to the astonishing number of 364 of which 75 are of brass, and chiefly large handsome guns; many of the brass guns have got devices showing that they have been cast lately, several of them have Chinese characters signifying "the tamer and subduer of the barbarians" and one particularly large one is dignified by the title of the "barbarian."

The Chinese high officers and troops are supposed to have fled in the direction of the cities of Soochow, Hangchowfoo, and Nanking. The same high authorities have made another indirect attempt to remain active operations, by an avowed wish to treat, and have also given a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to conciliate by the release of 16 of H. M.'s subjects (European and natives of India) who had been kidnapped; but as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an intimation to that effect.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam frigate "Queen", in the Yangtszekiang river (off Woosung) the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

(Signed) HUGH PYRTHSEAN.
Her majesty Plenipotentiary.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, July 21.

Selections from the Peking Gazette.

TSEN-TSIN. The emperor lays before the board of public works a spirited memorial from the lieut. governor of Chihle province, Naeking, on the importance of increasing the extent of officers's quarters and soldier's barracks at Teen-tsin at the mouth of the Peiho.

TRIBUTE. Mungpo, the superintendent of tributes, represented to the emperor that this was the year for the Grand Lama of Thibet to send the customary triennial tribute. His majesty replies by ordering Mungpo to transmit a despatch to Thibet, stating to the Grand Lama that the imperial mind graciously consents to the omission of the tribute this year owing to the great distance, but that the next period, three years hence, in the twenty fifty year, it can then be brought and offered up.

THE IMPERIAL DAUGHTER. The fifth daughter of the emperor having arrived at the age of fourteen, his majesty charges two of the ministers of the privy council to prepare despatches and send them to the high officers of the eight standards in Manchow Tartary ordering that search be made among the high nobility for a man of talents and thorough worth suitable for betrothment and matrimonial alliance with the imperial daughter.

MOTTOS FOR CANNON. In China, when Cannon are cast, it is usual to inscribe upon them before leaving the founder certain mottos which are designed to be significant. Ke-Ying, the superintendent of ordnance in Leaoutung, in a formal memorial requests the emperor to designate the mottos for the guns now ready for service, his majesty decrees that all guns weighing two thousand five hundred, three thousand, four thousand and eight thousand catties shall be inscribed with the motto *Kungting* "DEFENDER OF TRANQUILITY," and all those weighing one thousand and one thousand five hundred catties, shall bear the words *Chinwei* "AROUSE TO MILITARY DUTY."

PRAYING FOR RAIN. In consequence of the draught at Pekin, and the region round about, the emperor summons together a large company of priests of the Taou sect to conduct religious exercises in one of the imperial temples, while his majesty, in person, kneels and offers up his prayers to heaven for rain.

To offer up public prayers to heaven is certainly an interesting performance, to say the least of it, for a ruler of a great nation. Elijah in days of old prayed successfully for rain, and a Christian cannot but regret that the God of Elijah is to the emperor of China, as he was to the Athenians, an "UNKNOWN GOD."

HONKWANG. The ancient and wealthy province of Honkwang was divided by the emperor Keenlung, the fourth monarch of the present tartar dynasty, making the modern provinces of Koopih and Hoonan. The governor of these two provinces, proving himself incompetent to discharge his official duties, has been deposed by the emperor, and sent without any especial rank to Canton province to afford his aid in the military preparations there in progress.

The following is a translation of a proclamation which has been posted on the walls about Hongkong for the past two or three weeks.

"CAINE, a military officer of the great English nation, and charged with the magisterial authority of the regions of Hongkong; clearly makes known his commands. It appears that recently there have been many lawless characters who in buying and selling have mixed up counterfeit cash (with the genuine) which is cause for severest wrath. Now, therefore, this explicit proclamation is issued for the full information of merchants and others engaged in trade, and whosoever hereafter may be found making use of counterfeit cash, or shall give them in exchange (for other money), shall be immediately seized and punished. The established price of cash is twelve hundred for one dollar, and there must be neither more nor less in order that justice and equity may be manifested. Let each implicitly obey, and let there be no opposition. Special edict. Taoukwang, 22nd year 5th moon 21st day."

POLICE.

Before the chief magistrate.

On the 28th June. Took Qui, a Chinese, was charged with robbery on the high seas.

Achoo deposes. Three months ago, my boat laden with property was attacked by pirates in the Kap-sin-moon, whilst coming to Hongkong. The prisoner was one of the pirates on board the pirate boat—we made no resistance—there was no fighting—we lost all our property as well as the boat and ran to the shore. Achoo fully corroborates the foregoing having been present at the time, both evidences have sworn by cutting off a cock's head.

Defence,

The prisoner denies the charge.

Chan Shing, a shopkeeper in the bazzar, states, prisoner was in my shop as partner, and has been on shore for the last four months in his shop. He can swear to the prisoner not being implicated in the piracy.

Ayson deposes. I know that Achoo was robbed, and two days ago the prisoner was seized as being recognised by Achoo.

The prisoner is sentenced to receive 100 lashes, and to be imprisoned in irons with hard labor for 6 months.

On the 1st July. Abdeal Kareem, Tindal, in the employ of messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., deposes.

Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a Sepoy, on duty at Jardine and Matheson's godowns, Kala Khan, awakened me and reported a suspicious looking boat with 30 or 40 oars had just gone away from the rocks near the godowns, and that mr. Rolfe and 2 Sepoys were on the alert. The boat had gone away. I instantly give orders for the night watch to be on the alert, and directed the lascars of capt. Morgan's gig to watch also, we were then 10 in number, 9 being armed with loaded muskets and I with a pistol, and I took all the precautionary means in my power to guard against a surprise; about half-an-hour after this intimation Buxoo, a lascar who is sick, was lying on a board outside of the godown, when he called me to him, and showed me several men quietly advancing from the rocks seaward to the godown and occasionally squatting down as if to observe what we were about, and feeling convinced that people at that hour and under such circumstances could be in no honest occupation, I called the night watch to follow me, leaving two men to guard the godown, the persons on our advancing and hailing them retired, and we continued to follow them until we reached the large rock under which they took shelter, they were 8 or 10 in number, it was dark but we distinguished the figures by the starlight, we could then see one boat half on the sand and the remainder just in the water, and another large boat at anchor a few yards from the first one, this made us cautious, and I again hailed the persons under the rock who then blew a horn and instantly the rock was covered with 40 or 50 persons, some one's voice called out "Tha," and then we were assailed by a shower of stones, I consequently ordered my men to fire at the rock, in the hope of intimidating the people there; we fired 6 muskets but did not take any aim. The opposite party immediately fled, a few up to the hills and the others, after burning some papers which they threw into the sea, again sounded their horn and went off in their boats. We were too few in number to venture more, and were afraid that they had great guns in their large boat and would kill us all, we came back to our duty, and this morning about nine o'clock, a wounded Chinese was brought in. Jaffa, one of the gig's crew, and I were struck by the stones thrown from the rock.

Kala Khan, fully corroborates the above. Hayat Khan, also nearly gives the same testimony.

Examination adjourned.

The chief magistrate proceeded to Jardine and Matheson's godowns, to examine the wounded Chinese who was unable to speak.

"Assam," of the hamlet of Hum Shooee, near mr. Burn's ground, states:—Last night my brother, named "Assu," was wounded whilst asleep outside of the house. There was nearly 20 persons there, we awoke on hearing some firing and perceived 7 or 8 black men, as my brother rose from his sleep he was shot down. We did not see or hear of any boat, or decoits, or pirates. The black men immediately ran away.

"Aquoon" head mason on mr. Burn's ground states.

I know "Assu," who has been wounded; he has worked on mr. Burn's ground four days, he is a good man and not likely to be mixed up with pirates, there were 2 brothers besides "Assee" who have worked for me and I have known them all above 2 months. I saw "Assee" sleeping on the rocks within 20 feet of the house when the disturbance took place. I have been on mr. Burn's ground 3 months, and was sent there by mr. Gillespie's comprador to take care of the ground; I have never seen a pirate. There is a passage boat pulling 2 or 3 oars about 30 feet long, able to contain 50 men and called the "Hongkong Loo" Ferry boat, comes every day to mr. Burn's ground and remains from 9 in the morning until 4 in the evening I never heard of any ill feeling toward Jardine and Matheson.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

July 2nd. "Atsat," a Chinese, a contractor in the employ of Jardine and Matheson, states:—I was told the day before yesterday by "Aiyee," my brother, who is a comprador, that pirates would attack Jardine and Matheson's godowns, in revenge for capt. Morgan's having caused their boats to be burnt down last year by capt. Nias and they had determined to rob me also, as I have made a great deal of money in Jardine and Matheson's employ. I gave intelligence to the Tindal "Abdeal Kareen," to be on his guard. The pirates are from Lamtow, near Samoon, and from Tungkoo. The name of the fraternity is "Toong Oseu," they had two or

fast-boats pulling 12 or 16 oars each, one of them was lying close under the hole down last year, at Cheong Shin Chuen, on the Kowloon side. The other, by the pilots is named Sut Yuen of Lantao. Capt. Nias offered me boats for the [illegible] I was glad of the protection, I [illegible] very warmly. I was in my boat near the spot here, did not see the pirate boat at night but heard of it all yesterday morning. Does not remember seeing the wounded man.

Ashoon, is a coolly contractor of Jardine and Matheson's depenes.

The night before last Cheong Shin told me that pirates would attack Jardine and Matheson's godowns, so I was on my guard and told my cousins and capt. Morgan's compradore. I live at Wong ai chung.

The wounded man place dead.

EXAMINATION ADJOURNED.

July 4th, 1842.

"Aiyee" deposes,

Some ten days since I went over to Chen chu chouse, and as I passed the street I heard high words and my brother's name mentioned. I listened and heard the people say they would burn Morgan's godowns, because he had caused their houses to be burnt. I came away then frightened, and told my brother. I dont know who the gang is were.

On July 5th "Aiyun" appeared, in court to day with a petition to the effect as interpreted by Attuck that on the 30th of June Akhee Aiyow and Aseng of the municipal police came on board my boat at 8 o'clock that night and forcibly took from me 138$ and a blundle of clothes without my committing any crime. I followed them up to their house and there received of them my clothes and went away. On being questioned stater, he had no evidence there was no one on board, again, that his boat was 30 covids long and that he had 5 men on board, can bring them up if necessary: ordered to appear to morrow with his witnessess. The municipal police men to be detained as prisoners.

Case adjourned.

Case continued, 6th July, 1842.

"Aiyun" appears in court and deposes I have no witnesses my friend "Assoon" told me yesterday in the market place to come and complain to the magistrate against the municipal police and that he would make out a petition, when he gave me the one I have submitted, I, cannot read and therefore don't know the contents of petition, I was not robbed as stated in the petition, but "Assoon" told me to say so. "Aquai" head man of the municipal police owes me 400 for some old affair, when we traded together as partners, and Assoon told me that the petition was grounded on that, and the magistrate would compel payment, if the petition stated, was presented. Aquai, of municipal police, appears in court, acknowledges the debt and expresses readiness to pay by instalments, with which "Aiyun" appears satisfied.

"Aiyun" is ordered to produce the man named Assoon, and he will remain a prisoner until Assoon appears or gives sufficient bail.

THE QUEEN AND THE GROG.

(From the John Bull, May 18.)

The true version of her majesty's tasting the grog on board of the Queen, during her late visit to Portsmouth, is as follows:—strict orders had been given to the men, that when her majesty came down to the lower deck to see them at grog, they should not speak a word, but preserve as profound a silence as possible. Jack, of course, was too much taken up with watching the royal visitor to think of talking, once, perhaps, the desire of whispering to his messmate a comment or so on the portent passing before him. All was still. Her majesty tasted the cocoa, and approved of it—yet all was still. Her majesty then inquired what then was no stronger beverage allowed the men, and forthwith a tumbler of "three-water grog" was handed her. She raised it to her lips—when Jack forgot his orders, and three distinct cheers ran round the deck with such * * * * that the ship's sides seemed to start with the boldness emphasis. The hearty cheer was more than a sailor could bear without cheering his heart by a hearty; and her majesty must have read in those honest cheers the spirit with which the British tar is ready to meet her enemies, for he enters into action with the same enthusiastic cheering which then hailed on the royal eye. His queen friend and foe with a similar greeting; a voice brought with it to the ear, that, to the sailor, imports long years of safety, and freedom.

THE STORM AT CALCUTTA.

(Continued from page 157.)

(From the Friend of India, June 9.)

Of course the more distant the storm, the less may one judge from any one of the circumstances as that the noise and clamour of wind, does, at a certain point, cease to be of much importance, and I am sure no man can contemplate the awful amount of misery, and I greatly fear the destruction of human life, which must have taken place, without feeling that we are all interested in the science which will end by warning and guarding us beforehand, from, at least a part of these destructive evils. Letters addressed to me, through the secretary to government general department, and headed "storm report receive" will reach free of postage.

We heartily add our subscription to this request and the more so that we know Mr. Piddington has no sort of pecuniary interest in his researches, which on the contrary must cost him considerable sacrifice of time and sum of money. We now give his account of the storm:—

Storm of 2nd 3rd, and 4th June 1842.

During the latter part of May the weather was exceedingly close and oppressive, particularly during the nights. It was on the 27th that we had the first north wester, after which the weather was calm.

Generally, before this the hazy appearance of the sky was very remarkable; and in countries subject to earthquakes would have been called earthquake-weather, i. e. shocks would have been expected.

On the 1st June at 6 a. m. the barometer had fallen from 29 632', at which it had previously been (the usual average of May being about 29 72') to 29 465'. The wind was E. N. E. in variable puffs and rising from heavy nimbi and cumuli to the eastward and flying fast from about due east to west. Clear and rather dark blue sky, with light cirrhi and prata above the zenith. Cloudy and squally during the day, and threatening a heavy S. Easter about noon, which seems to have fallen to the eastward, for it did not reach us. The wind not remarkable in the afternoon, but also going coming from E. and S. E. a thick bank hanging to the eastward.

2nd June, after midnight, squally from the east, with rain. Daylight heavy and rapid scud from N. E., wind rising and falling, bar. at 5.30 a. m 29 355'.

Wind rising and falling very remarkably, at varying intervals, of 15, 17 and 5 minutes, with the peculiar moaning noise which accompanies high winds.

At 10 a. m. wind N. E. to N. strong squalls and bar. 29 355 noon 29 255 strong N. E. gale rapid white scud, with breaks of dark blue sky and masses of white cumuli.

2 p. m squalls at intervals, bar 29 265 calms and squalls to 7 p. m., bar. 29 245, but light puffs and calms till 10 p. m and towards midnight, when bar. about 29 27., squall increasing from N. E.

3rd June by 7 a. m. heavy squalls and rain from N. E. 5.30 a. m. bar. 29 060 There 84. hard gale with heavy squalls rapidly flying from N. N. E. and N. E. by N.

At 6 15 a. m., heavy gusts about N. N. E.				29 073'
8	"	" N. E. by N.	"	29 033'
8 45	"	"	"	29 045'
9-15	"	"	"	28 905'
10	"	"	"	28 903'
10-30	"	"	"	2+ 863'
11	"	"	"	28 783'
11 30	"	Ther. 83 N. by E.		28 715'
11 45	"	"		28 673'
Noon	"	" N. N E.		28 623'
0 33 p m				28 475'

Tremend ous hurricane gusts at N.E. by N and N.N.E.

1-5	Longer intervals between the squalls though yet very heavy	28 376'
1 30	At times almost calm with most breezes	28 340'
1 45	Calm	0 0'
2 0	Calm	28 343'
2-30	Ditto scud indistinct but, if driving at all, from E. N. E. to W. S W	28 285'
3, p. m	Calm; scud from east but very slow and indistinct, a light air from east with drizzling rain	28 275'

At this time I drove out on the Esplanade The appearance of the sky was very remarkable. In the south the haze was so thick that the direction of the scud could not be determined, but to the east and N. E. it was slowly moving as before to the west and S. W., while to the south, from the heavy masses of clouds, the scud was rising and flying to the north and north east.

3-30	A light squall and drizzling rain about	
	southwest	29 273'
4 20	Breeze from S. W. increasing fast, the scud having begun to move from the south about 3-40 with squalls and drizzling rain from the S. W.	29 263'
5, p m	Heavy gusts from S. S W to S. W, scud as rapid from S. W, as before from N. E.	29 020'
5-30	Tremendous gusts S. W	28 903'
6, p. m		29 .25'
6-30	Terrific squalls	29 080'
7	ditto	29 000'
7-30	Very heavy, but more moderate between the gusts	29 710'
8	Heavy gusts, squalls, S. W	29 750'
8 30	ditto	29 820'
9	Heavy gusts, but more moderate in the intervals	29 890'
9-30	Moderating, but with sudden and very severe gusts	29 920'
10	Sudden gusts	29 960'
10-30	ditto, wind probably S. S. W	29 980'
10 45	ditto, still with severe gusts	29 990'
11 00	ditto	29 [illegible]

* I am this night to appoint a house [illegible] of wind and rain from this quarter [illegible] we have from the north west, and which [illegible] from half an hour to 2 or 3 hours.

[illegible] June, 6 p. m., continuing, bar 29 [illegible]

[illegible] 29 [illegible]

[illegible] 29 [illegible]

[illegible]

leave of meeting, stating that it would be satisfactory to the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury if some information could be furnished to them by his lordship as to the grounds on which the money was considered referred to, to captain Elliot's despatch of the 8th of March, of which the whole money was transmitted to this country on the 26th ultimo, were founded and paid, either by the Chinese government, or by the Chinese authorities in Canton.

I am to state to you in reply, for the information of their lordships, that captain Elliot's despatches to the secretary of state contain no explanation whatever of the grounds on which this payment was demanded, or received by him from the Chinese authorities; and there is only one expression in those despatches which has any bearing whatever on that point. Captain Elliot, in allusion to the quantity of tea which had just been shipped from Canton, says, "the indemnity just recovered from the Chinese is, perhaps rather more than double the charges and duties they had received from the trade of the season."

On the other hand, copies of a correspondence between sir Humphrey Senhouse and captain Elliot have been communicated to this office by the admiralty, from which it appears, that sir Humphrey Senhouse, having doubts as to the real nature of the payment obtained from the Chinese, wrote to captain Elliot on the subject; and that captain Elliot in his answer declared, that the arrangement had reference only to the relief of the city and province of Canton from pressure. I inclose copies of this correspondence and a copy of the articles of agreement concluded by captain Elliot with the Chinese authorities on the 27th of May.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Captain Senhouse to captain Elliot.

Hoogha above Canton, May 28, 1841

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your excellency's joint letter of the 27th May to sir Hugh Gough and myself, transmitting the arrangement your excellency has concluded with the officers of the Chinese government and also a copy of the full authority given to the Kwang-chow-foo to act for the Chinese commissioners.

In perusing very attentively the document your excellency has been pleased to transmit, I cannot avoid considering that the terms of the arrangement must appear to an unprejudiced person, ignorant of local circumstances, more as a settlement for a general peace, rather than conditions proposed, discussed, and agreed to for the sole purpose of delivering the city of Canton from the penalties of actual occupation. In the authority given to the kwang-chow-foo by the commissioners, they clearly state that the English plenipotentiary being willing to observe a truce and make arrangements for peace they, therefore, appoint the kwang-chow-foo to conduct the details of the specific arrangement and settlement. Now, it was not the British minister who applied for a truce, for it was the Chinese officers who came with a flag of truce to the walls, declared to sir Hugh Gough and myself that they were not willing to fight any more, and therefore wished to see the British chiefs.

The articles themselves make no mention of the money being paid as a ransom for the town nor is any mention made of these conditions being confined to the province of Kwangtung.

On the contrary, it is well known that the Chinese authorities extended your excellency's former declaration, that the English wanted nothing but trade on the old footing, to the further settlement of a definitive peace, although, in your excellency's own understanding, the arrangement was limited to Canton; and the commissioner Kwang, in his private letter, said, that you have stated that your nation wanted nothing but trade on the old footing, and invited you to commence negotiations for a definitive peace.

The sum to be given up, being similar to the sum offered to be given for opium, and the introduction of the affair of the "Bilbaino," unite in inducing to an unprejudiced and uninformed person, that the arrangement is more intended for a general pacification, which would appear a very poor compensation for all the insults and injuries we have received than an acknowledgment of the vanquished to the conqueror in the hour of victory. I therefore beg to the information of my commander-in-chief and their lordships of the admiralty, to know whether the arrangement is decidedly a ransom for the city of Canton, to save it from the consequences of legal warfare; having cut entirely the question of remuneration, compensation, and security for the future, so long mooted, or for other purposes.

I ask it to maintain the national honour and the credit of the British flag, that the success of the British arms in laying the city of Canton at the feet of the Queen's forces, may not be hereafter questioned, without certain contradiction.

(Signed) H. Le F. SENHOUSE.
Captain, Senior Officer.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Captain Elliot to captain Senhouse.

"Louisa," off Canton, June 2, 1841.

Sir,—Whilst I am unable to perceive the necessity for your communication of the 28th ultimo, upon the ground that the late arrangement at Canton can by any possibility or in any quarter be misunderstood into a general settlement of the questions at issue between the two governments, I certainly do not hesitate to officially declare that it has reference only to the relief of this city and province from pressure, which could not continue to be applied, entailing ruin and distress upon a vast multitude of population, or inevitable inconvenience to our own well-disposed interests, in the gentlemen of her majesty's factory, compass, and in defence of the temper and feeling of the British nation upon all such occasions.

I should suppose that the settlement of the money claims for the destruction of the Spanish brig "Bilbaino," has been instituted upon with a view to the convenience of the Spanish consul-general, which I felt it towards us to be grateful.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Terms of agreement granted to the officers of the Chinese government, resident in the city of Canton, on the 27th of May, 1841.

1st. It is required that the three imperial commissioners, and all the troops other than those of the province, quit the city within six days, and proceed to a distance of upwards of sixty miles.

2nd. Six millions of dollars to be paid to our merchants, and all the troops other than those of the province, quit the city within six days, and proceed to a distance of upwards of sixty miles.

3rd. British troops to remain in their actual positions, no additional preparations on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon, be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to 7,000,000; if no within fourteen days, to 8,000,000; if not within twenty days to 9,000,000. When the whole be paid, all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris, and Wanstang, and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed till affairs are settled between the two nations.

4th. Losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories, and of the Spanish brig "Bilbaino," to be paid within one week.

5th. It is required that the Kwangchowfoo shall produce full powers to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three commissioners, the governor general, the general of the garrison and the Foo-yuen, bearing their excellency's seals.

Agreed to (Seal of the Kwangchowfoo.)

Viscount Canning to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Foreign Office, Nov. 12, 1841.

Extract.—With reference to my letter of the 29th of October, respecting the money paid by the Chinese authorities at Canton, under the arrangement of the 27th of May last, I am directed by the earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you, to be laid before the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury, copies of two despatches from captain Elliot, late superintendent of British trade in China, one stating the arrangements made by him for the remittance to India and to this country of the money obtained from the Chinese, the other inclosing copies of a correspondence with messrs Dent and Co.; by which it would appear that captain Elliot has allowed that firm to deduct from the money for which they have made themselves answerable on behalf of certain Chinese parties, who were called upon to pay a portion of the 6,000,000 dollars specified in the arrangement of the 27th of May, the sum of 61,2651. 18s 4d., being amount of the bills on the British treasury given in March, 1839 by captain Elliot to messrs Dent and Co., in payment for opium purchased of them, in order to make up the quantity which he had engaged at that time to surrender to the Chinese authorities; but which bills were refused in this country, as appears from the minute of the board of treasury of the 3rd of December, 1839, of which a copy was communicated to this office, on the 24th of that month.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston.

Macao, July 6, 1841.

Extracts.—The inclosure No. 1 is a despatch to the governor-general of India, containing a brief statement of my reasons for remitting the bullion in question to Calcutta; a course which I trust will meet the approbation of her majesty's government.

The inclosures Nos. 2 and 3 are a correspondence with the firms of messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. and Dent and Co., respecting the remittance of the balance left here.

Your lordship is aware that my duties will not carry me to the north-eastern coasts; and upon that and other considerations, I have formed the opinion that the detail business connected with the management and remittance of the balance left here, will be most advantageously committed to those gentlemen acting, of course, under the general control of our own officers.—Bengal Hurkaru, May 31. Strait's Mess., July 5.

"DESTRUCTION OF THE "VANSITTART" BY FIRE.—By accounts brought by the Pandora from Bombay we regret to learn that the Vansittart was unfortunately destroyed by fire early in the morning of the 3rd ultimo. She had on board upwards of 6,000 bales of cotton and a large quantity of Malwa opium, forming a very valuable cargo. Both hull and cargo are we believe covered by insurance. The following extract of a letter on the subject has been kindly handed to us by a friend.

"I grieve to announce the entire destruction of the Vansittart, by fire, last night, while at anchor on the middle ground, or outer anchorage, previously to starting this day for China. The cause is not known but must have originated with the cotton in the hold, as after the smoke was first observed issuing from the hatchways about 2 a. m., the flames burst out immediately with such unquenchable fury, as barely to give time for the commander and officers to effect their escape, the best way they could, without clothes, or effects. Many of the Lascars saved themselves on planks and pieces of timber, and were picked up after being hours in the water. The chief mate had an attack of cholera, two hours before, after having been for some time a sufferer from fever and was saved with difficulty.

Only the European carpenter and another are as yet ascertained to have perished."—Bengal Hurkaru, July 14

THE LATE GALE.—We are much concerned to observe the enormous amount of property destroyed by the late hurricane in Calcutta. The loss, according to a much calculation made by a mercantile gentleman in Calcutta, exceeds sixty lakhs of Rs. No less than 44 Pucka Buildings and 367 thatched huts have been destroyed, besides 648 boats.—Ibid.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

JULY 20TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	9th April	Singapore	15th July
U. States	19th March	Java	2nd July
Calcutta	6th June	Manila	24th June
Bombay	26th May	Australasia	27th April
Chusan	27th June	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July. ARRIVED. From

16 Cheerar, *Harrison*, Liverpool.
16, Westmoreland, *Brigstock*, Amoy.
17, Potentate, *Ramsay*, Amoy.
20, Helen, *Hicks*, Bombay and Singapore.
21, H. C. Steamer Driver, *S. F. Farmer*, esq. commander, Singapore.
22, Canada, *Edgar*, Singapore.
22, Sheppard, *Goodlet*, Batavia.
22, Freemason Hope, *Toby*, do.
—, Andromache, *Butcher*, do.

July. SAILED For

19, Hugh Walker, *Shanks*, Chusan.
19, Lowell, (U. S.) *Pierce*, Amoy.
20, Fr. Conv. Patocier, — *Page*, esq. capt. Amoy.
20, Gazelle, *Orr*, Manila.
22, Carnatic, *Cunningham*, London.
22, Nantasket, (U. S.) *Rogers*, Manila.
2 , Sir J. L. Compton, *Boulton*, Bombay.
25, Hellas, *Strachan*, Sing. and Calcutta.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Calcutta—Water Witch.
For Bombay—Herald, Vestal

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Judith Allan, Clandine.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Devon, Ursula, Bella Marina, Gemini,
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Brilson.
From Calcutta.—Intrepid, Clown, Victoria, Ariel.
From Bombay.—Drongan, Bucephalus, Island Queen, Edinburgh, Cores, Asia, Salem, Agneda, Cornwallis, Anonyma, Mia, Woolman, David Clarke, Lord Eldon, Pandora, Simplicia, Marquess de Hastings, Syria, Helena, Lady Clarke, Prince of Wales.
From Madras.—Buckinghamshire,
From Singapore.—Francis, Hongkong, Will Watch.
From Goa—Esperanza
From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelga, Genovera.

The Chebar spoke the Judith Allan off the Cape, also the Gemini in the straits of Sunda. Captain Toby of the Frederick Huth report to us that the Reliance left Batavia on the same day he left (3rd July) and that the Cacique and Andromache would leave for China in 3 or 4 days.

By the "Driver" we received Singapore papers to July 5th.

Our local readers already know of the destruction of the Vansittart by fire; we now remark how fortunate was the fate of her crew in not having gone to sea.

We conclude in this number, the *English-man's* account, of course an incomplete one, of the disastrous hurricane in Calcutta on June 3d and 4th; the loss must have been immense, both of life and property; the botanical garden made a desert! Dr. Wallich will break his heart or go distracted.

The May mail had not arrived in Singapore July 15th,—the day of the Driver's sailing from that port.

We regret to state that sickness is very prevalent in Hongkong. It is principally caused amongst the troops by want of caution, unnecessary exposure, and the use of that infernal mixture, *samshu*: not a drop should be allowed to remain on the island. The women from the Bellisle are also suffering; and this is not a matter of surprise, for we have been informed they sleep on the bare ground, not having beds to lie on.

It is reported that the provincial government has given, or is about to give, permission for foreign females to reside in Canton.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, JULY 26TH, 1842.

The usual success has attended the British arms at *Shanghae*. H.m.'s plenipotentiary observes that the Chinese "served their guns well;" and some private letters that we have seen state that the fire of the Chinese was very severe: more so than ever before *tested*: the Nemesis's rigging was cut to pieces; an artillery man belonging to her was obliged to have his right arm amputated at the shoulder joint: another man, belonging to the Pluto, lost both his legs at the ancles; and lieut. Hewitt, R. M., of h. m.'s ship Blonde, lost his head by a round shot. Before this Nanking and the command of the grand canal must be in the possession of h. m.'s forces; but if it is the intention of h. m.'s plenipotentiary and the commanders in chief to proceed to Peking, *this year*, time is lost in these detailed operations. Mr. Lay, the naturalist and interpreter, was also severely wounded in the face by a splinter.

The Chinese have adopted the use of paddle-wheels to some of their war-junks:—two forward and two aft,—but the manner in which they are worked has not been clearly explained to us.

The U. Ss. Boston's Launch.

With reference to the following statement—

"It was related about the middle of last month, that the launch of the U. S.'s sloop of war Boston, had been conveying cases down from Canton to some U. S.'s merchant vessel lying below 2nd bar—some say the Cayuga the launch carrying a spanking "star-bespangled banner" *Vide* Sup. C. R. June 28.

Now this statement has been denied by an authority in which we have the highest confidence; and we have been requested to give "a full and direct contradiction of the statement"—and we now give "a full and direct contradiction of the statement" accordingly.

The same authority informs us that it was the U. S. Constellation's launch that was in Canton—but if more than once, he says not,—and that she "brought down only things purchased for the ships of war, and brought them to the ships of war."—"The officer in charge of her declares that she touched at only one ship, the Henry Pratt, and there only to bring from her to the Boston, two trunks.

We think with our correspondent, that "the person who gave us the information, ought to be asked for an explanation for having done so." And we, therefore, now ask him for an explanation; but at the same time we must remark that we heard the report from more than one party, and saw letters from Canton, respecting the lading of the "launch," although probably the Boston's name was not mentioned.

The captain of the *Chebar* left his ship in his gig at 11 a. m. on the 22d inst., to proceed to Canton. He ventured to go through the back passage, which is at present a *fluvius clausus*; when he arrived at the narrow pass which is lined by forts, five government boats started in chase, came up with, and rifled his boat and then himself and boats crew, and conveyed them all to Canton.—At 10 p. m. the consignee of the ship received a message, saying that an English captain and 3 sailors were in the consoo house, and thither he was requested to go. He found the place full of officers, who were soon satisfied with his explanation of the affair; and nearly every article taken out of the boat was returned, a list taken of what was missing and promise given that the missing articles should be restored, or their value paid for. One of the boat's crew was missing, and my have been drowned in the scuffle: and if so, we trust the Chinese authorities will be brought to a severe account.

It is reported that major Malcolm, 3d dragoons, and secretary of legation, and mr. Woosnam, surgeon to the mission, have been appointed prize-agents.

The Hongkong Gazette says *Teentsin* is at the mouth of the *Peiho*: we imagine that it is situated nearly sixty miles from the mouth of that, and at the confluence of two or three other rivers.

We conclude, from the tone of the emperors's proclamation, that his imperial majesty begins to think that the celestial dynasty and the empire partake something of the nature of *this* mortal coil, and are vulnerable. It is a singular document, and if he writes from his heart—but that is impossible,—he seems determined to stand by his ancestral halls and tombs to the last.

In compliance with *Elepoo's* express, *Samqua*, the hongmerchant, and Howqua's son are ordered to proceed to *Keangsoo*; Howqua, it is said, pays a lakh of dollars for being allowed to find a substitute: we scarcely believe this saying; for, firstly, his son was written for; 2ndly his great age is mentioned by *Elepoo* as a cause that he should be considered *miles emeritus*; 3rdly, they could not well spare him from Canton, the scene of all his success, reverses, & shall we say—reputation? The hong merchants expect that they will be called upon to pay part of the ransom of *Nanking*; but we suspect no ransom will be accepted for that city, which in the time of the last dynasty was the metropolis.

The *Tartar* arrived in Bombay harbour 30th and the *Anonyma* on the 28th of May.

The Singapore Free Press states that the *Tartar's* packets will not leave Bombay before June 18th, and the *Ariel's* not before July 19th.

The President, Steaner.

In the *Javasche Courant*, of June 18th, 22d, and 25th, there is a most singular and important document, detailing, very minutely, the loss of the ill-fated *President*, with her commander, officers, crew, and passengers; the document being the *diary* of the reverend G. G. Cookman.

These papers have been cast up by the deep in a most wonderful manner, on the shore of New Brunswick at *Found Lac Store*.

A boy picked up a pint bottle on the beach, and sold it to a bear hunter who transferred the papers to his friend. He had taken them out of the bottle and stuck them in his cap; he was sitting in his friend's house, he placed his cap on the table, and as a little boy was playing with the cap the papers fell out, very nearly into the fire. They were forwarded to mr. H. van Lobo, of Montreal, who had a son a passenger on board the President; he forwarded them to Holland, where they were published in the *Algemeen Handelsblad*, January 29 and February 1, 1842.

It is most strange that these papers were not immediately published in the English papers.

The diary occupies between four and five columns of the *Javasche Courant*.

The following are very brief extracts.

March 16.—At 7 a. m. the President was in lat. 43 N.; and in the night of the same day two sailors, who were fighting, fell down among the machinery and were instantly ground to atoms: from this accident the power of the machinery was much impeded.

17th.—Near the St. George sand-bank, off cape Cod, and surrounded by masses of—ice; at 8 o'clock a. m. the President was aground; noon the ice cut the plank sheathing, and six feet water were in the hold. 5 p. m. the passengers &c. embarked in six boats; at that time the vessel was making 5 inches a hour; at 5.30 the vessel was in flames her boilers having bursted; fragments of the burning wreck did much injury to many, particularly to mr. Cookman, whose hand was so much hurt he could hardly write his *diary of death!*—the boats were leaky and the crews up to their waists in water.

6 P. M. All the boats were in so bad a state that escape was impossible. Previous to leaving the wreck, captain Roberts had given a bottle of opium to each of the passengers (this statement almost throws discredit on the relation); at this period his fellow-passengers took leave of each other and swallowed their deadly draughts; and mr. Cookman said—

"I will do the same after having recommended my soul to God."

The latter part of the narrative was badly written in pencil. The bottle was badly corked.

Mr. Cookman, throughout his sad relation, speaks in the highest terms of captain Robert's firmness, coolness and presence of mind.

Now it must be confessed that the question does arise—is this "diary" a boax? Yet what wretch could be so base, and so lost to humanity as to fabricate a *diary of the dead*?

Translations.

Proclamation from the Emperor relating to the management of the affairs of the Barbarians.—*Dated 4th moon, 27th day.—June 5th*, 1842.

In the 4th moon, on the 27th day, the imperial edict was received.

I, the emperor, on account of opium flowing like poison into China, bringing down calamities on the people, have, in former years, sent down, in edicts, my express orders, directing it to be strictly prohibited in every province. Again and a third time have I, with the most assidious heedfulness, given clear and explicit orders and warnings; and because Canton was the place where the outside barbarians traded, I gave especial orders to *Lin Tsihseu* to proceed thither, examine into and manage the business. The barbarians of each nation eagerly and sincerely obeyed the restraints, and bound themselves by promises; it was only the English rebellious barbarian, Elliot, on account of the destruction of the opium dirt, made a pretence to cause disturbance. *Lin*, on account of his bad management, was immediately degraded and banished to the frontier. Yet the said rebel, in the 6th month of the 20th year of Taoukwang, ratlike sneaked into the waters of the province of *Chekeang*, and stealthily took possession of the city of *Tinghae*, and then proceeded to the offing of *Teentsing*, announcing the presentation of a petition. I, the emperor, consider China and outside nations with one heart and mind, and esteem it of importance to cherish and treat with mildness men from afar, and not contemplating that his (Elliot's) first thoughts were of rebellion, and to tell and explain his grievances his last, without any consideration of (his country's trade) being rejected and cut off, I again commanded *Keshen* to proceed to Canton and verily to examine into and manage the facts. Further, the general *Elepoo*, the commissioner in the province of Chekeang, seized the barbarian officer *Gantikha* (Anstruther) and many others, and by great favour saved them from death; and when *Tinghae* was evacuated (by the English) sent them back to their country.

But the said barbarian, crafty and deceitful, turning and turning, still begging with unsatiated appetite and clearly understanding the pacific intentions and language

of *Keshen*, who did not prepare proper means of defence, at length summoned troops and first attacked successively the forts at *Shakoo* and *Takoo (Chuenpe* and *Tykoktow)*; killed my great officers, and troubled my blackhaired race on the coasts; and the causes of disturbance and war have been occasioned by the selfish selling of opium by the rebellious foreigners; further, he openly begged for favours and secretly used deceptive schemes; turning his back upon truth and making useless all my favours: at such conduct both gods and men were indignant; and I, the emperor, ordered my officers to lead forth my troops: these are the real circumstances of the case.

When the rebel-quelling general, *Yih*, arrived at Canton, the rebellious foreigners, ratlike entered the inner waters, spying about the provincial city; and the reason that the great officers then assembled their troops, was occasioned by the avaricious and greedy desire for profit of the said rebel; who meditating trade, earnestly begged that the debts owing bythe hongmerchants to the said foreigners should be paid. I, the emperor, treat all with perfect sincerity, and have never cherished ill feelings in my bosom: thus if he (Elliot) really obtained profit, he said there should peace and that he would not go to other places, and cause disturbance: on this account I considered the bestowal of this favour (the $6,000,000) as a very little matter, and certainly did not grudge it: doltish fool of a hateful race! how can he attempt to equal or rival me (the emperor of the heavenly dynasty)! but, my anxious thoughts and care being for my people in the maritime provinces, could not but comply with the force of circumstances. Who could have imagined that the rebellious foreigner cherished such an evil heart in his bosom? deceiving heaven and opposing reason!

The province of Canton was left in quiet, but the provinces of *Fuhkeen* and *Chekeang* were again agitated like the ocean waves; *Tinghae* was again furtively watched, and the city again invaded and kept; and my minister *(Yukeen)* died in defence of his country; and my officers threw away their lives, and numbers of my people were slaughtered: Elliot's crimes, it is difficult to number. I especially ordered the awe-inspiring general, *Yihking* and others to lead on their troops, attack and exterminate (the English). Some time ago the robbers retired from *Ningpo*, and then laid *Chapoo* in ruins.

When the said foreigner was in the province of Canton, after his schemes were satiated, he went to *Chekeang*, where he plundered the province for the subsistence of his army: such is his cruel, barbarous, disposition; but the measure of his iniquities are full, and no larger respite will be granted by heaven. When the heavens above look down on his deeds the barbarian will surely be exterminated! What crimes have my people committed, that they should be afflicted with such cruel calamities?

On self examination, my mind *(origl. five viscera)* is filled with anxiety and distress; and my every thought is that the posionous sprout (Elliot) is not yet cut off, and that I cannot rescue my subjects: with painful feelings I severely blame myself and hate myself for being unequal to my duties: for me repose by day or night is difficult. Ye generals, leaders, governors, lieut.-governors, the civil and military officers at Peking and in the provinces, all ye ministers should regard the state of my mind, and hasten to save the people, and not have a thought of repose, but attend to the present emergency and divest yourself of selfishness and deceptive conduct, to cause your name not to stink in after times.

As to officers and men always talking of the strength of their ships and their destructive gunnery, the murderous fire of which it is hard to bear; why immediately they see the robbers they are frightened and fly like the wind in disorder; and then the thieves entered the river without your knowledge; and soon then you became aware of your danger, and the troops rushed forward with ardour, and entering into battle did not retreat, and they were also aided by the bold villagers.

But the power of lord and guest (the emperor and captain Elliot) is by no means equal; and the difference in the numbers of the people of our countries is great; but on account of (the richness) of my country, he has availed himself of an opportunity (of making war); but what difficulty will there be in conquering him.

As such are the barbarous dispositions of the rebellious barbarians, the spirits of my troops are not equal to them.

The connection of the native traitors with the rebellious barbarians, has been caused by the poverty of the ignorant people; or it has sprung from their distressing difficulties: and on account of profit, thus have they been deceived, and induced to connect themselves willingly with robbers, that they might procure sufficient food for their families; and thus through their avidity the robbers have attacked and plundered several places, and when the robbers came they were sent in advance, and thus they were the first exposed to slaughter; and when the robbers retired, they were placed in the rear, and were subject to seizure by the troops, and forthwith executed. Yet the people have the dispositions of men, and should know how to repent and return to their allegiance.

I, the emperor, am your heavenly appointed lord; if you will only regard that which is before your eyes, you will rest in repose, and not be troubled with great affairs hereafter.

But had I been careless of the broad flowing poison, and not have prohibited it, I should firstly have been ungrateful to my imperial father, from whom I received the important favour of the government of the empire; and secondly, I should have proved myself incapable of preserving the lives of my people: thus, how was it possible for me not to exert my utmost strength in prohibiting it?

Now, although the traitors and barbarians are causing trouble, and on account of avaricious desires of profit are daily committing murder and robbery, all ye leaders, ministers, soldiers &c., as you have received my gracious favours, you should manifest heavenly principles and a good heart, and clearly explain the laws, and excite the valiant, and those who strive to be first, on them rewards shall be forthwith conferred; but for those who retreat, instantly execute them without mercy; if these orders are obeyed, what attack will they not be equal to? and what place will they not be able to hold?

The officers who have managed badly before *(Lin, Keshen &c.)*, each have been dimissed; yet if they atone for their crimes and establish meritorious deeds hereafter, they may be excused; but if they again lose the opportunity, and ruin my people, and connive with the foreigners, then shall they be treated according to the severest course of law, and I shall be unable to show any further indulgence.

Amongst the multitude of my people there are many valiant men of talent; excite them to a righteous zeal, to preserve themselves and their country; and the officers and troops to recover the lost cities; to guard important passes from the entrance of the robbers; to burn the barbarian ships, and seize the leaders of the robbers; or to lay hold of and act by the principles of right reason, and announce to all the foreigners, that they cause the English to know, that if they repent, and are able in length of time to establish meritorious deeds, they shall become the recipients of inexhaustible and the greatest favours!

The first affair is, to prohibit opium, that I may compassionate the people's lives; in opposing the enemy, the wish is to preserve the people's lives; I, the emperor, have night and morning anxious thoughts, and cannot but attend to the most trifling concerns; all ye ministers should agree together in the measures of managing business, and excite the troops to battle, devising measures, exciting the people to join the ranks, without disorder or hurry; if the civil and military officers act thus, we can exclude the barbarian worthless sprouts, sweeping them into the depths of the wide ocean, and give to the people of the empire to enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquility.

This is special as concerning the management of the affairs relating to the barbarians from first to last: for my first thought is to exclude calamities from the people.

An special edict. Let it be made known far and near.—*Respect this.*—4th moon, 27th day (June 5).—By J. Slade, Ed. C. R.

TRANSLATION.

The imperial commissioner and great minister *Ke*, and the general *Elepoo* (both now in Keangsoo) send a flying despatch, on the following affair.

The English barbarians are now creating disturbances in the provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang; and day by day their ships are increasing in number, and we are apprehensive that they will, ratlike, sneak into other places: we therefore desire to enlighten them by the principles of reason—and clearly to explain to them the formidable calamities (they are bringing on the country.)

At present it is difficult to find interpreters. On examination we have found that hitherto the English have reposed the greatest confidence in the hongmerchant Howqua; and we have heard that the said hongmerchant is more than 80 years of age; and we fear he will not be able to come; so immediately select either his younger brother, son, or nephew, who are able to hold converse with the foreigners on business.

Let, after consultation, one or two of these men hasten to Keangsoo with the rapidity of a shooting star: we shall hold ourselves fortunate if a day is not lost. When the said younger brother, son, or nephew, obey the orders and hurry to Keangsoo, they will give lasting proofs of their loyalty and perform an essential service to their country; and we, the said great minister and general, will certainly make an extraordinary report (to the emperor).

We have sent a report to the emperor at the same moment that we forward this flying despatch: it is absolutely necessary that they be ordered hither forthwith, that they may be at our command to use as interpreters: there must not be a moment's debay.

By J. S. Ed. C. R.

DIED—At Macao, on the 22d inst., Captain Andrew Patterson, of the Barque Lady Hayes.

At Gowlejore factory, opposite Chinsurah, on the 4th of May, William Footner, esq., aged 30 years.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

Edited, Printed and Published by John Slade, at the Canton Register Office.

TRANSLATION.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE EMPEROR RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BARBARIANS.

Dated 4th moon, 27th day.—June 5th, 1842.

In the 4th moon, on the 27th day, the imperial edict was received.

I, the emperor, on account of opium flowing like poison into China, bringing down calamities on the people, have, in former years, sent down, in edicts, my express orders, directing it to be strictly prohibited in every province. Again and a third time have I, with the most assidous heedfulness, given clear and explicit orders and warnings; and because Canton was the place where the outside barbarians traded, I gave especial orders to *Lin Tsihsen* to proceed thither, examine into and manage the business. The barbarians of each nation eagerly and sincerely obeyed the restraints, and bound themselves by promises; it was only the English rebellious barbarian, Elliot, on account of the destruction of the opium dirt, made a pretence to cause disturbance. *Lin*, on account of his bad management, was immediately degraded and banished to the frontier. Yet the said rebel, in the 6th month of the 20th year of Taoukwang, ratlike sneaked into the waters of the province of *Chekeang*, and stealthily took possession of the city of *Tinghae*, and then proceeded to the offing of *Tsentsing*, announcing the presentation of a petition. I, the emperor, consider China and outside nations with one heart and mind, and esteem it of importance to cherish and treat with mildness men from afar, and not contemplating that his (Elliot's) first thoughts were of rebellion, and to tell and explain his grievances his last, without any consideration of (his country's trade) being rejected and cut off, I again commanded *Keshen* to proceed to Canton and verily to examine into and manage the facts. Further, the general *Elepoo*, the commissioner in the province of Chekeang, seized the barbarian officer *Gantikhae* (Anstruther) and many others, and by great favour saved them from death; and when *Tinghae* was evacuated (by the English), sent them back to their country.

But the said barbarian, crafty and deceitful, turning and turning, still begging with unsatiated appetite and clearly understanding the pacific intentions and language of *Keshen*, who did not prepare proper means of defence, at length summoned troops and first attacked successively the forts at *Shakeo* and *Takeo* (*Chuenpe* and *Tykoktow*); killed my great officers, and troubled my blackhaired race on the coasts; and the causes of disturbance and war have been occasioned by the selfish selling of opium by the rebellious foreigners; further, he openly begged for favours and secretly used deceptive schemes; turning his back upon truth and making useless all my favours: at such conduct both gods and men were indignant; and I, the emperor, ordered my officers to lead forth my troops: these are the real circumstances of the case.

When the rebel-quelling general, *Yih*, arrived at Canton, the rebellious foreigners, ratlike entered the inner waters, spying about the provincial city; and the reason that the great officers then assembled their troops, was occasioned by the avaricious and greedy desire for profit of the said rebel; who meditating trade, earnestly begged that the debts owing by the hongmerchants to the said foreigners should be paid. I, the emperor, treat all with perfect sincerity, and have never cherished ill feelings in my bosom: thus if he (Elliot) really obtained profit, he said, there should peace and that he would not go to other places, and cause disturbance: on this account I considered the bestowal of this favour (the $6,000,000) as a very little matter, and certainly did not grudge it: doltish fool of a hateful race! how can he attempt to equal or rival me (the emperor of the heavenly dynasty)! but, my anxious thoughts and care being for my people in the maritime provinces, could not but comply with the force of circumstances. Who could have imagined that the rebellious foreigner cherished such an evil heart in his bosom? deceiving heaven and opposing reason!

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When the said foreigner was in the province of Canton, after his schemes were satiated, he went to *Chekeang*, where he plundered the province for the subsistence of his army: such is his cruel, barbarous, disposition; but the measure of his iniquities are full, and no larger respite will be granted by heaven. When the heavens above look down on his deeds the barbarian will surely be exterminated! What crimes have my people committed, that they should be afflicted with such cruel calamities?

On self examination, my mind (*origl. five viscera*) is filled with anxiety and distress; and my every thought is that the posionous sprout (Elliot) is not yet cut off, and that I cannot rescue my subjects: with painful feelings I severely blame myself and hate myself for being unequal to my duties: for me repose by day or night is difficult Ye generals, leaders, governors, lieut.-governors, the civil and military officers at Peking and in the provinces, all ye ministers should regard the state of my mind, and hasten to save the people, and not have a thought of repose, but attend to the present emergency and divest yourself of selfishness and deceptive conduct, to cause your name not to stink in after times.

As to officers and men always talking of the strength of their ships and their destructive gunnery, the murderous fire of which it is hard to bear; why immediately they see the robbers they are frightened and fly like the wind in disorder; and then the thieves entered the river without your knowledge; and soon then you became aware of your danger, and the troops rushed forward with ardour, and entering into battle did not retreat, and they were also aided by the bold villagers.

But the power of lord and guest (the emperor and captain Elliot) is by no means equal; and the difference in the numbers of the people of our countries is great; but on account of (the richness) of my country, he has availed himself of an opportunity (of making war); but what difficulty will there be in conquering him.

As such are the barbarous dispositions of the rebellious barbarians, the spirits of my troops are not equal to them.

The connection of the native traitors with the rebellious barbarians, has been caused by the poverty of the ignorant people; or it has sprung from their distressing difficulties: and on account of profit, thus have they been deceived, and induced to connect themselves willingly with robbers, that they might procure sufficient food for their families; and thus through their avidity the robbers have attacked & plundered several places, & when the robbers came they were sent in advance, & thus they were the first exposed to slaughter; and when the robbers retired, they were placed in the rear, and were subject to seizure by the troops, and forthwith executed. Yet the people have the dispositions of men, and should know how to repent and return to their allegiance.

I, the emperor, am your heavenly appointed lord; if you will only regard that which is before your eyes, you will rest in repose, and not be troubled with great affairs hereafter.

But had I been careless of the broad-flowing poison, and not have prohibited it, I should firstly have been ungrateful to my imperial father, from whom I received the important favour of the government of the empire; and secondly, I should have proved myself incapable of preserving the lives of my people: thus, how was it possible for me not to exert my utmost strength in prohibiting it?

Now, although the traitors and barbarians are causing trouble, and on account of avaricious desires of profit are daily committing murder and robbery, all ye leaders, ministers, soldiers &c., as you have received my gracious favours, you should manifest heavenly principles and a good heart, and clearly explain the laws, and excite the valiant, and those who strive to be first, on them rewards shall be forthwith conferred; but for those who retreat, instantly execute them without mercy; if these orders are obeyed, what attack will they not be equal to? and what place will they not be able to hold?

The officers who have managed badly before (*Lin, Keshen &c.*), each have been dimissed; yet if they atone for their crimes and establish meritorious deeds hereafter, they may be excused; but if they again lose the opportunity, and ruin my people, and connive with the foreigners, then shall they be treated according to the severest course of law, and I shall be unable to show any further indulgence.

Amongst the multitude of my people there are many valiant men of talent; excite them to a righteous zeal, to preserve themselves and their country; and the officers and troops to recover the lost cities; to guard important passes from the entrance of the robbers; to burn the barbarian ships, & seize the leaders of the robbers; or to lay hold of and act by the principles of right reason, and announce to all the foreigners, that they cause the English to know, that if they repent, and are able in length of time to establish meritorious deeds, they shall become the recipients of inexhaustible and the greatest favours!

The first affair is, to prohibit opium, that I may compassionate the people's lives; in opposing the enemy, the wish is to preserve the people's lives; I, the emperor, have night and morning anxious thoughts, and cannot but attend to the most trifling concerns; all ye ministers should agree together in the measures of managing business, and excite the troops to battle, devising measures, exciting the people to join the ranks, without disorder or hurry; if the civil and military officers act thus, we can exclude the barbarian worthless sprouts, sweeping them into the depths of the wide ocean, and give to the people of the empire to enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquility.

This is special as concerning the management of the affairs relating to the barbarians from first to last: for my first thought is to exclude calamities from the people.

An special edict. Let it be made known far and near.—*Respect this.*—4th moon, 27th day (June 5).—By J. SLADE, Ed. C. R.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

VOL. 15. No. 31. TUESDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1842. No. 607.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, July 28.

OPERATIONS NORTHWARD.

Head quarters,

May, 1842

27th Troops evacuated Chapoo at noon.

28th Fleet left Chappo, no accident occuring.

2 th Anchored of Rugged islands at noon.

30th Mail from Hongkong received by Tenasserim.

" Captain Campbell, of the 55th, died.

June

1st General and admiral gone to Chusan.

4th Calcutta, &c., mail received.

6th Weighed anchor from Rugged i-lands.

7th Anchored near Amherst rocks. At 11 P. M., a gale of wind came on, tripped our anchor, and caused the vessel to drift dreadfully, paid away 50 fms. chain hardly holding then, ship pitching heavy. By 1 A. M. dropped starboard anchor with 70 fms. cable, ship brought up tho' gale continued, till 4 A. M., when day dawned, found that we had drifted some two or three miles from our former position. Thank God we are safe.

8th Calcutta mail received per Medusa.

11th Mr. Carter, 2nd mate, with 4 lascars in jolly boat missing since the night. Boat supposed to be swamped owing to the heavy sea and half-gale of wind.

13th Weighed anchor and proceeded to Woosung off which anchored at 6 P. M. once more in fresh water, very sweet though muddy and brown, appearance of place much like Wantung, land and cultivation on both sides. Entrance of Yangtszekeang river. Immense line of batteries, supported by two strong forts and several breastworks. Country flat.

14th } Weather hazy and rainy. steamers and
15th } small craft in reconnoitring and sounding.

16th At 6 A. M men-of-war and steamers weighed, and when about going to take their positions, fired upon by the batteries smartly, the first ball killing an officer of the royal marines on board the Blonde. British not returning fire until positions were fairly taken, during which, Fo-kee maintained a very spirited firing. At half-past 7 all the smaller craft and steamers having gone in, the Cornwallis &c. opened fire, at the distance of 400 yards, upon the batteries, &c. which told with tremendous effect, shell grape, canister, and rockets, so completely bewildered Jack Chinaman, together with the rear firing of the small craft, that by half-past 8 most of the works were deserted, and few fired at all. About this time the North-Star came in, and immediately commenced firing on the remaining works which were soon deserted. Parties of blue jackets and royal marines from the navy now landed, and got possession of the extensive line of batteries and breastworks to the right, and preceded by the broad Pendant, the Union Jack, and other royal flags, sir William Parker took a quick circuit of the ramparts, while a signal was made for landing the troops. The blue jackets, about 30, proceeded a little into the interior, and were met by about 2000 of the retreating Chinese soldiery, whoo seeing the small body of their assailants, were inclined to show fight, but the sailors very prudently retired, and awaiting the landing of the troops, all proceeded in various directions, but without success, the enemy having taken advantage of the delay in landing the soldiers, to escape in large numbers to the country. The place is very poor, but being the entrance to a rich country, every defence was made for its security. The ships of war &c. have suffered more than any where before, owing to the close proximity of their positions to the batteries, and this is acknowledged to be the most spl ndid naval affair that has yet occurred in this expedition. In the evening several explosions and some extensive fires. Mail per North-Star received.

17th Several ships came in. Expectations of ransoming Shanghae held out.

19th Troops on steamers to Shanghae, which was was quietly taking possession off in the evening, city nearly as large as Ningpo but buildings very pretty with tea gardens, and some beautiful little turrets with winding foo paths.

20th In the evening, mr. Carter 2nd mate, returned altho' given up for lost, saved in a most miraculous manner, particulars hereafter, at 8, Queen stmr. with plenipotentiary arrived having heavy mails.

21st Belleisle came in with stmr. Vixen. Rattlesnake's mail received.

22d Plenipotentiary and lord Saltoun gone to Shanghae on steamer. Report of *Corpl. White* having come again on the old subject.

23rd Troops &c. embarked, no ransom paid, some hope of peace, though exceedingly distant, fleet to weigh by the 25th.

POLICE.

Before the chief magistrate.

July 5th, Kou Pou, a Chinese, charged by Padre Theodore José with an attempt to rob. Padre José deposes, about two o'clock this morning I was awakened by some person moving a box, containing above one thousand dollars, I sprung up and instantly seized the prisoner. There was another man with him who escaped. Is certain as to the identity of the prisoner.

Thomas Low, a Chinese christian, says he saw the Padre seize the prisoner inside of the house, about two o'clock this morning, that some medicine and shoes were confessed by the prisoner, to have been stolen by him, and further, that the prisoner acknowledged to have had a confederate.

Defence.

The prisoner denies the charge, is a poor coolie and never robbed. Sentence, to receive one hundred lashes and to be imprisoned with hard labour in irons, for four months.

July 5th. Beechamee, a Portuguese topaz of the Sulimany transport, charged with robbery.

Mr. Joseph Francis, chief mate of the Sulimany, deposes.

On the 16th of June, the prisoner was missing from the ship, and a watch of the second mate's, one of mine, and one belonging to the ship, were stolen; I sent over to Macao, and the prisoner was taken, he confessed to stealing the watches and selling one, and having left the other two in charge of the person he lived with.

The value of the watches is $112. Mr. Alexander Benson, second mate of the Sulimany, fully corroborates the above, and deposes to the prisoner's confession of having stolen the watches, sold one, and deposited the other two with the person he was living with at Macao.

Defence.

The prisoner acknowledges stealing the watches, broke the glass of one by accident, and all these are left in the charge of Joaquim, a Portuguese at Macao, will write and recover the watches.

Sentence. To receive one hundred lashes, and suffer an imprisonment of four months with hard labour, and make good the watches or their value $112.

July 11th. Apou, Loo Awong, and Koutchai, charged with robbery on the high seas, in continuation of our last.

Teen Looun, swears that the four prisoners were in the pirate boat that robbed him on the 6th of this month, at Toongkoo, and that the prisoner Apou is the man who wounded him with a knife on that occasion. Aching sweats to the prisoner being on board of the pirate boat at the time of the robbery. Aching is one of the crew of Teen Looun's boat.

Yuun Fat swears that the prisoners were on board the pirate boat that robbed him at Toongkoo, on the 6th of this month, as detailed in our last.

Ung, an old woman, wife of Chose Ling, who was taken in the pirate boat, states, that on the 6th of this month she was in her husband's boat, off Lintin, and had just completed the sale of a cargo of fish, when 10 or 12 pirates, boarded and took her husband's boat, sent back their own boat to Lintin, put her on shore, and went away with the boat, and her husband and son, Akoon, jumped overboard and swam to the shore. She is positive to the whole of the prisoners.

Akoon, son of the aforesaid old woman, deposes. I was on board my father's boat, near Lawchou, close to Lintin, on the 6th of this month, when our boat was captured by pirates. I do not remember seeing Apou, but can swear to the other three prisoners being on board at the capture of our boat. I discovered the prisoner Kutchai on the high road yesterday, and went to the head policeman, who took Kutchai, and my brother being also in search of these pirates who had taken our boat, and he went with me and the police to a mat-house high on the hill above the bazaar, when the other three prisoners now in court were made prisoners.

Defence.

The prisoners all deny the charge and declare they have not left the island.

The first prisoner alleged, for the last 15 days that he is a carpenter, and can prove his being here at the time of the piracy.

The second man affirmed he had been on the island for the last five months, and is a carpenter.

The third one says he has been here for one month and is a money changer.

The last named prisoner asserts he has not left the island for one month, is a bricklayer, and they all declare they can bring evidences in proof of their innocence.

The prosecutor (with the other witnesses having been sworn by the cutting of a cock's head), is asked if it is possible for him to have made a mistake, he declares in the negative, I know them all, and particularly Apou, the man who cut me on the right ear with a knife.

Tou choong, a contractor, knows Apou, he is my carpenter, we live a mile apart, I have seen him every day for the last three weeks, did not see him on the 5th 7th or 10th, usually see him at 9 o'clock in the morning, must look over his book to know if he saw him on the 6th, I know nothing of the other prisoners.

Ahat, carpenter, deposes, I know Apou, I do not know the other prisoners, Apou is my brother, I did not see him on the 4th, 5th, or 6th, I saw

him on the 7th, I work near captain Morgan's and Apou near mr Shuck's.

Akhai, a carpenter, says he knows Apou very well, also knows Low Awong. I see them every day. I have done so for the last month. I saw Apou at work at mr. Shuck's yesterday in the forenoon, yesterday was Sunday. I do not know the other prisoners, Apou has not left the island this month. I have seen him once a day for this month, we sleep in separate places and work far away from each other. Tai Chuong is confronted with Akai, and positively declares that Apou did not work yesterday at mr. Shuck's it was Sunday and he having charge of all mr. Shuck's works, knows that could not be.

Assee, a prisoner, (see our last) does not recognize Apou, but will swear to the other three prisoners when the boat was seized.

Chooe Ling, a prisoner (see our last) deposes when my boat was captured all three prisoners were on board except Apou.

Notwithstanding the doubt about Apou's presence in the robbery on the 6th of this month at Tungchow, the chief magistrate deemed the straightforward evidence of the prosecutor unshaken, the more particularly as he was wounded by Apou; he considered Apou and the other three prisoners guilty, and they were each sentenced to received one hundred strokes, and six month's imprisonment in irons with hard labor.

July 15th. Akum, Apert, and Ashing, on suspicion of being pirates.

Sergt. Collins deposes, on Tuesday morning last (as I had orders to look after the pirates who had escaped from prison the night before) I caught the prisoners taking property from Ko pelok's house, the chief of the pirates, and on boarding their boat found the papers produced in court, which are pirate papers, as proved by the interpreter.

Achoo, head of the Chinese police, deposes, the prisoners had removed Kopelok's property after his escape from prison, and from them having these papers on board, which I took while in company with Sergt Collins, there can be no doubt of their being pirates.

Defence.

The prisoners acknowledge the possession of the papers which were forcibly put on board their boat by pirates, they wished to buy a protective pass from the pirates, don't know the name of the pirates, they have all run away, were here only one month before taken, could not judge bad men from good, their's is a fishing boat, they came from Lantou, Kopelok's people forced us to take his property on board our boat, the police them came and the pirates ran away and we were made prisoners.

The prisoner Ashing received five strokes for contempt of court.

Sentence. "The prisoners' boat is forfeited, they are each to receive fifty strokes, and to be imprisoned with hard labour four months."

The Late Gale.

The following is as correct a list of the shipping destroyed and injured in the late gale, as far our means for the present allow us to furnish:

Agnes, Ewing,	Ashore	Lord Althorp,	Much injured
Bl. Packet,	Much injured	Lord Western,	Ashore
Bomanjee Hormasjee,	Do do	Mars,	Much injured
Brothers,	Do do	Mary Ann,	Do do
Buccaneer,	Do do	Mez of Melton	Ashore
Canopus,	Ashore	Norval,	Much injured
Cavendish Bentinck,	Do	Old England,	Do do
Childe,	Much injured	Patriot King,	Do do
Colonel Newall Sank.	Ld.	Persian,	Do do
Corinna Packet,	Much injur.	Potomac,	Do do
Courtenay,	Do do	Prince Albert	Ashore
David Malcolm,	Do do	Rassana,	Do
Eleanor Lancaster,	Do do	Regina,	Do
Exmouth,	Do do	Resolution,	Much injured
Fattle Carrim,	Do do	anion,	Do do
Globe,	Lost	Selma,	Do do
Gairshan,	Much injured	Senator,	Ashore
John Adam,	Do do	Symmetry,	Lost
Julia,	Do do	Tigris,	Much injured
Lady Clifford,	Ashore	Unicorn,	Do do
Warrior,	Much injured.		

Sing. F. P. July 14.

N°. 152 or 1842-43.

To the government agent, Macao.

Sir.—Observing that a considerable number of letters have arrived by the "Ariel," some from Macao in the ship's loose letter bag and others in the box packets from your office, which are directed for transmission by the overland mail, it is proper that I should bring to your notice for general promulgation at Macao that, as the India postage for the transmission of these letters to Bombay has not been realized, they cannot be forwarded by that conveyance; but in accordance with the usage which has obtained from time immemorial they will be transmitted by ship conveyance to England This will no doubt, be a great disappointment to the senders who should be advised to forward their future letters under cover to friends or agents in Calcutta who could pay the India postages.

At Bombay, supposing the letters to be forwarded direct to that presidency, they would be detained at that post office unless the ship postage should be paid; so that letters from Macao requiring to be forwarded thence should in like manner be sent through the medium of a Bombay resident, who could pay the local post office demands. As connected with this point, I shall enclose three copies of a notice therewith connected published by the officiating post master general of Bombay.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedien servant,

EDWARD GREY,

Offg. Post Master General.

Fort William General Past Office. The 11th June. 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given. that letters arriving from Seaward for transmission to any place beyond the Territories of the East India Company, whether by ship. or by the government steamers. will be detained in Bombay until the ship or steamers postage, or both, to which such letters may be liable. shall be paid according to the rates laid down in the subjoined table.

Table of ship postage to be levied on letters received or sent by sea.

Letters.		Newspapers, Pamphlets and other printed papers packed in short covers, open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 tolas weight.	
Outward	Inward	Not exceeding 6 tolas weight.	Not exceeding 100 tolas weight.	
Not exceeding 3 tolas	Not exceeding 3 tolas	Anna. 1. An anna being added for every additional 6 tolas weight.	Annas. 2. Two annas being added for every additional 100 tolas up to 300 tolas, beyond which no parcel will be received.	
Annas 2. An anna being added for every additional tola.	Annas 3.			

Tables of steamer postage leviable upon letters arriving from, or addressed to any other place than the United Kingdom, via the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf.

	Rs.	As.
A letter not exceeding 1½ tola, is to be charged one rate of postage	0	9
Ditto above 1½ tola, and not exceeding 2½ tolas, two rates	1	,,
Ditto above 2½ tolas, and not exceeding 5 tolas, four rates	2	,,
Ditto above 5 tolas, and not exceeding 7½ tolas, six rates	3	,,

and so on in proportion, two additional rates of postage being charged for every additional weight of 2½ tolas, or for any fraction of that weight

Bbay., Genl Post Office, 14th March, 1842.

W. ESCOMBE, Actg. Post Mr. Genl.

LATEST EUROPE INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Calcutta Englishman Extra, June 17.)

The overland mail with news to the 5th may arrived this day a little before noon. We lay before our readers the most prominent items of intelligence.

Lord John Russell's amendment on sir Robert Peel's proposed Income Tax was defeated on the 13th of April by a majority of 108 There were 308 for bringing up the report of the committee of ways and means, and 200 for lord J. R's. resolutions

The Precursor steamer had reached London, and was in the East India Docks.

The regiments intended for India have been thus distributed:—

The 10th regt. foot and 29th regt. for Bengal,—the 48th and 78th Highlanders to Madras.

Mr William Cotton has been appointed governor and William James Benjamin Heath deputy governor of the Bank of England.

Lieut. Plunkett has been placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants in the 95th regt.

The promotions have taken place in all the regiments ordered to India to complete their war strength.

The only promotions, &c., that have taken places in Queen's regiments under this presidency are—

62nd Captain J. M. Napier from the 63th to be captain vice Rawstone.

3d Dragoons—Cornet Roche to be lieutenant.

3d foot—Ensign Flood to be lieut., vice Anson appointed to 9th light dragoons.

50th foot—Paymaster Dodd to be paymaster, vice Bartley.

Sir G. Larpent has retired from the representation of Nottingham.

Amongst the deaths reported are lady Campbell, the wife of sir Robert Campbell, an East India director, dr. P. Kelly, lord W. Montagu, lady Sidmouth—dr. Sautin, lord Bishop of Dromore—sir Duncan Campbell genl sir W Houston—lieut. Durham, R. N.—mr. Theakston, the Sculptor—Earl of Shannon—Earl of Ludlow—Ellar the Harlequin—sir Charles Bell and lady Gordon Cumming—capt. E. A. T. D'Eyncourt, 40th regiment, sir J. Briggs, bart.; sir H. D. Massy, bart.; lieut. col. T. H. Elliot; sir D. Campbell, bart; sir John Meade, R. N.; rear admiral F. H. Cullin; Marianne Jane, wife of the revd. S. H. Knapp, relict of the late Bishop James of Calcutta; capt. H. Ash, 20th regt. Bombay N. I.—general Scott, lord H. Russell, the Duchess Dowages of Richmond.

COURT AND FASHION

His royal highness prince Albert has been appointed lord Warden of the Stannaries, and chief steward of the duchy in Cornwall and Devon. It is said that the salary and emoluments hitherto attached to the office have been abolished by his royal highness's desire.

At an investiture held on the 11th, the duke of Beaufort, the duke of Buckingham, and the duke of Cleveland, were elected Knights of the Garter.

The duke of Marlborough has been appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Oxfordshire in the room of the late earl of Macclesfield.

Lieut. general sir H. Douglas, adm. sir J Talbot, and adm. sir H Digby have been appointed Knight Grand Crosses of the Bath; and lieut. gen. sir J Wilson, major general sir J G Woodford, vice adm. sir J. C. White, rear adm. sir C. Richardson, rear adm. sir A Farquhar, Knights commander of the Bath. At this investiture the queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon sir J. C. White and sir C Richardson, with the sword of the duke of Wellington, and not with the sword of state.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the right hon John Pi[illegible] Cam erwell, in the county of Surry lord Mayor [illegible] of London, and the heirs male of his body law[illegible]

The Queen has been pleased to [illegible] honour of Knighthood upon James Campbell, esq. [illegible] Provost of the city of Glasgow; Henry Thomas de la Beche, esq. F. R. S. director of the ordnance geological survey of Great Britain, and of the museum of economic geology, department of woods, &c; William Dryadale, of Pittuchar, in the country of Fife, esq; and major George Gun Munro, of the Rossshire militia, and of Poyntzfield, county of Cromarty, North Britain.

We are happy to see that the latest Jamaica papers report sir C. T. Metcalfe, bart, to be in the enjoyment of good health.

The earl of Elgin with his lady and suite, have sailed for Jamaica, on board the West India mail steamer Medina.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Sir E. Wilmost with probably be appointed governor of the Mauritius.

Sir H. Gough and sir B. D'Urban have both been mentioned for the appointment of commander-in-chief in India.

Lieut, gen. sir W. Nicholay K. C. B. formerly governor of the Mauritius, expired on the 3d.

Mr. W. Beckett, in a letter to mr. J. Wilkinson and Son, states that he has had an interview with mr. Gladstone, and that he has reason to believe the duty on Indigo will be reduced to 2s per cwt. on foreign, and 1s per cwt. on colonial.

We understand that her majesty's government have informed the governor-general of India, that the entire disposable force of this country will be placed at his lordship's service, in order to carry into effect any measure he may deem essential to the maintenance of our empire in the East.

The duke of Wellington's letter suggesting the policy to be pursued in the present

crisis of affairs in India was forwarded, we believe, by the last mail. It is understood to be a very able document; indeed, some persons of competent authority, to whose perusal it was submitted, go the length of saying that it will be found conducing more to the establishment of his grace's high political reputation than any act of his public life.

On the 27th April a court of directors was held at the East India house, when the most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T. and G. B. was sworn in as governor and commander-in-chief of Madras, and sir G. George Arthur, bart., as governor of the presidency of Bombay.

Mr. Hume has been returned for the Montrose Burghs.

In case the petition against the return for Southampton should fail, mr. Mildmay has announced himself a candidate in the room of lord Elgin.

A new writ has been issued for Brigton, in the room of mr. Wigney, retired.

Dr. Patrick Kelley, whose death took place at Brighton, on the 5th April, at the advanced age of 86 years, was well known in the literary and scientific world by his clever & able treatises on several branches of science.

The Gazette of 22nd of April announces the restoration to the army of captain Reynolds, late of the 11th Hussars. The gallant officer was appointed to a troop in the 9th light dragoons, now embarking for India, but has sold out.

The transatlantic intelligence which has reached us since the 6th ult. is of a more satisfactory character than we had reason to anticipate. The arrival of lord Ashburton had been preceded and the objects of his mission partially explained, by a conciliatory speech from Mr. Clay, in the senate, in the course of which he observed, that he "regretted to see the assaults made by the partisan press on the distinguished individual who had been sent to us with the olive branch of peace. Nothing was so unworthy of so indecent as those attacks. [illegible] good fortune, when in England, to meet lord Ashburton; and he bore the highest character in his own country both for wisdom and integrity. The statement that he was still connected with the banking house which he had established was a mistake; he had not been connected with that house for twenty years. However the hospitalities of the land might be violated by a licentious press, he hoped that the American people would greet the arrival of this gentleman as a messenger of peace. There is no danger of any rupture with Great Britain, if proper ability is employed in the management of the controversy."

The financial affairs of the union are in a deplorable state of confusion, the treasury being without funds and the legislature having refused to grant the necessary powers to the president to enable him to offer security to any persons willing to lend money on bond to the government. Nor are the commercial banks solvent to the extent of the claims upon them. Nevertheless, the big words of national honour, unsullied credit, and the usual nonsense, are bandied to and fro unceasingly by the independent gentlemen of the press in Boston, New York, Washington, and other capital cities, and it is to them that mr. Clay addressed the pithy remarks which we have quoted above.

The affair of the Creole has apparently died a natural death; no unexpected result after lord Aberdeen's statement of the intentions of the British government with respect to this matter.

The news from Texas is important in so far as it shews that Mexico is determined if not warned off by some adequate power, upon annexing that territory to her other provinces. The free—or rather the free-booting citizens, relepd Yankees, are the instigators in this irruption, which has excited the attention of several members of the house of commons.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Money is very plentiful—rate of interest 3 per cent. The east India company has altered the rate of exchange to 2s the rupee; notwithstanding this, 250,000*l.* has been transmitted to India by this mail.

It is expected that the company and private individuals will now commence to ship Bullion to India.

"Bank of England. April 7, 1842."

'Resolved.—That the rate of interest on bills of exchange & notes discounted at the bank of England be 4 per cent from this day.'

This measure may not be attended with any increased demand for accomodation at the bank, but it is calculated of course to make money cheaper, as the discount brokers will lower their rate for the best bills, so as to maintain their competition with the great corporation.

The Times has published the plan which gen. sir G. Cockburn suggested to sir R. Peel in August last, for retrieving the finances of the country. It consists, briefly, in the government's withdrawing from public and private banking establishments the power to issue paper money, and itself issuing instead 30,000 000*l.* in notes of 5*l.* to 3,000*l.*, which would place a like amount of revenue at the disposal of government; or, if that sum were not found sufficient for the circulation of the country, then 20,000,000*l.* more might be issued.

Raw Silk.—The importations of China sorts have been limited, so prices remain much as heretofore,

China.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Taysee 9 12 mos. 3d and inferior.....	16	6 to 18	0	
Ditto 1st and 2nd.....	20	0	22	6
Yuen-fa, 6-8 mos. 3d and inferior....	16	0	17	0
Ditto 1st and 2nd.....	18	0	20	0
Canton, 3d and inferior.....	9	0	12	0
Ditto, 1st and 2nd.....	13	0	15	0
Chin Chew, 2nd and inferior.....	8	0	11	0
Ditto, 1st and 2nd	14	0	17	0

Liverpool, May 2.—Jute and Hemp.—The market has been steady at 18*l* 10*s* to 18*l* 15*s*; extra fine and white, 19*l* to 18*l* 5*s*. Siam fair quality, 15*l* 10*s* to 16*l*. Bombay, 24*l* 10*s* to 25*l*.

Sugar.—The demand during the past month has been good, and B. P. being scarce the trade has been principally supplied with Bengal and Mauritius. Of Bengal 32,000 bags white, and 18,000 brown Khaar, and of Mauritius 25,000 bags, were all sold at about previous month's sales, except fair mid: and good white Bengal, which reached—per cwt. Khaar is steady at 47*s* to 54*s*; low to good white 63*s* to 70*s* 6*d*; good yellow 63*s* 6*d* to 66*s*.

Tea.—Prices have given way for black and green descriptions, large parcels having been pressed upon the market. Company's congous 1*s*. 9*d* to 1*s*. 10*d*. per lb. At public sales, which commenced on 29th April, and terminated on 24 May, the attendance of the trade was small, and the demand throughout limited, the trade taking only ample for their immediate wants. Of the total quantity offered, amounting to 20,000 pkgs. or 1,200,000 lbs have been the small proportion only of 9,100 pkgs. or 600,000 lbs. have been actually sold; a large proportion of which consisted of Pouchong. Prices as compared with those of last sale are ½ to ¼d. lower for good, ½ for common, 1d for low congou, ¼d. to ½d. for Pouchong, ½d. to 1d. for Twankay, 1d for Hyson and Young Hyson, and 1d to 2d per lb. lower Imperial and Gunpowder; the finest kind of Twankay however brought full rates. Stock of all kinds on 1st May, 39,44,000 lbs.

Coffee.—Ceylon from the moderate quantity offered has realised full prices; but Mocha has declined from 7d to 10d, and other sorts from 2d to 6d. At sale prices have been Ceylon low ord. 70*s*, good ord. 78*s* to 78*s*, fine ord. colory 83*s* to 83*s* 6d, Mocha ord. ungarbled 48*s* low mid. garbled 74*s* to 77*s*, mid to good 85*s* to 105*s*, Mysore green fine ord. 49*s* to 50*s*.

Rice.—There have been large sales; 40,000 bags have been sold; and prices have rather improved. Bengal ord. to fair white 9*s* 6d to 10*s*; fine and Patna, 10*s* 6d to 11*s*. The stock of E. I. is 137,490 against 115,193 in 1841.

Cinnamon.—The quarterly sales took place on 25th April with a rather inferior assortment. The January prices were maintained for very fine qualities, but inferior were from 3d to 1*s* lower—1st sort, 4*s* 6d to 7*s* 2d—2nd, 3*s* 10d to 5*s* 6d—3rd, 2*s* 6d to 4*s*.

Spices.—Cassia Lignea has been much inquired for, and stiffer rates offered; but private contract buyers have been compelled to pay 91*s* to 93*s* for middling sorts. Ginger has sustained the previous value. Nutmegs have met with little attention. Cloves are difficult of sale. At auction 5,341 bags Penang black pepper were nearly all taken in at 3½ for good bold half heavy.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT—6th May.

Sugar.—The wind having changed, several vessels have already arrived, and as others will now be coming in daily, buyers are rather holding off. The market is consequently inactive and prices are somewhat easier where transactions have taken place.

Tea.—The letters by the overland mail 1st April were delivered yesterday morning, but they have produced no alteration in the value of tea at present, speculations having nearly ceased, and we must await the sales of the 10th, before the effect can be known. There appears generally less confidence in present prices than before.

In other articles nothing worthy of notice has occurred.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "CORNWALLIS."

About 9 o'clock last night the ship Cornwallis anchored just beyond the Hastings, receiving ship, off the Castle, was discovered to be on fire. The fire spread so rapidly that by eleven she was one entire sheet of flame. By half past eleven the main and mizen masts fell overboard.

About ½ past 12 she swung round at her anchors at the high water turn of the tide. At ¼ past 1 the powder magazine blew up, tearing open the stern: the explosion was magnificent, filling the air with showers of sparks, and volumes of flame and illuminated smoke.

At 5 the foremast after having been for nearly 4 hours enveloped in flame as high as the topmast, still burnt on. A boat sent out on purpose, continued to fire round shot into her at a very short distance, but for some time without apparent effect. When we went to press she continued one mass of flame.

The Cornwallis was about 800 tons new measurement: she was teak built; and the oldest ship in Bombay—being nearly 50 years of age. She belonged to Khimchund Motichund; and was nearly full of Cotton. Her crew had, early in the evening, been taken on board the h. c. Receiving ship Hastings.

We trust that a very rigid enquiry into the cause of these fearful conflagrations will be instituted by the authorities. Two vessels just about to sail, both burnt within the week, does not look like accident; especially when it is considered that the lascar crew having received six months' wages in advance, are liberated from their engagements, and ready for another voyage on fresh terms.—Times, June 11.

The wreck of the Cornwallis continues fast at her original moorings up to the present time (3 p. m.) The remaining stumpof her foremast, which had blazed all night long, fell overboard at 6 p. m. The stern is now completely opened up; but the cargo appears to burn with the same violence as ever. The Semiramis steamer is in attendance lest she should break loose and endanger the rest of the shipping. A gun boat placed at pistol shot distance is firing vigorously into her starboard quarter. Hardwicke appears to be entertained of the Vestal and Cornwallis having both been purposely set on fire by the lascars. A very large reward is now understood about to be offered, with a view of obtaining evidence on this point.—Ibid.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that Tenders will be received for the supply of about 12000 Spanish Dollars for the use of Her Majesty's Consul at Hongkong, in Exchange for Bills to be drawn upon Her Majesty's Accountant General at 60 days sight, approved by Rear Admiral the Honble [illegible]

No tender will be received for a sum less than 100 pounds sterling.

Applications to be made to Mr. R. M. Whitfield, Purser of H. M. Ship Blenheim at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th July 1842.

FOR LONDON.

From Hongkong and Macao.

THE Barque, WINCHESTER, 328 Tons, Captain Macdonald having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Barque, CLEOPATRA, 377 Tons, Captain EARLY, now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Barque, BRITISH SOVEREIGN, 403 Tons, Captain J. Cow, now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship, LARKINS, 701 Tons, Captain HEWETT, now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. 1. Ship QUEEN VICTORIA, Captain Cannon, will have quick despatch from Whampoa For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fast sailing Spanish Schooner "GUIANA," 250 tons burthen, built at Pangasanan in the year 1840, of the best materials, now coppered only in February this year, and just been rigged with first rate cordage—she is now lying in the Inner Harbour of Macao For further particulars apply to her owner either on board or on shore.

J. SALADO.

Macao, 30th July, 1842.

FOR MADRAS CALLING AT THE SEBAITS.

THE New Teak Built Barque CHAMPION, 465 Tons, Captain Rudd, will have early despatch. For freight or passage having excellent poop accommodations apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 26th July, 1842.

FOR CHUSAN.

(Calling at Amoy, if sufficient freight offer for that place.)

THE British brig PORTESCUE, (345 tons B. M.) Captain Hall, now at Hongkong, where she will receive part of her goods, and afterward enter Macao Roads to take on board the remainder. For freight apply to

WM. THOS. KINSLEY,—at Hongkong.

or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 19th July.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, captain Cannon, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. Bowers commander, 264 tons, abundantly found in stores Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 26th July, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "QUEEN VICTORIA" captain Black, will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. James Dent is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in the Firm of Messrs. Wright & Co. at the Bund at Shanghae; and the "DELLA" at Woosung, is this day admitted by

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

To the Officers and Honorable Corps of the Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, now at Ningpo in China.

All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles, as well as every other description of Foreign, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day for; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by direction THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,

No. 91 Wellesley Street,

CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously supply furnished with funds, by Drafts &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

TO MERCHANTS &c.

AN English Resident in Macao will be happy to meet an Engagement as Super cargo Book keeper or corresponding clerk, in all of which capacities he has served and can produce satisfactory references as to his proficiency on application by address G. T. at the Canton Register office.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns N°. 47 Queen's Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong

or Mr A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.

Macao, 19th July 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne peuvent à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine

Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship Mercury, in the Typa.—Canton, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Manilla rope of sizes; Marine Ammunition &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Beer's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Stout; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,

Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, For Sale.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beans, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 Inch, on moderate terms. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton HOSE, one of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and Bosoms of do. Gentlemen's Calico SHIRTS with Linen fronts, Merino DRAWERS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c. Apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERT, SON," lying in the Typa. Canes of Rose's Rose, La Rose Chest, Oilmen's Stores, Sherry in wood and bottles, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Gram, Coir Rope. Apply on board.

July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.

" Hock " "

" Claret " "

Sherry Pale in Hhds "

Chimney Sherry, late imports

Port in Tierces, Port in Barrels

Coals, 1 & tons. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport"

Foster's Port and Sherry

Fine Jamaica Rum

Pale and Dark Brandy

Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs

Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.

Bottles Mustard, Curry Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

S. J. COOK.

Messrs. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd June 1842

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

TO LET — Apartments, three 20 feet, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Beaver Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco. Apply to

Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO SMITH.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground floors of the Granite Godowns, No 45 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Boats, &c situated at a distance above high water mark, with double iron walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon seasons. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 45 Queen's Road, American Pine Spirits, Port Wine, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do. Coir Rope, Canvas, Paints, and other stores by C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, Chinese Christomathy. Sp. Dr.....

Easy Lessons in Chinese.....

Both designed to assist beginners in le...

CHINESE GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, Notes on Chinese Grammar. By PHILOSINENSIS. Batavia: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price 9½.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1. Sp. Dr.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE FOR 1842.

IN the Press, and will be published with all possible despatch, the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar and Commercial Guide for 1842. Price to Subscribers to the Canton Register Sp. Dr. 1½; to non-subscribers Sp. Drs. 3.

FOR SALE.—A Dictionary on a Phonetic system of the Chinese languages: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. Callery.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.

Calcutta.—Messrs. Egan, Matheson & Co.

Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.

Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.

Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1842.

WRECK OF THE CORNWALLIS.—We understand that the wreck of the Cornwallis went down, a very short distance from the Apollo bunder, on sunday, afternoon, about 2 or 3 o'clock. A number of boats were employed to tow her away, under the indefatigable exertions of captain Oliver, the superintendent, whose zeal was followed up by captain Rees, and commander Montriou. Being towed sternwards the stern post gave way, by the drag and pressure of the water, and the waves rushing in she instantly went down.

The Cornwallis is the second cotton ship that has happened to take fire within these few days. Last year it was all wrecks by stranding, now it is all wrecks by burning, and the coincidence of time and season is much about the same. The vessels in the way of the wreck as she was towed off all slipped and went out of her way. Much credit is due to the superintendent for his able and indefatigable exertions. We understand that he was afloat almost night and day, giving directions. We hope that his health will not suffer from his arduous toil.

The following is a note of insurance effected on the Cornwallis:

Ship insured for	Rs.	1,35,000
Freight "	"	24,000
Cotton "	"	1,80,000
Sandal Wood "	"	7,000
	Rs.	3,46,000

United States Gazette, July 14.

POSTSCRIPT.

Courier Office, June 3, 1842.—We have just learnt, with deep regret that the Victoria, captain Lyon, bound for China from this port took fire about 1 o'clock this morning. The unfortunate vessel was down below the middle ground, and was to have put to sea this morning. She took fire almost instantaneously fore and aft, with such violence that the captain and some of the crew had scarcely time to make their escape before she became a mass of flame. She is now (3 o'clock) burnt to the water's edge, and will probably sink where she lies. Some lives have been lost, many of the lascars having thrown themselves overboard, but the greater part, it is said have been picked up. How the fire originated nobody appears to know. The captain and his wife escaped with great difficulty in their night clothes. The ship and cargo, consisting principally of cotton, are fully insured. We believe 6 or 7 Parsees were the only passengers.

CARGO OF THE VANSITTART.

6149 bales	Cotton	376 bundles Fish maws
141 half do		695 do Shark's Fins
134 chests opium		1 box Cow Bezoar.
3 bundles Elephant's Teeth.		

TEXAS.

We observe by a New York Journal, that an anti-slavery deputation, which lately had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, in writing to their associates in America state, that, "With regard to Texas, our interview was quite satisfactory, Lord Aberdeen assuring us that the treaty had not been ratified, and that certainly would not be hastily done. Indeed, he said, Mexico herself has not yet acknowledged the Texan independence; he also said that although a Consul had been appointed by the late government, yet the appointment was irregular."—Morning Paper.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

AUGUST 2ND, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th May	Singapore	21st July
U. States	18th March	Java	10th July
Calcutta	6th June	Manila	24th June
Bombay	14th June	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	6th July	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

July.		From
15.	Hoogkong, *Whetton*,	Singapore.
21.	Champion, *Budd*,	Chusan.
22.	Agneda, *Jeffreys*,	Singapore and Bombay.
22.	Arnow, *Geare*,	Chusan.
25.	Cachuque, *Mann*,	Batavia.
26.	Gunga, *Marsden*,	Singapore and Liverpool.
26.	Maria, (Sp.) *Ruiz*,	Manila.
27.	Hope, *Cockburn*,	Chusan.
30.	James Ewing, *Maitland*,	Singapore.
30.	Ellora, *Turnbull*,	Singapore.
31.	Edinburgh, *Paterson*,	Singapore and Bombay.
31.	Pandora, *Cothay*,	do do
31.	Lord Elgin, *Worsell*,	do do
Aug. 1.	Buckephalus, *Small*,	do do
1.	John Brightman, *Viall*,	do and Calcutta.
1.	Simplicia, (Port.) *Almeida*,	Sing. & Bombay.
1.	Orator, *Terry*,	Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per Gemini, Patrick Dudgeon and — Wilson, esqs.

SAILED

July.		For
24.	Nantasket, (U. S.) *Rogers*,	Manila.
24.	Raymond, *Mackay*,	Chusan.
26.	Intrinsic, *Davidson*,	Amoy.
27.	Canton, *Cranch*,	Halifax N. S.
27.	Water Witch, *Reynell*,	Sing. and Calcutta.
30.	Prince Frederick, (Dut.) *Dekok*,	Manila & Bat.
30.	Amelia, *Potter*,	Singapore.
31.	Ramiro, (Sp.) *Escovar*,	Manila.
31.	Herald, *Coulson*,	Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per Nantasket, W. C. Codman, G. F. Simmonds, Esqs.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay—Vestal.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Indith Allan, Claudine.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Devon, Ursula, Bella Marina.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bristow.
From Calcutta.—Intrepid, Clown, Vitoria, Ariel.
From Bombay.—Drongan, Island Queen, Cares, Asia, Salem, Anonyma, Maia, Woolman, David Clarke, Marques de Hastings, Syria, Helena, Lady Clarke, Prince of Wales, Harriet Scott, Henry Davidson, Grecian, Trinidad, Hebrides, MountStuart Elphinstone, William Abrahams, Tartar.
From Madras.—Buckinghamshire.
From Singapore.—Francis, Will Watch, Cameo, Bolton, Felicity.
From Goa—Espedanya.
From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelga, Genovevs.

Arrivals in England from China.—April 22 Eliza Stewart, John Tomkinson; 23, Perfarshire; 27, Agnes; 29, John O'Gaunt, Coromandel; May 2, Greyhound, General Kyd, Stork, and Mauritius.

Sailed from England to China.—April 1 H. M. Str. Growler; 4, Charleston, Litherland; 22, H. M. S. Lightning, Claudine, Louisa Jackson and Dumfries; 29, Bolivar and Matilda. Loading at London, May 2—Gen. Wallis, and storeships Equestrian, and Asia.

Arrived at Singapore.—July 14 Kestrel, from Chusan 29th may. 15, Pantalon from Macao 9th June. Sailed from Singapore.—July 13, Esperanza, Macao. 17, H. M. Steamer Wanderer, China.

By the arrivals of the week we have received Calcutta papers to the 16th and Bombay papers to the 5th of June, but at too late an hour (P. M. August 1) to refer to their contents; from the Singapore Free Press of the 21st June we have made some meagre extracts from the May mail; since which time we have been favoured with the overland mail which is chiefly made up of a detail of domestic occurrences.

The debates on the corn laws and income tax we have not time to refer to in this number; but we imagine that the necessity of yielding to public opinion on the two important and much vexed questions of the corn laws and tariff, is strongly felt by sir Robert Peel: he himself has confessed the impolicy, or rather, to use his own words, the impossibility of legislating for the supply of food, and has, consequently, abandoned the high ground he once held: he has thus suicidally strangled half of the *prestige* of his power in public opinion: for a minister, like a woman, if the slighest favour is once yielded, both he and she are lost.

THE YANGTSZEKEANG, WOOSUNG, KINSHANG, NANKING.

The latest date from *Woosung* is July 4, and from *Chusan* the same. At that time, there were about 40 vessels of war, including steamers, off *Woosung*, and a vast number of transports, and the land forces mustered between 13 and 14,000 men. It appears no further movement had been made or enterprise thought of, since the 20th of June, a period of fourteen days inactivity. On the 5th or 6th of July, it is said the forces were to move on *Kinshan*—(the golden hill)—and thence upon *Nanking*, to which large and ancient city a clear passage had been found up the *Yantszekeang*. On the 27th of June a large fleet of richly laden junks, which had attempted to pass by the British fleet, for *Nanking*, was captured, but not until several shots had been fired to bring them to. The troops left the city of *Changhae* as they entered it, without taking possession of any property, which was left—some rich jewellery, it is said—to be plundered by Chinese robbers. On the same day an officer of the rank of captain and *corporal White*, brought a letter from *Ke* and *Elepoo*, the high commissioners, containing overtures for peace, but we have already learnt from h. m.'s plenipotentiary's circular, that "as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an intimation to that effect."

The loss of the hon. co's. armed steamer, *Ariadne*, lieut. J. Roberts, R. N., we omitted to report last week. She had been sent in search of a sunken rock in the *Yangtszekeang*, and struck upon it, and damaged herself so much that it was expected she would there founder; but she was towed to *Chusan* by the Sesostris and hauled up on a dry bank; but having been secured to the shore by a 3 inch rope only, she slipped off the bank, and went down in 11 fathoms: the crew saved their lives with difficulty: it is said an attempt to weigh her has failed.

DEDICATION OF THE FIRST PROTESTANT HOUSE OF WORSHIP IN CHINA.

The new edifice to be known in future by the name of "The Queen's Road Chapel, Hong Kong," was formally dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Lord's day last, the 17th instant, in the presence of an attentive and respectable congregation. The order of services were as follows:

1. Invocation, Rev. Mr. Shuck. 2. Reading of the 90th Psalm, Rev. Dr. Bridgman. 3. Hymn and Prayer, Rev. Mr Dean. 4. Hymn, Rev. Dr. Bridgman. 5. Sermon, Subject, the Divine Revelation, Rev Mr Shuck. 6. Prayer, Dedicatory, Rev. Dr. Bridgman. 7. Hymn and Doxology, Rev. Mr Shuck. 8. Benediction, Rev. Dr. Bridgman.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

SIR,—In reference to a statement in your paper of the 29th June, 1842, "that it was related about the middle of the last month that the launch of the U. S.'s sloop of war, Boston, had been conveying cases down from Canton to some U. S. merchant vessel," &c. &c.; and also the same story being repeated in your paper of Tuesday last, notwithstanding some person had mildly endavoured to give you an opportunity to correct the same,—I beg leave to state, for your better information, that such statements are untrue in every respect. Neither the boats of the U. S. ship Boston, nor those of the frigate Constellation, where ever employed in "conveying cases" to any merchant ships of the U. S. at any point on the river.

As you express a wish that you will be better "informed on the subject by and by"—you cannot but be highly gratified in learning that the relation is false;—and doubtless you will feel great pleasure in giving this denial, as in so doing you show a desire of giving the "*truth*," than which there can be no higher object to guide a high-minded journalist.

The anonymous writer of the foregoing letter has entirely mistaken our motives in quoting from the supplement to the Canton Register of June 28, the reports that were current respecting what is now proved to have been the Consellation's not the Boston's launch.

We made the quotation in order to give greater effect to our full and direct contradiction of the statement; for had we merely referred to the statement, how could distant readers fully understand the merit of our full and direct contradiction?—We assure our anonymous correspondent this was our only, and, we conceive, justificable motive for making the quotation.

For the further satisfaction of the writer of the above letter, we now, in consequence of undoubted information which we have lately received in addition to that contained in the letter, freely and fully deny that the *Boston's* launch has ever been used in conveying cases down from Canton to any U. S's. merchant vessels: and we have great pleasure in giving this free, full, and direct contradiction.

As the anonymous writer of the letter has strictly confined himself to the denial that the boats of the Constellation and Boston conveyed cases from Canton to any U. S.'s merchant vessel, we as strictly confine ourselves to a denial of what had been *related* on that subject.

We now think it proper, we think it our duty, while the Constellation & Boston are in the Chinese waters, to publicly state what we have been told with reference to the lading of the Constellation's launch and other boats, belonging to one or both vessels, by *lookers-on* when the launch was being laden: to their eyes the cases appeared to be cases of *merchandize*, being regularly matted and secured with bamboo lashings: moreover, the cases, some or all, looked like cases containing silk piece goods—such was their size and shape: and the crew of the launch were suffered to proceed quietly in stowing her cargo, tier above tier, up to the thwarts, without any supervision or interference on the part of the Chinese custom-house officers.

The cases were marked and numbered; and the name of the "*Anna*" was seen written on one case;—the "*Anna*," (whose presence in China we were ignorant of until the other day, since the publication of the last *Register*,) was a schooner or brig then, or just before, in Whampoa reach, having her full cargo on board for the west coast of south America (we believe).

Such are the reports; upon which we shall only at present offer two remarks; firstly: that we think it our duty thus to publish these reports, that commodore Kearney, commander Long, & the officers of the Constellation and Boston should know that such reports have been and are current: and 2ndly: that we have been, on the other hand, most positively informed that only ship's stores, and a few articles—curiosities and presents,—belonging to the officers and men, were sent from Canton in the U. S. ship's boats.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN TURNER, OF THE U. S. SCHOONER, ANGLONA.

This sudden and gloomy event occurred on Thursday night, the 14th ulto.

The following are authentic particulars.

The *Anglona* was on her passage to Whampoa, with Crawford Kerr, esq. Captain Boothby (now of the ship *England*) and mr. Lane, passengers, on board. About 12 30 A. M. captain Boothby, who had just left captain Turner on deck, heard capt. Turner's voice in a hurried and loud tone, and he and mr. Kerr immediately ran on deck, and found that they were jibing the schooner, and from the hurry in which capt. Turner gave orders for the execution of this manœuvre, it appeared evident he was under the impression he was standing into immediate danger (fishing stakes, for instance), for time was not given to gather in the slack of the boom-sheet, and the boom flew over with great force to the larboard side, where capt. Turner was standing; it appeared to capt. Boothby, that instead of dropping right down to avoid it, capt Turner raised both his arms with the intention of grasping the boom, and he was then carried over the gunwale, but still clung to the boom for about 2 seconds, when he dropped into the sea. Captain Boothby, who was on the point of rushing to leeward to captain Turner's assistance, immediately caught hold of the wheel (at the same calling out that captain Turner was overboard), and to his great horror found that it was immoveable. By this time mr. Lane was on deck, and employed getting the boat away as fast as possible, but owing to the great rate at which the schooner was going (at least 9 knots), 2 or 3 minutes elapsed before the boat was got away, and at least 6 or 7 minutes before the schooner was brought to the wind; the anchor was then let go, and the sails got down as quick as possible; in about a quarter of an hour after the schooner was anchored, the boat came near enough to be hailed—and nothing had been seen or heard of captain Turner!—a long time elapsed before they succeeded in getting the boat on board, and they had to veer the other boat after her, which luckily reached her just in time, as the crew were all fagged and losing ground fast.

At daylight the *Anglonas* found themselves very close to *Lankeet* island, and it was fortunate the schooner was brought up at the time.

When the fatal intelligence reached messrs. Macvicar & Co. they sent a dozen boats in search of the body, but up to this date it has not been recovered, and it has been, most probably, swept out to the ocean, the freshes being at the time of the unfortunate event very strong.

Thus perished captain Turner, of the *Anglona*, which vessel he had brought round cape Horn with a crew of 4 men, and after a short residence in this country, he is lost to the regret of all who knew him.

Canton Press, July 30.

Extracts of a Chinese proclamation in the name of the inhabitants of 36 villages, and stuck on the walls of Tinghae, the 28th May, 1842.

"There arrived yesterday (27th May) a ship of war belonging to the French nation, which the English had desired to aid them against us, from which we may conclude that the English force is much diminished, and no longer able to oppose us.

"The French are a simple, diligent, and faithful people; we had no sooner told them that the English sold opium, and thus spread their poison all over the country, than they changed their minds with respect to them, and told us that they would not aid them because their cause was unjust. These French whom the English had invited to their succour and aid, have refused their assistance, and now look upon them as enemies. We must not therefore injure any Frenchmen nor any French ships. Should any one act contrary to this order he will receive the punishment due to him who unjustly ill-treats an innocent person. Now, should the English still remain here, it will be necessary to fix a day for a general attack on them, at sea with our ships and on land with our troops. Thus encompassed on all sides they cannot escape us, and their extermination is certain.

On board the French frigate *l'Erigone*, Chusan Roads, the 21st June, 1842.

"The undersigned, Post Captain, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, commanding the French frigate *l'Erigone*, having been informed that in a proclamation equally absurd and ridiculous, placarded upon the walls of Tinghae on the 18th June last, the French name has been made use of, to induce into error the inhabitants of the celestial empire, by making them believe that the French are inclined to take an active part in their favor in their quarrel with the English:

"He therefore declares plainly, as much for the sake of truth as for the sake of those men themselves that are thus misled by chimerical hopes—that the mission of the *Erigone* is altogether pacific; that it has no other object than the protection of French interests; the observation of the great events now preparing, and their just appreciation.

"France, friendly with England, and at peace with her as well as with China, with which latter she has never had any but friendly relations, does not take any part in the war between the two empires, except to conciliate them, if possible; but this is a part belonging solely to the King of the French and matters have gone too far to indulge in any thought of it.

As regards the commander of the *Erigone*, he repeals as derogatory to his personal character and to the good faith of his government, every insinuation which might tend to a belief in any participation whatever, contrary to the rules of a strict neutrality; he confines himself to wishing that an arrangement, alike honorable to both warfaring nations, may soon put an end to the calamities which the war spreads over these fine realms; and that the emperor, appreciating more correctly the friendship and power of the European nations, may at length consent to become part of the great family of nations.—Ibid.

(Signed) CECILLE.

The attack upon Woosung was made upon the 16th: I will endeavour to give you a short description. In the first place then Woosung is upon a river branching from the more noble stream of the Yangtseekiang itself. Upon the west bank is a continual line of mud and sand fortifications, nearly two miles in extent; the upper extreme resting upon the small town of Woosung, and divided by a navigable creek from another battery, admirably situated to flank the first. On the opposite side of the river, and abreast, was an unfinished defence with a very few guns and sort of citadel place for extremity, in the event of the outworks being forced, but which I need scarcely tell you, they never intended to make use of. There were six four-wheeled junks too, with brass guns, a faint imitation of our own devil ships, but which were abandoned upon the first alarm. The Blonde had the honor of leading in, followed by Cornwallis, Modeste, Columbine, and Clio; the little Algerine finding her own way, and Medusa upon the flag-ship's bow like a pilot-fish. The wind being foul, I had forgotten to tell you each ship was lashed to a steamer, and a more novel and pleasing (or exciting which you like) sight I never witnessed. The channel had been most completely buoyed the preceding night by the surveying officers, up to the very walls, and every ship got into position without an accident. The forts commenced the action, the very first shot killing poor Hewett of the Blonde, taking off both legs of another man. The ships hammered away for two hours, the beautiful precision of the Cornwallis' fire leaving nothing but a heap of rubbish in the space abreast. The other ships did well but of course the very weight of her repeated broadsides made her work more striking. The landing parties from each ship then took possession with but very little resistance, wherein some few of them were wounded, from the eagerness of every one to be first. I should have told you, that as the landing of the troops was not practicable till the batteries were silenced, the steamers were to have returned for them; but the Chinese had retreated long before they landed, for I certainly think, of the two, they would sooner encounter the tender mercies of the seamen than of the soldiers. It was therefore entirely a naval engagement, but the army, besides being too liberal to be jealous, can well afford to occasionally yield the palm from the many brilliant honors they have won, and the field yet before them. The ships suffered something aloft—Cornwallis must lose her mizen, Columbine her mainmast badly wounded, and all ships more or less hulled. The Modeste had two shrouds cut through—seven shots in the hull, two only penetrating right through—five on board wounded, and as nearly as I can ascertain the whole return is two killed, besides 30 to 35 wounded. 172 guns was the whole number taken, 44 of them copper. Two days after Columbine, Modeste and Clio proceeded 10 miles farther up the river to another fortified position, intending to await the arrival of the admiral with Blonde and North-Star; but having reason to think the forts were deserted, captain Watson landed the small arm men, and took quiet possession of two of the most perfect and scientific batteries in China, together mounting 55 guns, 17 of them copper. It appeared that the Chinese had evacuated upon our approach, after the most wilful destruction, to prevent anything they were obliged to abandon being of use to ourselves. The admiral was apprized of this, and came on with North-Star and iron steamers, when each taking a ship in tow, we proceeded up to the city of Shanghae, without more opposition than the barking of a 32 gun battery, in the last reach, which when we had approached to within 3½ miles let off all their guns, and then "skipped"; however, we found 17 more copper guns amongst the others. Several war junks were destroyed too. The troops marched that morning from Woosung, and we found them in quiet possession of the city, but all valuable property had been removed, and people of any consideration fled, so ransom was out of the question, and, accordingly, on the 23d we returned to Woosung. The city of Shanghae is I believe larger than even Ningpo; very flourishing, and the river covered with junks. The country is exceedingly rich and beautiful—ground rank with fatness—wheat in abundance—every species of culture more nearly approaching our own. We believe Nanking to be the next campaign."—Ibid.

The following is a translation of a Chinese scrap of news, kindly handed to us by a friend, who assures us he has considerable confidence in the Chinese who gave it to him: it is almost irreconcileable with the authentic news from head quarters to July 4, which has reached Hongkong; and it is reported that there are dates to the 9th ulto., from *Nanking* and the *Yangtszekeang*, at which period, after some hostilities, it is said the white flag was flying on board the British fleet: but this report we are very much inclined to disbelieve.

Translations.

At 11 o'clock on the 20th day of the present month (July 21) there arrived in Canton a despatch from the privy council, dated at 8 o'clock on the 4th day of the 6th moon (July 11) stating that on the 3d day of the 6th moon (July 10) 50 sail of large English vessels of war and 19 steamers, besides numberless small craft with one and two masts, arrived off the mouth of the *Teentsin* river, (the *Peiho*) and had taken possession of the stone and of the three newly built mud forts. The English had issued a proclamation, stating, that they had not come to strive with the central and flowery empire, but that they only wanted an audience of the great and supreme ruler, that they may clearly explain some important matters, and speech being allowed, all would then be well: now, early on the 4th day of the present moon (July 11) the emperor desired to commence his journey to *Jehol*. It has been always usual to proceed to *Jehol* in the middle of the 4th moon, in order to avoid the great heat; but at the present time, through the English barbarian's affairs, the emperor has not gone. At the time of the English arrived off the mouth of the *Teentsin* river, and took possession of the forts, they said their troops had been long on board the ships; and that they only wanted to borrow the forts for a little time, that they might repose for a while: but the military officers would not submit, and upwards of 100 Chinese soldiers were killed; &c.

By J. S. Ed. C. R.

The above statement would appear incredible; and yet why should a literary, bigotted Chinese ant cipate his country's fall and his emperor's flight:—a few days will, we trust, clear up the mystery.

There can scarcely be a doubt that the destruction of the Vansittart and Cornwallis was the work of incendiaries, or of utter carelessness whilst stowing the cotton—such as smoking &c. in the hold; but we regret that our thoughts tend to a conviction of the first infernal supposition.

THE MARCH FROM CABUL.

Narrative of Sergeant major Lissant, 37th Regiment N. I. from the 6th to the 13th January, 1842.

Thursday 5th January.—Orders were issued by major general Elphinstone, that the troops in garrison at Cabul could be prepared to march towards Jellal-bad in the morning, in the following order: 1st Bngde at 8. and 2d at 9 o'clock a. m., regiments left in front, h. m. 44th foot, Shah's Sappers, 5th cavalry and the mountain train guns to form the advance guard under brigadier Anquetil The main column under the command of brigadier Shelton, to be composed of the 5th N. I. and 37th N. I., in charge of the magazine and treasure, 2 guns horse artillery, Anderson's horse and 6th regt. Shah's force. The rear guard, under command of lieut. col. Chambers, to be formed by the 54th N. I., 4 guns horse artillery, and the remainder of the cavalry. Regimental magazines, and baggage to follow in the rear of corps respectively. A road having been cut through the cantonment near the rear, and the ditch filled in, the advance guard moved off from cantonments about 9 a. m., to lay down a temporary bridge across the Cabul river, the one built by captain Hunt having been destroyed by the enemy. The bridge now formed to enable the infantry to cross dryshod, was constructed with the platforms of ammunition waggons, and the doors of the barracks taken down; and a quantity of baggage having been sent across the river, a sudden stop was put to any more passing out of cantonments by order of the general: this was caused by a note having been received from Akbar Khan, stating he was not prepared to accompany us, but that on Friday morning after prayers he would be ready with his escort. I cannot vouch for the truth of this further than that I heard several officers say so. I also heard that Akbar Khan had urged that it was an unlucky day, and that if we started we must take our chance, for he could not and would not be responsible for the consequences. Accordingly, general Elphinstone ordered all the baggage back, and also the advance, when, as lieut. Hawkes told me, several officers strongly opposed this, and remonstrated with the general, who, when he saw so many opposed to the measure, wrote to Akbar Khan (as the same officer told me) telling him he would do nothing now but go on, but won'd wait for his (Akbar Khan's) arrival on the plain on the other side of the Logar river. Accordingly, after two or three hours delay, (during which time the baggage had all crowded up about the gateway) orders were given to move on, but such was the press, it was next to impossible to move. It was sunset, when the 37th crossed the hill into Seah Sung—at what time the rear guard moved off I cannot say, but I heard lieut. Hawkes say that much of the baggage was yet in cantonment, when the enemy broke in over the ramparts from all points, and that the troops left behind to prevent this, were ordered not to fire, but get to their ranks as quickly as possible and leave the garrison. Thousands of Affghans were in waiting to pounce upon the baggage, and as it was getting late their patience seemed exhausted and they fell upon all they could lay hands on. The snow was about 8 or 10 inches deep, and we were from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 or 11 that night (6th) before we reached the opposite side of the Logar river, where we were to halt for the night. I cannot say at what time the rear guard came in. I can safely aver, that not one camel out of twenty that left cantonment reached the Logar river. Hundreds of camp followers perished this night, being frozen to death, and numbers, both of sepoys and followers, were unable to proceed with the column next morning towards Boodkak, and were abandoned, there being no kind of conveyance to be had.

7th January.—We started for Boodkak, and had not proceeded far when a sharp fire was opened on us, and the road from Cabul was covered with Affghans following hard after us; from time to time different portions of the baggage was left behind to give us a start, but in a short time they overtook us again like hungry wolves; no parties were thrown out, nor was the rear guard strengthened; consequently we had to abandon the mountain guns, lieut. Green being severely wounded and his sergeant killed. We reached the Boodkad and took up the best position we could, h. m. 44th being detached to drive the enemy from the hill, which they did, and maintained their post till night when they were recalled.

Arriving early at Boodkak the camp was regularly formed, regiments forming a kind of square facing outwards, and all the cattle and what baggage was left placed inside. We remained very quiet during the night; but as soon as the day broke (8th) the enemy opened a fire on us. H. M's. 44th took up a position commanding the mouth of the pass, and 2 guns horse artillery were also detached to the rear with the 37th, which took up position to the rear and left of the camp to prevent the enemy from coming down upon the baggage as it was being loaded—keeping this position some time. Akbar Khan sent into camp saying he wished to speak to captain Lawrence. I saw two or three officers go to where Akbar Khan was, and one rode back to halt the column and baggage until Akbar Khan went in front to clear the pass. H. M's. 44th with 37th N. I., and two guns horse artillery were ordered to form the rear guard under col Chambers, and after a great deal of delay the column commenced moving off: we were no sooner in motion than the enemy opened a terrible fire upon us, and the party Akbar Khan left to protect us were in the rear and very busy, plundering every thing they could lay their hands on, and murdering in every direction. The 44th were told not to fire upon the people in the rear, as *they* were our FRIENDS. The men forbore so long as they could, but when so many of their comrades were falling around them, they could bear no more, but opened fire on all sides. By this time we began to enter the Pass, and then a fire from the enemy was opened on both flanks which did much damage; the hills were covered with the enemy, though scarcely a man was to be seen; their firing caused the firing from our squares, and an incessant fire was also kept up on our rear. By this time we reached that part of the pass where the barrier had been thrown across the pass. It was tremendous, as the baggage, camp followers, and soldiers all got intermixed, and of course great slaughter ensued; from thence to the end of the pass, no order or regularity amongst the troops was maintained; hundreds must have fallen on this march. The 2 guns horse artillery (after every man had been cut down at his post) fell into the hands of the enemy. After getting through the pass the cavalry and horse artillery were formed up at the mouth of it, whilst the infantry passed on, and formed up in column of threes. When some order had been restored, the infantry were directed to move on whilst the horse artillery and cavalry with some portion of 44th foot maintained a position at the mouth of the pass. Some firing took place on both sides, but as I left the spot with my regiment, I can say nothing more of what passed there. At this time it was drawing near sunset, and began to snow heavily. We proceeded about two miles from the pass, and halted for the night; the horse artillery and cavalry coming up shortly after we had encamped. We could see the enemy's fires on the hills around us the whole night, but they did not molest us at all. At day light next morning (9) we prepared to march towards Tazeen; some straggling shots were fired by the enemy as soon as they saw us in motion—the advance guard (h. m.'s 44th foot) moved off, and a portion of the baggage and camp followers, and 37th N. I. had taken up their position in column, waiting the orders to march, when capt. Skinner rode up and said we were not to march this day, orders having been sent on ahead to recall the advance guard and baggage. We therefore returned to our ground, and it was in returning through the other portion of the old camp, that I witnessed the shocking effects of the cold and snow upon all the natives. They lay about in the snow in scores, dead and dying, and it was truly heart-rending to witness the supplicating signs of the poor sepoys who were unable to say other way to ask for aid and assistance; we halted at this place (Khoord Cabul) on the 9th, and after said day I saw all the ladies leaving camp and moving in a large party of horsemen said to be Akbar Khan's and drawn up about 1,000 yards from us, and they occasionally sent a shot amongst us. I heard capt. Skinner tell lieut. Carlyon our reason for not moving on was that about 800 of the enemy had assembled at the pass at Tazeen determined to oppose our march, and that it was necessary Akbar Khan, should proceed there and settle affairs. Next morning the 10th, we started from Khoord Cabul. As soon as we were in motion the enemy who were on all sides hovering about us opened a fire. I forgot to mention that major Griffiths when he saw so few men of his corps at Khoord Cabul, on the 8th ordered me to go and see the roll of the companies called in succession, and let him know how many men he had left. I accordingly did so, and the return was 23 havildars, 17 naicks and 207 sepoys; out of this, next morning, one hundred men were all I could muster fit for duty. Having had nothing to eat and nothing to lay down on or cover themselves with since leaving Cabul, scores were unable to proceed, their feet being like burnt pieces of wood, and their hands so dreadfully swollen and cracked, they could not hold much less use a musket. We started as I said before under a sharp fire from the enemy, the 44th foot with two guns and some of the cavalry forming the advance guard, and the 37th next followed, who had the treasure (13,000 Rs.) in charge that morning. How the other regiments followed I cannot positively say; but I believe the 5th N. I., followed the 37th I. N., the 54th N. I., and the Shah's 6th forming the rear guard. We proceeded in good order until we reached the corner where the ascent begins leading towards Cabul, Jabbah Khan, where a terrible fire was opened on us, and the followers got so crowded up with the column that all regularity and order was lost. I saw several of the followers bayonetted and shot, but nothing would keep them out of the columns, and from this point commenced the slaughter that finished the native regiments, for both horse and foot men rushed in amongst the crowd and cut down sepoys and followers without any opposition; some contended themselves with stripping and driving the men back to Cabul. The advance had in the mean time pushed on until it reached Kubbah Jubbah, at which place I joined it; they were endeavouring, under the general and brigadier Shelton to form up, to check the advance of the enemy, and after halting about an hour during which time not a shot was fired by us. Numbers of horse and foot had passed up during the night pushing on right and left towards the pass at Tazeen. We moved on from Kubbah Jubbah to where the descent commences leading to Tazeen without much interruption, but as soon, or even before, we reached the bottom a very heavy fire was opened upon us from the heights on both sides. A number of men fell here; we got into the valley of Tazeen about 4 p. m., and were much rejoiced to have once more got out of the snow. We were to have halted here, but several of the officers urged the general to push on. We started again about 8 o'clock having behind us our only remaining gun, a 12 pounder howitzer taking care first to spike it. From this place what remained from captain Nicholl's troop of the Artillery acted as cavalry. From Tazeen to Seah Baba we had not a shot fired at us, but from Seah Baba we maintained a running fight until we reached Jugdulluck, entering it from the upper road where we had some very hard fighting, thrashing the enemy from several hills. We took up our quarters for the night in an old fort; the enemy keeping up a fire from the heights all round us took fatal effect. We were all very much exhausted with hunger and fatigue when we reached Jugdulluck, being on foot from the time we left Khoord Cabul (8 o'clock on the 10th until 2 or 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th); general Elphinstone had three bullocks killed here, and fairly divided amongst all ranks of Europeans. Towards evening some negotiations were being carried on as some Affghans came into the camp. 12th we halted, much to the regret of every one, as the enemy were firing on all sides and doing much damage both to men and horses. The 44th made some very gallant charges and drove the enemy from their positions several times—though the men were ravenous from hunger, so much so, that as the horses were killed, officers and men stripped the flesh off their bones, and in many instances ate it raw

To be continued next week.

The Sixth Report of the Committee of the London East-India and China Association, presented to the general meeting, held at their office, No. 2, Cowper's Court Cornhill, March 3, 1842.

[Continued from the Page 159, No. 29.]

Guernsey Confectionary.

The anomaly in the duties as regards this article having been brought to the notice of the committee, and having been furnished with samples shewing the modes resorted to for reintroducing foreign sugar refined in bond at a low *ad*

ad rem duty, they made a representation to the treasury, and they have received their lordship's assurance that the subject is under the serious consideration of the lords of the committee of privy council for trade.

Sugar Sales.

Early in the year a question was submitted to your committee's consideration by the wholesale grocers and refiners respecting sugar sales, who conceived that the assimilation of the sale Bengal and Mauritius sugars with the custom and observances of the planation market would promote a juster discrimination of buyers; from the best consideration the committee could bring to the subject they could not perceive sufficient grounds to warrant such a conclusion; nor could they consider private sales to have a substantial advantage over public competition.

Another object aimed at by the trade was to establish private sales *as the rule* and public sales *the exception*; but as they (the brokers) in their resolutions passed at a general meeting of the 30th March last, were willing to retain "sales by public auction" in particular states of the market, the committee were of opinion that the best course they could adopt would be to leave the mode of selling to the decision of the importers respectively, and saw no reason for a departure from the principle laid down in their minute of the 2d May, 1837, viz. what is usually called "east-India company's terms and conditions."

Duty on the Export of Woollens.

A renewed application has been made with the view of obtaining the removal of the export duty of a half per cent. on woollen goods exported to India.

Export duties have always been found disadvantageous, and the committee have urged upon the consideration of the privy council the anomaly that one, if not the oldest, of the staple manufactures of the country should now be subjected to that impost, whilst cottons and linens, of comparatively short standing, should remain free.

Export Duty at the Mauritius.

A representation having been made by the merchants at the Mauritius that there is a local export duty of one shilling for every 100 lbs. weight of sugar shipped from that island, whilst sugars shipped in the west Indies and in India are exempt from such a charge, the committee have deemed it their duty to bring the propriety of its longer continuance under the attention of the home government, in the hope, for reasons similar to those expressed in regard to the export duty on woollens, that it may be discontinued.

East-India Mails.

The loss of time experienced in the receipt of letters and the want of that accomodation which would be afforded to the mercantile community if the mails were landed at and despatched from Southampton instead of Falmouth, induced the committee to write to the lords of the treasury and the chancellor of the exchequer, about fifteen months ago, on the subject. They suggested it as more than probable that one if not two days might be saved in every month in the receipt of the letters; and that if the vessel took her final departure from Southampton, the letters need not be despatched till the evening of the 3d, or certainly not till the 2d day of the month, instead of, as now, leaving London the 30th or 31st. And if they were sent by the train which leaves Nine Elms at half-past 8 o'clock P.M., they might be embarked in six hours. And as the sea-voyage, including stoppages, is only ten days and a half, the steamer would reach Malta before the bags by way of Marseilles.

There would likewise be this advantage, that the account of stocks might then be made up to the end of the month, instead of, as now, to a broken period, and more outward letters would be conveyed by the English mail than is now done.

It is unnecessary here to recapitulate all the arguments the committee used to prove the advantage of constituting Southampton as the port for the landing and shipping of the Indian mails. They shewed centesimally the importance of the London trade as compared with the Outports by taking the tonnage for 1839, which entered inwards or outwards to and from places east of the Cape of Good Hope, which was as follows:—

London	74 1	61.7
Liverpool	20.5	5 5
Hull and Bristol	1.9½	2.0
Clyde and other British Ports	3.4½	10.8
	100.	100.

What your committee ventured to predict in the saving of time has been most amply borne out by the three last arrivals of the oriental and peninsular steam navigation company's vessels at Southampton; for, notwithstanding they were compelled by the existing regulations to go out of their direct course to land the mails at Falmouth, the correspondence of the company's agents was in London two days before the letters delivered by the post-office.

The importance of despatch for the correspondence between this country and India by steam-vessels *via* Gibraltar, may be judged of from the fact, that the letters sent and received by that route through *Falmouth* amounted last year to 350,000, whilst those conveyed through France were only 140,000; and it cannot admit of doubt that such an extensive correspondence deserves from the home government every facility that can be given to it.

Remittance of the India Revenue.

The association will remember that the remittance of the Indian revenue formed a subject of some importance in the second year of the committee's labours.

Returns have been subsequently made to parliament of the monies supplied from the revenues of India towards the expenses in England chargeable on those revenues, and the hon. court of directors have, within these last two months, at the solicitation of your committee, directed that they may be furnished, before the departure of the Indian mail, with the amount of bills drawn for up to the evening of the 3d day of each month by the company on the respective presidencies in India,* which monthly statement the secretary will be ready to furnish to the subscribers on application on the morning of the following day.

With respect to the mode of obtaining these supplies to meet their home charges, amounting annually to about £3,500,000, the committee has again considered the evils arising from there being two channels open, first, the sale of bills in this country; and, secondly, the advance of monies in China and India secured by the hypothecation of produce. The advantage to be derived from confining the operation to the former has been generally acknowledged, and, indeed, admitted by the court of directors, and, as it is understood, by the governor general, lord Auckland; and your committee beg to bear testimony to the very considerate manner in which the honourable court have on every occasion met the views of the merchants upon this subject. The company's agency at Canton, which was opened under the apprehension that capital would be required to be supplied in that port from the company's resources, has been given up, as strongly urged by the merchants here connected with the trade, and no advances are now made there by the East-India company.

The sum raised by selling bills on India in this country has been successively increased from £1,200,000 to £1,500,000 and to £2,000,000, and it is expected that in the year 1st May, 1841–42 it will amount to £2,200,000; and this amount has been raised at the exchange for 3 months of 1840–41 of 1s. 10d., and latterly, as at present, of 1s. 11d. per rupee during a period of very great depression in the home trade; and whilst the commerce with China was disturbed by the existing hostilities with that empire.

Your committee have reason, therefore, to believe that the wishes of the court of directors coinciding with those of the mercantile body, it is only a question of time, when it may be prudent to trust altogether to raising the sum required in this country; a measure, which, from the publicity now afforded in these transactions by the court, must prove more satisfactory than the present system, which necessarily involves an uncertainty as to the amount offered here, and that advanced in India on produce; and in the latter case, inducing parties to enter into large speculations with inadequate means, and thereby unnaturally acting upon the prices in India, and upon the regulation of the supply of produce with reference to the demand.

In conclusion, your committee venture to hope that their endeavours to promote the views of the association will meet your approbation, and that they shall receive your support in all matters which may be deemed conducive to the general good.

The committee thank the Bombay government for a lithographed map of the western part of the continent of India, shewing the territories of the Bombay presidency, and the states dependent on or in alliance with that government, executed by the deputy surveyor-general, on a scale of ten miles to an inch.

To the chambers of commerce, the several East-India associations, the Agricultural and Horticultural society in India and the Royal Asiatic society, their acknowledgments are due for their several communications, and they thank the editor of the Sydney Herald for a copy of his daily paper.

To her majesty's government and the honourable East India company they feel indebted for their uniform attention to the subjects which they have had occasion to bring before them.

Your committee have supplied the chambers at the different presidencies, &c., with such parliamentary papers as they deemed would be useful to them.

The account of the receipts and expenditure are before you, and it now remains for the association to decide by ballot on the gentlemen who shall replace the five who are out by lot.

G. G. DE H. LARPENT,—Chairman.

London, 3d March, 1842.

* The amount already drawn for from the 4th December, 1841, to the

1842.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
4th Jan.	£88,257 2 6	£6388 19 3	£4076 5 4	£98,822 7 1
4th Feb.	112,910 0 7	5790 7 7	4218 4 5	122,918 12 7
4th Mar.	147,633 18 6	5678 12 6	1406 9 5	154,779 0 5

MARRIED.—In the Hall of the government house, Hongkong, on the 25th inst., by the revd. George Cooper, mr. George Brayson, apothecary, to miss Margaret Stalley, daughter of sergt. Stalley, of h. m. 26th regiment of foot.

* By the same on the 27th instant Corporal Johnston h. m. 26th regiment to miss Margaret Gleeson.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, *at the Canton Register Office.*

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [Monthly when so ordered.

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NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested to exercise attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 32. TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1842. No. 608.

From the LONDON MAIL, *June 4th*, 1842.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HER MAJESTY.

It is our very painful duty to state that on the evening of the 30th May an attempt was made on the life of our most gracious sovereign the queen.

About a quarter past six her majesty was returning from her accustomed airing in the Park, in an open barouche, accompanied by prince Albert, and attended by col. Arbuthnot, the equerry in waiting, when just as the royal party were passing the spot on constitution-hill where Oxford made his murderous attempt during the year before last, a young man, John Francis, stepped forward, presented a holster pistol at her majesty, and immediately fired; fortunately without effect. The assassin instantly thrust the weapon into his breast, and in a moment afterwards was secured, and conveyed, under the charge of col. Arbuthnot, to the palace lodge. From thence he was taken to the police station in Gardiner's-lane, and was almost immediately afterwards taken to the home-office, where the privy council assembled in great haste. Both houses of parliament at once adjourned, and the utmost excitement & consternation ensued. After a short examination the prisoner was committed for the night to Tothill fields bridewell.

The examination of Francis, who is not yet twenty years of age, was resumed on the 31st, and terminated after a lengthened investigation in the committal of the prisoner to Newgate, charged with "high treason."

Judging from what is stated to have been given in evidence, the act of discharging the pistol appears to have been an almost instantaneous one, and the greatest extent of the witnesses' evidence is, that it was pointed in the direction of the carriage, but none of them can say positively whether it was pointed at her majesty. It, however, distinctly appears that the pistol exploded, but as yet there is not the least evidence to show that the weapon was loaded with ball, and although strict search has been made in the neighbourhood of the spot where the outrage took place, no traces of a pistol ball can be discovered.

Though the proceedings before the privy council were kept as private as possible, there is no doubt but that an attempt on her majesty's life was made by the miscreant, Francis, on Sunday, the day previous to his apprehension, as the queen and prince Albert were returning from attending divine service at the chapel royal, St. James's palace. Mr Pearson, a wood engraver, states that on sunday afternoon, about half-past six o'clock, while walking in St. James's-park, he saw the royal carriages, containing her majesty, prince Albert, and suite, approaching towards him from the direction of the chapel royal, and when near to the little gate leading out of the drive into the green park, he saw a young man who was standing near him, with his back to the rails, pull a pistol out of his breast and, as the queen's carriage passed, present the weapon at it, but whether he pulled the trigger he could not positively say. At any rate the pistol did not go off, and no sooner had the carriage passed, than the individual returned the weapon to the breast. Mr. Pearson having unfortunately a most serious impediment in his speech, may account in some measure for his not having raised an instant alarm. He admits also that he at first considered the exhibition of the pistol was out of a frolic, and not seeing any policemen near, he considered the party would be out of sight before he could make persons understand his meaning. Mr. Pearson was shown the pistol taken on the prisoner, when he expressed his firm belief that the weapon was the same, and also identified the prisoner as the man who had attempted to use it. It appears also, that on sunday evening mr. Dewsbury, the the treasurer of the coachwainers' benevolent fund, waited upon sir P. Laurie with two young men of the name of Pearson, printers residing at Castle-street, Holborn, who stated that about two o'clock of that day as her majesty was riding through the mall in the park, they saw a man draw a pistol and aim at the queen, and overheard him express a wish that he had shot the queen. Sir Peter sent the parties with a note to the hon. C. A. Murray, master of the household, who referred them to sir J. Graham; and on monday, about two o'clock, they were examined by police commissioner Rowan.

Her majesty had been made acquainted with these particulars before taking her accustomed airing on monday, but with the firmness and courage which belong to her majesty's character, she determined, to use the language of sir Robert Peel, "that she would not be confined as a prisoner in her own palace," while she had taken the generous precaution of suffering "no other female life to be exposed to danger but her own." This noble trait in the disposition of the queen was alluded to by lord Portman in the house of lords, and by mr. W. Lascelles in the house of commons. The latter observed—

"I wish to state a fact that has come within my own knowledge. I have learnt that her majesty having reason to apprehend that an attempt would again be made on her life, with that noble and generous conduct characteristic of her, would not permit her usual female attendant to accompany her—(loud cheers) Although this might have been understood from what has fallen from the right hon. baronet, yet as this noble and generous act was performed with respect to a person so nearly and dearly connected with me (lady Portman), I could not help expressing the fact to the house (loud cheers)."

Mr Francis, the father of the villain, is a man of irreproachable character, and has for many years been a machinist at Covent garden theatre. The prisoner is a carpenter by trade, and having had an altercation with his father, has been living for the last twelve months in and about the neighbourhood of Titchfield-street, Marylebone, doing jobbing carpenter's work. It is highly satisfactory to know that not the least suspicion appears to exist in the minds of the authorities, or of those engaged in getting up the prosecution, that the prisoner had any accomplices, and up to the time his motive for committing the atrocious act appears to be quite inexplicable, the circumstance of the previous attempt on the sunday, however, showing it to be a cool and premeditated one.

Since this attempt upon her life, the queen has appeared as usual in public daily. The Parks continue more than ordinarily crowded, and her majesty is invariably greeted with loud cheers. On the 1st June, both houses went up to St. James's with a joint address to which the queen returned the following answer:—

"My lords and gentlemen,—I receive with most heartfelt gratification the loyal and dutiful address from the two houses of parliament. I am thankful to that almighty for his merciful care in protecting me from this danger, and humbly rely on the good providence of God in preserving me from every danger. Fitter in this state, and sincere in the desire to promote the happiness of my people, I am comforted and supported by this renewed assurance of your devotion and attachment."

Destruction of Hamburgh.

A conflagration, unprecedented since the great fire of London, has laid the city of Hamburgh in ruins, after lasting four days before any mastery was gained over the progress of the flames. The fire broke out soon after midnight on wednesday, 4th of May, at a house in the Dutch Strasse, one of the narrowest streets of the oldest part of the town, built as much of wood as of other materials; and it passed from house to house until it entered a square court surrounded by large warehouses and unapproachable by the street. A warehouse of spirits caught fire, and now the flames began to threaten everything far and near. It was nearly four o'clock; the senate was called together, and to arrest the spread of the fire, it was proposed to pull down houses; but that was refused as a needless sacrifice of property. The burghers guard was called out; but the services of a body twenty thousand strong were useless in the management of a few bad fire engines; and when it was too late, a few houses were ordered to be pulled down. The flames were arrested for a short time by reaching the wider space of the Hopfen market; when suddenly in the afternoon, smoke burst from the steeple of the Nicolai church. Accumulated in the large body of the church, the heat set fire to a new quarter, and the warehouses on the Catherinen canal were soon blazing for a quarter of a mile. Mr. Lindley, an English gentleman, who was engaged by the town in the construction of a railroad, suggested that a large line of buildings already given up should be razed; and the attempt was begun at six o'clock on thursday evening; but it was inefficiently carried on: the quarter to be saved was overtaken by the tide of fire, which sifted hi her and thither with the wind; and for the next three days it ebbed and flowed in uncontrolled fury. The town-house, the Börsenhalle, the post-office, the senate-house, and other public buildings, were successively destroyed; the masses of buildings in the intervals being swept away.

At length, energetic measures were taken; the troops were called out; others, Prussians, were summoned from Magdeburg; artillery was sent for from Harburg in Hanover, and gunpowder from Glückstadt and the Spade; and cannon was brought to bear in cutting off the path of the flames; by which means, on sunday night the conflagration was brought under command; and by tuesday it was entirely extinguished. But a quarter of the great and wealthy city is gone; one who went to look for the ordery of the custom-house could not find the spot! Surveyors have been engaged in the hopeless task of estimating the destruction of property; the least fearful sums are understood to be quite enough not to meet the burden thrown upon the city. The London offices, it has been said, will suffer severely, although the bank of Hamburg was destroyed; it has been officially announced that its treasure and books are safe.

During the conflagration, the conduct of the people was very bad long; once after it some reports of incendiarism were circulated, and the anger of the people was directed against some of the English residents, and especially against a mr. Thompson, who gave great assistance in blowing up some buildings. In this disturbance

same persons were anticipated, it is feared, even mentally injured. An official declaration, however, was issued, stating that the reports were groundless; and order was restored by troops. Assistance was offered to the sufferers in every possible way. The inhabitants returned to the town with their goods; the authorities provided shelter for the houseless; governors of neighbouring provinces, Schleswig, Holstein, and Bremen, came to the town to render assistance in person; 1400 carpenters were sent for from Bremen; and the English residents, convened in a public meeting by colonel Hodges, have made an appeal to this country, in a case where the claims of afflicted humanity cannot powerfully recommended by the sympathies of close intercourse in business and in friendship.

A correspondent of the Chronicle says, "It is now my painful task to give you a short account of loss, leaving exaggeration quite at rest, for I fear when the truth is known, the annals of history cannot show the like. 1900 houses, two large churches, that of St. Petri with its magnificent steeple, considered one of the finest in Europe, 300 warehouses with nearly all their contents, 30,000 people homeless, and at least 200 killed or missing, are the fatal results of unbounded negligence. Had proper precaution been taken when the fire appeared to take a decided character, by pulling down two or three houses in the Dutch Strasse, its spreading would have been impossible. But to the total want of all system, the pernicious custom of requiring consent of the senate in momentous, immediate danger, from men not conversant with such affairs, who, however, seem determined to support their authority by childish forms, may be attributed the destruction of this city. This is, however, not to be compared with the state of things when destruction seemed unavoidable. The senate was at once disorganised, and nowhere to be found."

In London the lord Mayor has presided at a public meeting to further subscriptions for the relief of the people at Hamburgh, at which mr. Colquhoun, the consul for the Hanse towns, read an official despatch from the Syndic secretary of state for Hamburgh, in which gratitude was expressed to the British for the exertions of Englishmen in suppressing the flames, and for the generous sympathy already exhibited in this country in their behalf. He stated that the population of Hamburgh numbered 150,000 persons, of whom 80,000 were now homeless. The number of houses amounted to 19,000, of which 2000 were destroyed. The English residents numbered about 8,000, and of these many had suffered severely from the conflagration. The value of the property destroyed amounted to 7,000,000l.; the houses constituting 3,000,000l. of that amount.

Subscriptions for the relief of the people of Hamburgh are being collected all over Europe. England has already contributed upwards of 35,000l.

America.—Our accounts from New York are to the 14th of May. The warlike tone which has for some time past characterised the debate in Congress has become rather modified since the arrival of lord Ashburton, and there appears to prevail a well-grounded hope that all matters in dispute will be amicably adjusted. The "right of search," however, presents many difficulties, and on this point mr. Adams has declared in Congress, that sooner than recognise this principle he would go to war. He has also used strong, in strong terms, what he pronounces the weakness of general Cass, in consenting so readily to the question. As a proof, however, of pacific intentions are being repaired, and every exertion promoted on the part of New York.

It appears that lord Ashburton had proposed to the American commissioners and Maine that the north eastern boundary should be determined by a "conventional" line.

Mr. D Webster had addressed letters to the governors of the states of Maine and Massachusetts relative to the boundary question, and requests of them that they should each appoint a commissioner to confer with the general government on the part of their respective states, and to be present at the negotiations.

S W Green, esq. has been appointed governor of the Mauritius.

The queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on mr. Laurence Peel, chief justice at Calcutta.

A seat in the direction of the east India company is vacant by the death of col. Vans Agnew, which took place on the 9th May.

The candidates who have expressed their determination to go to the poll at the election on the 8th of June, are major Oliphant, Elliot Macnaghten, esq., and J. C. Whitemore, esq. Mr. W. F. Dick, and major-gen. Caulfield, are also candidates, but have deferred their claims to a future occasion.

It is stated that orders have been sent to India, which will render in most instances, officers in military command, independent of political agents.

Ship Georgia.—The ship Georgia on her passage from Calcutta to London, was destroyed on the 1st of April in latitude 30 south, long. 30 east. The chief mate, with nine of the crew, left the burning vessel in the jolly-boat, and they were directly followed by capt. Mitchell, and the rest of the ship's company—four in number—in the small boat. At this critical period, a vessel was observed at a distance, steering towards the ill-fated ship, and the chief mate turned round to make known the joyful intelligence to capt. Mitchell and the rest of the crew, when he was horror-struck at finding that the boat had foundered, and none of them were to be seen. They rowed about in hopes of picking them up, but unfortunately none of the poor fellows ever rose after. The ship Thomas Sparks, which proved to be the vessel they saw, came up alongside soon afterwards, and took the mate and the rest of the Georgia's crew on board; and they remained within a short distance of the burning ship until she went down, which event took place at a late hour in the afternoon.

Naval and Military.—*Naval.*

The *Equestrian*, freight-ship, laden with stores has sailed for China. The Adelaide, transport, having on board com. Hawes, principal agent for transports at Hongkong, has sailed for the same destination. She carries out flat-bottomed boats, stores, and provisions. The Lord Lowther has followed with bread, and 1080 tons of bread.

On the 15th May the east India company's steam-frigate, *Acbar*, left Gravesend, bearing the pendant of commodore Pepper, of the Indian navy, who will assume the command of all the company's ships-of-war now serving in China, under adm. sir W. Parker. The Acbar is a steam-frigate of the first class, armed with two eight-inch guns, and four long 32-pounders, with a complement of 160 men; carrying five boats, on two of which are mounted brass 12lb howitzers. The engines are of the collective power of 350 horses. She has four copper boilers of about seven tons each.

Appointments.

Lieutenants.—H J Leeson from Cornwallis, to be first of Blonde. T. G. Drake from Cruiser to Cornwallis.

Mates.—J. E. D. Hay to Agincourt.

Assist.-Surg.—J. Simpson to Blonde. J P Henry to Blenheim. S. S. Stanley from Blonde to Algering.

Naval instructors.—Rev. W. S. Parish to Agincourt. W E Shaw to Cambrian.

Master's Assist.—J C. Dryden to Columbine.

Military.

Lieut.-gen. sir H. Gough has been appointed commander-in-chief in China with Indian allowances.

26th.—Lieut.-col. Young, major Hollis, lieutenants Pinder, Bruce, Werge, Bodycot, ensigns Johnston and Best; assist surgeons Burton, M D, and Swift, M D; with 11 sergeants, 5 drummers, 336 rank and file, 24 women, and 33 children are in the Repulse for India.

49th.—Ens. Thompson has joined the depot.

55th.—Assist.-surg. Smith is in orders for embarkation.

99th.—This regiment is to be augmented to the India establishment.

Gazette.

55th.—Ens. F. S. Dunbarney lieut. by p. v. Waddington, appr. to 8th lt. Dragn.; assist surg. W. Anton, from staff, assist.-surg. v Sinclair, prom. to staff-surg. unas. class.

Office of ordnance, May 12.

Rl. regt. artillery.—First lieut. F. S. Hamilton unc. capt., v. Smith, ret. on h.-p.; sec. lieut. M. Ady first lieut. v. Hamilton.

Warofficc, May 20.

55th.—W. J. J. Smith, gns. without p. v. Crow, prom. in 66th.

Office of ordnance, May 18.

Rl. artillery.—Maj.-gen. E. V. Worsley, to be col. commandant, v. lieut.-gen. sir W. Wilson dec.

Warofficc, May 27.

55th.—E. J. T. Montresor ens. by p. v. Daubeney, prom.

99th.—Lieut. D. Rainier capt. by p. v. Gavin; ens. F. Peyton, lieut. v. Rainier; G. C. Dickens, ens. by p. v. Peyton; cadet T. R. M'Coy ens. without p. v. Dickens, app. 21st.

Office of Ordnance, May 27.

Rl. Engineers.—To be first lieut. sec. lieut. A. O'D. Grattan v. Lyster, dec; sec. lieut. M. Vavasour v Lloyd; sec. lieut. J. S. Baker v. T. R. Lyster, dec.

Deaths—March 21—On board the Agincourt, in the 22d year of his age, lieut. A. H. Trevor, of the 59th regt. Bengal native infantry.

24—Dover Eliza, wife of captain W. Johnson, r. n., commanding h.m.s. Wolverine, Edinburgh.

J. D. Horsman, esq. late captain in the h. e. i. c. s.

4—Major Laurie, royal marines.

Commercial Intelligence.

The bank has determined to make no further reduction in the rate of interest charged on loans.

The court of directors of the East India company have given notice that the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal, will, from the 20th of May, and until further notice, be 2s 1d the rupee's rupee; and for bills on Madras and Bombay, 2s 1¼ d. the company's rupee.

An article has appeared in the Times which has been considered in the city a "feeler" on the subject of a loan for India.

Money has been rather tighter this month, and interest has risen a half per cent; it is however plentiful and easy on fair paper. Considerable exportation of bullion for India from Messrs Gregson & Co., Messrs Hamilton & Co., and others have gone forward, and more would have been sent out for the difficulty of obtaining silver. The credit of East India houses continues to improve.

The new bank for India, noticed in our last, is progressing most favorably.

At a meeting of the Bank of Asia, held some short time since, it was determined that the concern should be wound up, and the surplus capital returned to the shareholders, but Mr. M. Martin has given the directors formal notice, restraining them from such a course of proceeding.

Raw Silk.—Little business has been done during the last month and prices, generally speaking, continue what they were; excepting in Italians, which are a trifle higher owing to the falling off in the imports, and the account of the new crop not being very promising.

Bengals are a shade better, owe principally to the extremely inferior qualities, which are heavy. The prices continue large, and a good supply expected. A fair business has been done in Chinas at rather lower rates.

PRICE CURRENT OF BENGAL & CHINA RAW SILK.

Bengal.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Reelable	6	0 to 11	0	Turkish	10 0 to 15 0
Committy	10	6 to 19	0	Persian	3 6 —
Consumptive	10	6 to 16	0	China.	
Pembpore	14	0 —		Tsatlee	18 6 to 22 0
Gomastah	10	0 to 18	0	Do. Yamatee	0 to 20 0
Hurripaul	9	0 to 17	0	Paysoom	9 to 19 0
Junypore	9	0 to 16	0	Do. long reel	17 Y to 19 0
Cossim	9	0 to 13	0	Canton	9 6 to 13 0
Reloo	9	0 to 12	0	Do. fine	9 0 to 17 0
Ruenpore	12	0		Pandua	9 0 —
Santipore				Pintee	9 0 to 12 0

	Sea Freight.	Dock charges per month.
Bengal	70s 6d Rates.	7½ Rates.
China	100s "	20s "
Persian	30s "	6s "

Tea.—The amount of business lately transacted in the tea market has been very limited. There is some decline in prices for some months past, together with the numerous arrivals on the quarterly brought forward for sale, have naturally rendered the trade cautious of purchasing to any extent, and accounts of the genial harvest in the north. This has now continued so long that the trade generally are unwilling to have of stock and wait their time for, as many see the decline in prices is checked, and any early rise is a reason of appeal taken place both in consequence of advices and increased orders.

The proceedings both of the Essex, and of the Inverness sales, are in the midst of the month have been unfavourable to the holders of the latter; the quantity of which, on the early, offered proves unusually. Some of this class of tea, which had previously in private market, however to an offering at 1s 7d, sold at the public sale of the 27th May, to have as to 4d; whilst on the same day about one of the first class of congou sold at 2s 2d to 2s 2½. The firmness of the merchants in withdrawing fully five-fifths of their lots at the same prices, followed on the 30th ensuing those, have respectively at 1s 6d and 2s 2d to 2s 4d—has given a better tone to the market, and current business to be transacted about the conclusion of the sales week were entered upon, the inquiry, however, being chiefly for good common and middling congou.

The sales in May have been the following:—On 10th and 11th May 18,000 chests were offered and 10,000 sold. At these sales no concessions; Twankays 1/ Hysons young Hysons and Caper 1d to 2d.

On 27th 6000 were offered, and 2300 sold. Low ordinary congous fell 3d, fine congous 2/, and Twankays 1d. A large quantity of green was withdrawn.

On 30th and 31st 25,000 were offered, and 7000 sold. The greater bulk of this sale was withdrawn, the merchants not accepting the rates of the 27th, except for Twankays, of which some sold at 1s 6d.

The extent of the decline in prices since the 24 May as shown by the result of these sales, may be stated at 1d to 1½ on sound common congou, 2/ to 3d on fine congou, 1½ to 2½ on Twankay, and 3d to 6d on other sorts of greens. The prices of fine congous, and the various qualities of imperial and gunpowder, have never been quoted lower than at the present period. The stock in the kingdom is estimated at rather more than 40 millions.

Congou, good ord., unclean 1s 4d to 1s 6d; mix. leaf kinds 1s 7d to 1s 9d; blackish leaf 1s 9d to 1s 11d; do strong Pekoe flavour 1s 11d to 2s 5d. Scarce, common 1s 8½d to 1s 11d; good to fine 2s 4d to 2s 10d. Pouchong 1s to 2s 0½d. Caper 1s 3d to 1s 9½d; Orange Pekoe 2s 2d to 2s 6d; Black leaf Pekoe 1s 9d to 1s 11½d; Flowery Pekoe 2s 9d to 3s; Twankay 1s 6½d to 1s 11½d; Hyson Skin 1s to 2s; Hyson 1s 10d to 4s 6d; Young Hyson 11d to 2s 2d; Imperial 2s to 3s 8d; Gunpowder 1s 10d to 3s 0½d.

Sugar.—During the past month they has been a drooping market, and Mauritius are in fact 2s to 4s lower than previous month. In consequence of heavy arrivals, and importers being anxious to sell, prices gave way. This fall, and the small stock in the hands of the trade, and given rise to a large demand: of 64,000 bags Mauritius brought to sale, nearly all was disposed of at 58s fine brown; 59s to 61s low yellow; good 62s to 63s; 64s to 68s fine bright ditto; 63s good strong grey refining, per cwt. Good to fine white Bengal, 67s to 70s; middling to good middling white (yellowish) 64s to 65s per cwt; low grey ditto 63s. 17,000 bags of these sorts have been taken by the trade; of the brown and Khaur descriptions 20,000 have been offered, and the chief part sold; damp Khaur 45s to 47s per cwt; dry ditto 48s to 52s per cwt. Prices appear to have become settled, and no material alteration in the market is anticipated.

Manchester, 1 June.—Mule York, No 40's, good 2nds 9d to 9½d; Water Twist, 20's good 2nds 7¼d to 7¾d. cotton American, fair quality 5¾d; cotton Surat, good quality 3¾d.

Star Anniseeds have also declined to 75s per cwt.

Musk.—Some large parcels of China have been offered but principally taken in at 50s to 55s for fair quality, rather damp, with some pods. A few caddies of inferior were also offered (about thirty-two pods) and sold at 31s to 36s per oz.

Cassia Lignea.—The largest parcel of Cassia received for many years was the recent arrival per "Coromandel" and which has been sold at public sale at 64s 6d for ordinary to 88s 6d for good quality, being a decline of 6s a 7s per cwt., and considering the extent of the parcel the reduction is not more than looked for, but the knowledge of this quantity coming had partially worked its effect previously. A small parcel offered since has been sold at a further reduction of 3s a 5s per cwt.

Cassia Buds.—The simultaneous arrival of 200 a 300 boxes here and 200 boxes in Hamburg has brought down the price to 5/ a 5/ 19s, at which reduction even sales are progressing very slowly.

Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, and Cloves are without alteration, excepting East India Ginger, which is a 1s a 2s lower, middling quality. Bengal and Malabar having been sold at 12s 6d a 14s per cwt.

Hemp.—The high prices of late obtainable for Jute are giving way under arrivals, which are brought immediately on the market. the last offered being sold at our quotations Sunn and Manila hemp are in fair request at 23/ a 24/ for the former, and 15/ a 16/ for the latter

Good Manila Shells have been selling at 6½s to 6¾s; middling 5¾s to 5¾s. 212 baskets and 78 bandles Bombay fair for 12s 6d to 23s 6d for small to first size.

Hemp, &c.—The last public sales show a reduction in price: 360 bales Jute 16/ 10s to 17/. 750 bales Sunn Hemp 15/ 10s to 13/. 512 bales Manila 23/ to 25/ per ton.

Some few sales of Tortoiseshell show a reduction of 1s per lb.

June 3. Sugar.—In the raw market the business was 430 hhd., making 1,600 hhd. for the week, at a reduction of 6d to 1s. 8,000 bags Mauritius were offered at public sale, and all found buyers at a decline of about 1s; good and fine, 63s 6d to 67s; low gray and yellow, 58s to 62s. In foreign, 1,000 boxes Havannah were all taken in at 25s 6d to 28s 6d for white, and 16s 6d to 19s for yellow.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Elliot, of China notoriety, has left this country for the Texas, to assume the duties of his appointment as consul-general at that republic.

It is stated that the society of arts has bestowed a medal on dr. Montgomery, for the cultivation of nutmegs at Singapore.

Nothing definite has yet been done respecting the semi-monthly mail to India, nor the alteration of the mail station from Falmouth to Southampton.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER;—June 4

ADDRESS TO JAMES MATHESON, ESQ.

At a very numerous and highly influential meeting of the friends and constituents of mr. Matheson, held yesterday evening at the house of sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, within the fort, the following most gratifying address was read to that gentleman by Bomanjee Hormusjee. Most gratifying, because, whether we regard mr. Matheson's character in a commercial or philanthropic point of view, it equally merits our highest esteem and admiration. It is upon such characters as his, that our true commercial greatness is based;—the liberality and munificence of such men as he, first originated the proud epithet of "merchant princes", amongst whom he stands deservedly conspicuous.

All right thinking men will cordially concur with those who addressed mr. Matheson, in wishing him speedy and complete restoration to health, and the enjoyment of every happiness on his return to his native land.

It must be especially gratifying to mr. Matheson, to receive the address under the roof of his old and valued friend, sir Jamsetjee. Born far apart, educated under different systems, professing totally dissimilar creeds of faith, still are they twin brothers in the benevolent affections of the heart.

The meeting having assembled, Framjee Cowasjee, esquire, rose and spoke as follows:

Mr. Matheson,—Your friends and constituents are sincerely concerned to hear of your intended departure for England, and they are anxious to express to you the grateful feelings they entertain for your acts of kindness and liberal consideration towards them, and which they have embodied in the address, which our friend Bomanjee Hormusjee will now read to you.

Bomanjee Hormusjee, esquire, proceeded to read the following address.

Dear Sir,—We cannot regard your return to England without feelings of the deepest interest and most lively regret, more particularly as we learn that an impaired state of health is the occasion of our losing so firm and steadfast a friend as you have shown yourself to be to the merchants of Bombay during times of unparalleled difficulty and danger. During a period of now nearly three years, since when the regular trade with China has been suspended, we are able, without fear of contradiction, to assert that it has mainly been by your firmness, skill, and untiring perseverance, that either an import or export trade has been carried on. After the surrender of the opium in 1839 to captain Elliot, for the service of her Britannic majesty's government, by which capital, amounting to upwards of two millions sterling was suddenly withdrawn from India, the merchants of Bombay were absolutely paralyzed, and consequences most fatal must have ensued, but for your noble intrepidity, when throwing aside all timid doubts, you generously came forward with advances, both for the purpose of affording immediate relief to your constituents in India, and for providing the means of carrying on the trade in ships under foreign flags, greatly at your own risk and responsibility, although for the use and benefit of your constituents. When we ask ourselves what would have been our situation, had not your grasp of mind suggested this plan, we cannot but freely admit the deep debt of gratitude we owe you. Our ships with their cotton cargoes would have lain rotting in the outer waters, and our whole prospects and fortunes as merchants would have been annihilated. It is natural, therefore, for us, who have received so many and such vast benefits from your judgment and cool determination, to endeavour to convey to you the high estimation in which we hold your character, and the deep sense of gratitude we entertain for your many acts of kindness and unsolicited liberality. We further gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to record, that in our dealings with you we have ever received the most liberal consideration, and that we have never yet made any reasonable request that has not been cheerfully met on your part.

Our best wishes will always attend you thro' life, and as a means of keeping alive in your recollection the remembrance of those good wishes and the gratitude of your Bombay friends, we have requested our much valued friends, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine and co., to present to you, on your arrival in England, a service of Plate of the value of £ , which we beg of you to accept as an offering of our sincere respect.

On the conclusion of the above address mr. Matheson returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in the following words:—

My dear sirs,—The address which I have just had the gratification to receive from you is so kind and flattering, the offering accompanying it so munificent, and the honor it confers upon me so greatly beyond my humble deserts, that I am really overpowered and at a loss for words to express how deeply grateful I am. I can with truth assert that the services which your partiality so greatly overvalues were nothing more than what are due from a commercial agent to his constituents. That you should have thought them worthy of so proud, so unmerited a distinction, I can only attribute to the kindness and generosity of disposition characteristic of your country, a disposition ever ready to put the most favorable construction on the actions of those who are entrusted with your commercial interests, and which long experience enables me to say renders it doubly pleasing to have the good fortune of being so employed. It gives the agent an assurance that his exertions, even when unsuccessful, as he sometimes must be, will, when his intentions are good, be ever regarded by you, with indulgence and favour, in lieu of being cavilled at (as is sometimes seen elsewhere), with attempts to make him responsible for results beyond his controul. This liberal confidence it is, which leads more than any thing else, to strengthen an agent's hands; and it was our Firm's long experience of it, on your parts, which enabled us to act as we did on the occasion you refer to, of capt. Elliot's suspension of British trade in 1839. But I repeat, the value of those services is greatly overrated by your too kind partiality. We were guided by the simple rule of doing for our constituents as we should for ourselves; and as the emergency was of an extraordinary nature, it became necessary to meet it by remedial measures equally unusual in the conduct of which I but acted my part in common with the other members of our firm. The gratification which a testimonial from so numerous a body of merchants would, under any circumstances, have afforded, is, in this case, greatly heightened when I contemplate the many excellencies of character displayed by those whom I have now the happiness to see around me. Your munificent charities, and extensive works for supplying the poor with the most essential of all wants;—water; in building places of worship, and hospitals, as well as schools and colleges, for diffusing the knowledge and sciences of the western world. Your liberal support, in fact, of every institution calculated to do good, are known to all, but I recur with still greater admiration to the current of private and unknown charity which regularly emanates from every one of you, to an extent of which I am persuaded there is no conception in Europe, and which is the more commendable, as its only reward in this world is the approval of your own consciences, and of the unseen being who

governs the universe It were an endless theme, however, were I to go on dilating on the many estimable qualities of the native merchants of Bombay. I shall only add the high gratification afforded to me, in common with all your European friends, by the circumstance of these virtues having at length attracted the notice of our most gracious sovereign, on the high honor recently conferred on a distinguished member of your body. We hail it as an important step towards more thoroughly amalgamating the interest of the Indian and British races, to the great benefit of both, and I trust it is but the prelude to a wider extension among you of similar and higher honors.

It only remain for me to express, however inadequately, my deep felt gratitude for the honor you have done me, and for your kind wishes on my behalf. Your splendid testimonial of regard, valuable as it is in itself, will be infinitely more so on account of the Donors. It shall be preserved with pride all my days, and will be carefully cherished as an heirloom by those who may come after me. But be assured no such memorial was required to keep you always in my grateful and cordial remembrance.

What fate may be in store for me is uncertain, but wh ther in China or in Britain, or elsewhere, I hope you will one and all of you consider me as one of the most devoted of your friends, and that you will never hesitate to command my service whenever they can be in any way useful.

Accept my best wishes for the utmost prosperity and happiness to one and all of you.

List of subscribers to the testimonial presented to James Matheson, esq. late of Canton.

	Rs.
Curseejee Ardeseer Scott esq.	500
Framjee Cowasjee esq	500
Jamsetjee Bankeerwall esq.	150
Dhackjee Dadajee esq.	200
Bomanjee Hormusjee esq.	600
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	1000
Mahomed Ally Rogay esq.	1000
Furdoonjee Sorabjee esq.	500
Curseejee Jamsetjee esq	500
Rustomjee Jamsetjee esq.	300
Sorabjee Jamsetjee esq	200
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee esq.	250
Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee	500
A dseer Hormusjee esq.	400
Curseejee Cowasjee esq.	400
Khemchund Motichund esq.	500
Hotmajee Bhicajee esq.	300
Hurrising Kesseesing esq.	300
Jehangeer Curseejee esq.	200
Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee esq.	500
Rustomjee Cowasjee esq.	500
Curseejee Rustomjee esq.	200
Amerchund Khemchund	300
Vacutchund Khoobchund	300
Curramchund Premchund	250
Ganeshdass Cantnajee	150
Mugneeram Cundermul	150
Nanjee Jaikeran	200
Ramdass Heerachund	200
Mootichund Rugoonathdass	200
Khadoo Narron	150
Deenath Curnedan	200
Mahendram Girdharlol	200
Hujeemul Nursingdass	200
Dhunreompmull Johareemul	200
Nusserwanjee Eduljee	51
Viccajee Merjee	150
Runchurdass Purbhoodas	51
Cassibhoy Bhoydass	100
Motiram Bhanabhoy	50
Dadabhoy Pestonjee	100
Purshotumdass Bhoodermul	50
Keesseechund Footchund	75
Amoolukchund Johareemul	50
Ramjeetsun Cunakyalol	150
Juwun Nanjee	51
Jaweechund Nurseydass	500
Ranjee Dwarkadass	100
Rammul Lukha	100
Sheeram Bowlutram	50
Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	100
Tracoondass Mathooradass and Curseedass Mathoradass	100
Hurnutram Manoram	50
Mahomed Rugoonath	100
Ramanjee Cowasjee	100
Sorabjee Viakjee	100
Hormusjee Byramjee	51
Cowasjee Shapoorjee	100
Ranjee Jehangeer	125
Rustomjee Banjeejee	50
Heerabhoy Rustomjee	500
Framjee Rustomjee	100
Framjee Heerjee	50
Framjee Hormusjee Mistry	100
Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee	100
Pestonjee Hormusjee	50
Rustomjee Eduljee	100
Pestonjee Limjee	100
Muncherjee Sapoorjee	100
Vithal Motichund	150
Cowasjee Hormusjee	51
Nursey Nanha	51
Monockjee Limjee	100
Tulseedass Callianedy	50
Munmohundass Doordass	60
Dinshaw Dadabhoy Gandy	51
Burjorjee Framjee Chedarjee	51
Mottiram Mathuram	51
Haje Lechanah Noor Mahomed	100
Rs.	45400

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, August 4.

On board the Modia, *Hongkong, 31st July,* 1842.

Division orders, issued by major general G. Burrell, C. B., commanding at Hongkong.

No. 1.—In conformity to instructions received from his excellency, the lieut. general commanding, lieut. col. Taylor will assume the command of the forces in Hongkong, in place of major general Burrell, removed by promotion, taking effect to-morrow, 1st August. All reports in future to be made to the the lieut. colonel.

2.—In resigning the command of the troops, major general Burrell begs to express to them his thanks for their general good conduct; he regrets that sickness to a considerable extent has prevailed during the last month, but most sincerely hopes that those in hospital will speedily recover. To all he wishes honour, health, and happiness, and strongly recommends them to avoid exposure to the sun, and a pernicious spirit called Shamsoo, which *has* already proved destructive to many.

(By order)
(Signed) J. P. Mitford,
Major of Brigade.

ESOP'S FABLES.
Written in Chinese by the learned
Mun Maou *Sien Shang*
And compiled in their present form,
with a free and literal Translation
By his pupil
SLOTH
(ROBERT THOM, ESQ)

"Of this singular compilation, mr. Davis, a gentleman thoroughly qualified to judge of its merits and utility, has, we understand said "the fables are a surprising proof of what may be done in the Chinese language; and it was a happy idea to choose a subject so universary intelligible and entertaining." The compilation has also been highly commended by the celebrated Chinese scholar, M. Julien, who has said, that were the work known and procurable, no Chinese student in Europe would be without it."—F. of C. & H K Gazette, July 28.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The express reached London on the 4th, and the letter via Marseilles on the 5th ulto., via Falmouth on the 11th. The following latest dates received in London from the several places named:—

Agra, March 19	Lahore, March 10
Bombay, April 1	Madras, March 23
Burmah, March 7	Mauritious, Feby. 21
Calcutta, March 21	Moulmein, March 7
Cabool, Feby 1	via Madras
Candahar, March 10	Quetta, March 13
China, February 15	Sinde, March 26
Ceylon, March 23	Sydney, February 4
Cape, April 1	Singapore Feby. 24
Delhi, March 19	overland
Kurnaul ———	St Helena, April 13

CAPTAIN CHARLES ELLIOT'S, R. N., CONSUL GENERAL IN TEXAS.

From the "Morning Post" paper of wednesday, may, 25. 1842.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Debate of the 24th.

Sir Robert Peel.—"The honble. member for Honiton, upon former evening, put several successive questions to me, respecting captain Elliot, which I answerred in succession. I beg now to state that, whatever opinions I may have expressed or entertained respecting captain Elliot's conduct in the extremely difficult position in

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Brig CORSAIR, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship "JOHN BRIGHTMAN," captain Viall, will be despatched for the above ports about the 25th inst. For freight or passage apply to
W. H. HARTON.
Macao, 5 h August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.
From Hongkong and Macao.

THE Barque, WINCHESTER 381 Tons, Captain Macdonald, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Barque CLEOPATRA, 377 Tons, Captain Earle, now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to J COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Barque, BRITISH SOVEREIGN, 395 Tons, Captain J. Cow, now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship, LARKINS, 701 Tons, Captain Hibbert, now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. 1 Ship QUEEN VICTORIA, Captain Cannon, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR SALE OR HIRE, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fast sailing Spanish Schooner "GITANA," 250 tons burthen, built at Pangasinang in the year 1840, of the best materials, now coppered only in February this year, and just been rigged with first rate cordage—she is now lying in the Inner Harbour of Macao. For further particulars apply to her owner either on board or on shore.
J. SALADO.
Macao, 30th July, 1842

FOR MADRAS CALLING AT THE STRAITS.

THE New Teak Built Barque CHAMPION, 465 Tons, Captain Bond, will have early despatch. For freight or passage having excellent poop accommodations apply to
A. A. DE MELLO
Macao, 26th July, 1842.

FOR CHUSAN.
(Calling at Amoy, if sufficient freight offer for that place)

THE British brig FORTESCUE, (3 5 tons B. M. Captain Hall now at Hongkong, where she will receive part of her goods and afterward enter Macao Roads to take on board the remainder. For freight apply to
WM. THOS KINSLEY,—at Hongkong.
or to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 19th July.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, captain Carnegy, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J Hughes commander, 234 tons, abundantly found in stores Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 28th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "QUEEN VICTORIA" captain Black, will have early despatch for the above port. For freight ap. ly to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co
Macao, 17th June, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1842.

which he was placed in Canton, the interview I have had with that gallant officer since his return leads me to place every confidence in his integrity and ability to perform his functions (hear, hear); various opinions may be entertained as to his conduct in the very difficult position in which he was placed in Canton; but I must say that there is nothing, either in his conduct or correspondence, to make me doubt that full confidence might be placed in his integrity and efficiency." (hear hear).

The ex plenipo—now consul deet—(Elliot) was present at her majesty's fancy ball, in a superb Chinese costume, as commissioner Lin! !—*Ibid.*

Captain Elliot.—We must own that we were taken by surprise about the new light which appears to have broken suddenly upon sir Robert Peel, in reference to the surpassing but hitherto unsuspected merits of captain Elliot of Canton and Hongkong notoriety. Unsolicited, gratuitously, and quite uncalled for, the right hon. baronet volunteered a certificate of character to that unfortunate functionary, as will be seen by reference elsewhere. Captain Elliot is assuredly the most cruelly used and abused of men: for what shall his detractors say, how demur against this splendid, this disinterested testimonial to desert? He has been no less shamefully used and abused, moreover, by his own whig friends and relations; for if his "integrity and ability to discharge any duty which may be cast upon him" be indisputable, as now it should be, why in *quasi* disgrace, was he recalled from Canton—so indely superseded by sir Henry Pottinger? answer that, my lords Palmerston, Minto, and sir John Russell. —*Post.*

Elliot—Canton Elliot!—took his departure on the 1st inst., in the Clyde steamer, to assume his duties at Texas.—Monthly Times, June 4.

Captain Elliot is, it appears to proceed to Texas, to assume the functions of consul-general, which were confided to him by the late government. The blockade lately established by the Texan government, against the Mexican ports, will receive captain Elliot's immediate attention, with a view to prevent any inconvenience arising to British commerce in those seas.—*Ibid.*

Bank of Asia.—It has been resolved, at a meeting of the proprietors, to dissolve the company; mr. Montgomery Martin has instituted an action at law to establish his claim for $2000, and until the case be decided, the sums paid in deposit remain at the bankers.—*Monthly Times.*

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS.

Spectator Extraordinary. July 4 1842.

Kandahar, 29th May, 1842.

"You will have heard that colonel Wymer was absent in the Ghilzie country, with nearly all the cavalry, Leslie's troop of horse artillery, h. m's. 40th, the 2nd, 16th and 38th N. I. Well, it appears the enemy thought to catch our general napping, so they assembled all the force they could from the surrounding country to the number of perhaps 8,000 horse and foot, and this morning boldly crossed the river, and advanced towards the city, apparently determined to do or die. The 42nd and 43rd native infantry with four of Anderson's guns, were sent out under colonel Stacy, just to keep the enemy amused till the general had pulled on his boots, which being satisfactorily accomplished, the old gentleman rode out with h. m. 41st 8 more of Anderson's guns and the few irregular horse, about 300, he had with him. On seeing what the enemy were about he at once made up his mind what to do, ordered up the light bobs from the three regiments to storm some strong heights which were occupied in force by the enemy's footmen, 600 (*qy.* 6000) it is supposed. On went the storming party, supported by the 43d and the fire of our guns; we lost some 30 wounded, including six Europeans; but the enemy could not stand us; away they fled down the other side, but only to fall into the hands of that gallant young fellow, Chamberlain, of the irregular horse, who dashed at the retreating footmen as they entered the plains. This was the principal part of the fight which had commenced at 1 P. M; some skirmishing subsequently occurred in which Mahomed Atta barely escaped being captured; had the 3d cavalry been with the general instead of with Wymer, the enemy would have left a few more widows I hope, however, that ere long these fine fellows may have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and woe be to the Affghan that crosses the path of their leader or his lengthy second in command. I wish the general had taken out some of the Ducks, for there are some right good fellows amongst them; however, the fewer men the greater share of honor. The troops are in high feather, and no body of Affghans can stand before them for an hour. The enemy is scarttered to the four winds, and not likely to hold together again."

BOMBAY.—*Shah Soojah's* army was dissolved by the proclamation of lord Ellenborough, dated Allahabad, June 16, 1842.

"The folly of ever calling this force into existence, was as well ridiculed by colonel Dennie, in a way indeed never forgotten or forgiven him: destroying, as it did, the efficiency of so much of the service as required to be drawn upon for officers to drill raw levies, which could not be made available when the first campaign was at an end, to obtain the *name* of the Shah's contingent.—Bbay. Times, july 9.

Latest dates from Candahar and Quettah 12th and 16th June; the Candahar force marched out of the town on June 9, and joined col. Wymer's force, encamped under the walls. The force, of about 10 0 cavalry and 2000 infantry with 9 guns, and some sappers and miners, were to march on the 10th to destroy some forts belonging to the inimical chiefs, withdraw the garrison at Ghirisk (Ghirisk is about 80 miles nearly due west from Candahar, on the banks of the Helmund, in the Zamindawar country), and then return to Candahar, where their stay was not expected to be protracted beyond July 31.

JELLALABAD date June 12th: the measures about to be pursued by general Pollock were not divulged in camp.

It was a common report that Ukbar Khan had obtained possession of the Bala Hissa; that a treary had been concluded between Fulteh Jung and Ukbar Khan, by which the former was declared king and the latter his vizier.

The prisoners have been separated and removed to "Charekar", but will be now brought to Cabool.

Lord Ellenborough has suspended the operations of the Doaab canal.

We refer our local readers to a highly interesting letter from captain Lawrence,—first published in a complete state in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, april 11—detailing the outbreak of the insurrection at Caubul, Nov. 2, and the murder of sir W. Macnaghten by the Ghazees (religious enthusiasts), to the *Bombay Times*, July 9—p. 443.

CALCUTTA. General orders by the right hon. the governor-general of India, dated Allahabad June 6, 1842, that a body of troops, to be designated the army of reserve, is to be forthwith assembled in the *Sirhind* division.

INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE.

ENGLAND.

China! you're crack'd; you've had a fall!
We've thrown you down; so, once for all,
Do take a lesson he's,
Beware lest, when our will it fits,
We roughly smash you into bits,
And *leave* you then outright.

CHINA.

We cannot fight; but *you* must trade,
And all your tea-pots stand array'd
To spout for us a plea.
The fact that in your faces stares
Your very alphabet declares—
U must come after T.

—Bombay Times, July 2. C. D.

A man has started a paper in the state of Maine, to be issued "occasionally"; which is a great deal oftener, the editor says, than he shall be able to get pay for it.—Ibid. Sup.

Dean Swift proposed to tax female beauty, and to leave every lady to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid and very productive.—Ibid.

In the Eastern Star of June 12, it is stated, in a quotation from the Hurkaru June 11, that in the gale of the 3 and 4 only those vessels drifted which were fastened to the company's moorings; and the editors think that the suffering parties, from the negligence of the manner in laying down the moorings, should obtain damages for the injuries sustained from the company: no vessels drifted which were fastened by their own anchors.

Arrival of the Steamer, with the Governor on board.

Times office, 9th June five a. m.

The steamer came to anchor last night about nine o'clock, and, by the extraordinary activity of the post office, we were in possession of the London Mail and a considerable portion of our papers shortly after ten.

The Berenice left Suez at 1 p. m. on the 23d may, and reached Aden on the 1st June. The passengers were then transferred to the Zenobia, which left on the 2d. The private secretary having been on shore, suffered from a stroke of the sun, and died after returning on board. The following is a list of the passengers:—

Sir George Arthur, bart., lady Arthur, four misses Arthur, captain Arthur, military secretary, captain the hon. C. West, aid-de-camp &c.

A female servant of the governor's fell overboard at Aden and was drowned.

Hongkong, 3d August, 1842.

MR EDITOR,—sir,—In your paper of the 28th ultimo, you state having been informed that they (the women of the "Barbarians") sleep on the bare ground," no matter of surprise then is it they were suffering from a chance.

This assertion on the part of your informant is an outrage upon the common feelings of humanity of the military authorities of the island, who have charge of these women.

Working up acclimatising hill pavements I determined upon ascertaining if the statement was actually correct. The long barrack room in which the principal number (the wives of privates) are living, is lined with beds not inconveniently close, raised on trestles of boat

2 feet above the floor; but of curiosity I enquired of one the wives of the sergeants, who are comfortably located in rooms by themselves, whether, on their arrival, they had been necessitated to sleep on the bare ground. She at once and positively denied that such had been ever the case. Certainly, she continued, all had not mattrasses, but each woman was provided with 4 blankets!!

Since their arrival there have been deaths of 2 women and 4 children—one of the women was nursing the child of a dec eased, who was sucking at the breast at the time of its mother's death.

The sick women and children, of whom there are several, are comfortably placed in a house detached—designated the hospital;—the poor women generally complain that their means do not allow them to purchase many of the petty luxuries which they have been used to in England.

It only wants the incitement of such an influential man as yourself, mr. Editor, to induce some of our rich countrymen at Macao to order a hamper of the best out of their wine cellars for the use of these unfortunates.

I do not wish you to publish this letter without you please—but you will of course make its subject general.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, A CIVILIAN.

P. S.—Can you ascertain the truth of the report that 160 Women are on their road out in the "Minden"? If so I think beds will be wanted for them.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—In your paper of the 26th inst. you have stated that sickness is prevalent amongst the troops, which is I regret to say, too correct, but some of the causes assigned do not exist.

By division orders, it would appear that the soldiers are prohibited exposing themselves to the sun except on actual duty after breakfast, from which time until the evening they are not to leave their quarters. As the duty is light, exposure can scarcely be the cause of sickness.

With respect to the women who came out in the Belleisle, they were well housed with boarded floors on landing, and were supplied with cots and blankets. Pillows and palliasses have since been issued to them.

yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Hongkong, July 30, 1842.

Note, From *Paillard* (French); this word, though in common use, and denoting a straw mattras placed under a feather bed, is not to be found in any English dictionary.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

AUGUST 9TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.			
England	6th June	Singapore	28th July
U. States	18th May	Java	10th July
Calcutta	7th July	Manila	24th June
Bombay	10th July	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	6th July	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July. ARRIVED. From

30. HOPE, *Crawford*, Singapore.
30. H. M. B. WANDERER, (16) *S. G. Freemantle*, esq., commander, Singapore.

Aug.

1. JUDITH ALLAN, *Hayes*, London.
1. RAMONCITO, (Sp.) *Gonsolves*, Manila.
2. CAROLINE, *Hughes*, Singapore.
2. DUMFRIES, *Thompson*, London, 98 days.
2. CHARLESTON, (U. S.) *Harlow*, Liverpool.
2. RELAMPAGO, (Sp.) ——, Manila.
2. LADY CLARKE, *Lawrence*, Sing. and Bombay.
2. CATHERINE, *Brown*, Singapore and Madras.
3. H. M. S. MINDEN, (Hospital ship.) *M. Quin*, esq. captain, Singapore.
4. ESPERANÇA, (Sp.) *Mercedes*, Manila.
4. ARGENTINA, *Vega*, Singapore and Bombay.
4. TARTAR, *Lance*, do do
4. SYRIA, *Strong*, do do
4. MARY, *Sproule*, do do
4. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, *Lawson*, do do
4. GRECIAN, *Watt*, do do
4. ESPERANÇA, (Port.) *Rosa*, Goa.
6. DIADEM, *Howland*, Java.
7. TRINIDAD, *Brown*, Singapore and Bombay.
7. GREENLAW, *Morrice*, Singapore and Madras.
8. CADET, *Curling*, do do.
8. HELEN STEWART, *Brown*, Manila.

July. SAILED. For

31. HOPE, *Barrett*, Chusan.
—. WESTMORELAND, *Brigstock*, Amoy and Chusan.

Aug.

3. H. M. B. WANDERER, (16) *S. G. Freemantle*, esq. captain, Do.
—. CAROLINE, *Hughes*, Do.
7. BOMBAY, *Parley*, London.
8. HARMONY, *Smith*, Manila.
—. BRACK, SWAN, *Hart*, do.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay—Vessel.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Claudine, George Wallis, Lord Lowther, Athenian, Patrick Hall, Asia, Madras, Equestrian.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Devon, Ursula, Bella Marina, John Bibby, Matilda, Zenobia, John O'Gaunt, Will O'the Wisp, Liverpool, Litherland.
From do. via Singapore.—Ann Bridson.
From Calcutta.—Intrepid, Clown, Victoria, Ariel, Wemyss, Framjee Cowasjee, Madura, Mary Anne, Hero, Pelorus, Bengal Packet, Mermaid.
From Bombay.—Drongan, Island Queen, Cores, Asia, Salem, Woodman, David Clarke, Marquess de Hastings, Helena, Prince of Wales, Harriet Scott, Henry Davidson, Hebrides, William Abrahams, Lord Goderich, Prince Regent, St. Lawrence, Midlothian.
From Madras.—Buckinghamshire.
From Singapore.—Francis, Will Watch, Cameo, Bolton, Felicity.
From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelga, Genoveva.

Arrived in England from China—May 5 Ellen 7 Post. humous, 13 Gondolier, 17 Thomas King, 18 Alexander Baring, 21 Thomas Sparks, 24 John Bartlett, 28 Elephanta, June 2, Foam.

Sailed from England for China—May 31 Lord Lowther, 29 Adelaide, 15 Equestrian 25 John Bibby, 29 Zenobia, 29 H. M. S. Agincourt, June 1 Athenian, 3 Devon.

Loading 3rd June, in London for China—Asia, June 10 Christopher Rawson, Robson, 5, Lady Raffles, Wright, 10, George Wallis, Humphreys, 11, Greyhound, Hutchinson, Alexander Baring, Hale, Foam, Grieg, 20.

For Singapore and China—Madras, Stack, June 4.

By the late arrivals we have received Calcutta papers to June 16, Bombay do. to July 9, Singapore and Straits do. to July 27, and the overland mail and various London papers to June 4th.

The interesting and important matter contained in these numerous papers leave us but little time and less space to offer any remarks.

Our first duty is to call the attention of the British community in China, to an address to her most gracious majesty on h. m.'s providential escape from death by the hand of a regicide; and also to remind them that they have not yet addressed their sovereign on the auspicious event of the birth of an heir to the British empire. Our next duty is again to draw the most earnest and grave attention of the British mercantile community to the *Affghan* relief fund: and, as an example, we publish the amount that has been subscribed to the latest dates, at each of the Indian presidencies and the settlements in the straits:—

Calcutta Rupees	June 2,	58,226.
Bombay do.	July 9,	38,929.
Madras do.	July 2,	61,531.
Singapore &c., do.	not added up.	

CANTON.

Well gang nae mair to yon town."

We learn from the *Chinese Repository* for July, and also from common report, that "some of the factories are being repaired; and a petition to the governor, numerously signed by the foreign merchants, has been, or is about to be presented, the object of which is to ask permission to bring their families to Canton to reside." We referred to this subject in the C. R. of July 26. Several of the British merchants have applied to *Howqua* for a new lease of their old factories, and in some instances have met with a refusal from the singular and anti English old man.

In the *Bombay Times* of July 6, there are three extracts, under the following heads—"*The attack on the American boat*" "*Yikshan*" and "*Treasure*". These paragraphs are the mental property of the editor of the *Canton Press*, and were published in that paper May 7; but the editor of the *Bombay Times*,—or, more probably, his reader or corrector of the press,—has overwhelmed us with the undeserved honour of attributing said paragraphs to the *Canton Register*: this unmerited honour sits more particularly awkward on our desertless selves, as we felt it to be our especial duty to correct the gross misstatements introduced on the public by the editor of the *Canton Press* in his paper of may 7, in the C. R. of June 7; we would, therefore, request of the editor of the *Bombay Times*, to direct that a little more attention be paid in attributing the extracts he may make from the Chinese newspapers to the real *Simon Pure*: to "put the saddle on the right horse," as our contemporary of the Press once instructed us: for we are not at all ambitious of usurping either the language, opinions, or feelings of our contemporaries in China.

In the same number of the *Bombay Times*, under the head of "*China Commercial news*," the commercial remarks of the price current that we published, under date, may 3, are quoted as being republished from the "*Canton Price Current*": We now beg to inform the *Bombay Times* that the only Price Current published at present in China, is the one which we publish, under the designation of the *Canton and Macao* GENERAL *Price Current, Mercantile Register and Shipping List:* & we earnestly request our respected Indian contemporaries to publish their future quotations as from the "*Canton* GENERAL *Price Current*,"—and not from the "*Canton Price Current*". The publication of the "*Canton Price Current*", ceased in november 1833; and the publication of the *Canton General Price Current*, commenced dec. 10, 1833; under the auspices of 143 subscribers at $5 per copy per *ann.*, in *Canton* alone.

Mr. George P. Cooper, a young amateur artist, who left China on 4th of January last, a passenger in the *John O'Gaunt*, was washed overboard by a heavy sea which struck the ship in a hurricane; captain Robertson and mr. Cooper were walking together on the poop at the time; captain Robertson was knocked down by the wave which carried mr. Cooper overboard. We have not heard in what lat. and long. this unhappy event occurred. Mr. Cooper was a young of very quiet and retired manners, and his early and unfortunate death is deeply lamented by his friends in England and China.

We republish, with great pleasure, the feeling address of the native merchants of Bombay, to James Matheson, esq., on his visiting that presidency on his *route* to England, and mr. Matheson's appropriate and chaste reply.

We were the first to attribute to mr. Matheson the credit of acting with the enterprise and determination of a British merchant in the unprecedented crisis of the foreign trade in China, in 1839-40: to mr. Matheson we ascribed the honour of sustaining the home and Indian commerce with this empire, with his own 'heart and hand:' not only not supported but opposed by a part of the *Bombay* press, in the matter of 'foreign flags:' and we are not a little gratified that in our short, inefficient, and humble notice of the mercantile skill, foresight, and daring undertakings of this eminent person.—for, without trespassing upon either modesty or dignity, we may say that the events since March, 1839, have certainly made mr. Matheson eminent, and preeminent as a successful British merchant, through whose extensive transactions the British trade with China, has been upheld *malgre* the most imbecile political mismanagement, *malgré* war, the emperor, and his officers: and to the house of messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., may the credit be given of having supported the national revenue to nearly the whole amount of the enormous duties levied on tea: we again say, that we are not a little gratified that our sentiments have found a *sounding* echo elsewhere.

We also, in our short and humble tribute to this gentleman in the *Canton Register*—of which paper he was the founder in Nov. 1827.—of march 15, repeated these sentiments: we cannot, then, be otherwise than satisfied that our sentiments, almost to the very words which we used to express our conviction, are reechoed by the native merchants of Bombay, who have known, so long and so well, mr. Matheson both as a merchant and a man.

THE ARGENTINA.

The *nameless she*:—no, not after we have stated her last feat, shall she be thus designated:

The *Anonyma* left Bombay July 9 at 4 p. m.; Pulo Rondo on the 19th, at noon; Singapore the 28th at 3 p. m.; and anchored in Macao roads August 4 at 1 p. m.

The *Anonyma*, then, is no longer a nameless *she*: her name is *Camilla*:—

Vel mare per medium, fluctu suspensa tumenti,
Ferret iter: celeres nec tingeret æquore plantas.

But, however clean a pair of heels *she* may have, the real credit of all uncommon passages is justly due to the skill, perseverance, and untiring watchfulness and attention of *her* commander: then say we—

'Palmam qui meruit ferat.'

It is said that a public officer of rank in Peking, professing the Christian religion, has written to some of the Roman Catholic missionaries in Macao, saying, that the capital of China has been surrounded by tartar troops for the last two years; but that now the treasury is exhausted, their pay is long in arrear; that they are deserting by hundreds, returning home to cultivate their fields; and that if the English were to march at once on Peking, it would fall to the steps of conquerors, without a shot being fired.

Our short translation, which we publish to day, of an imperial edict, affords evident proof that the emperor and his officers are in a state of utter consternation; and this evidence is corroborated by other edicts which we have read.

It is said *Lin* is to be brought to an account for *his management* of the opium question.

The letter of *Nauticus* arrived too late for publication in our present number; it shall appear in our next, and we will attend to his future communications.

Hamburgh!—the crowning city! what newspaper paragraph shall mock thy desolation and woe!

We must defer our remarks on the letters from *Hongkong*, signed "A civilian," and "A subscriber," until our next number.

London, 17th March, 1842.

WILLIAM LESLIE, ESQ.

Secretary to the committee for the testimonial to captains Smith & Warren, R. N.

SIR,—We have now to inform you that the instructions contained in your letter to us of the 30th December 1840, have been complied with, as far as regards captain Warren, to whom we had the gratification of presenting a handsome service of plate value four hundred guineas on the 10th inst., as you will observe by the copy of our letter to him upon the occasion, which we annex. With the exception of the Centre piece, the different article supplied by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, were chosen by captain Warren, and as taste differs so much in these matters, we propose that capt Smith should have the same opportunity of selecting such things as he may fancy, a course which we hope your committee will approve. We beg to hand you the account which has been rendered to us by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, and captain West, of the Anna Maria, has undertaken the care of a tin tube to your address, which contains a drawing of the Centre piece, which we think, it will be satisfactory to you to have. We are, sir,

Your very obedient servants,
W. JARDINE,
W. WALLACE.

London, 10th March, 1842.

Capt. William Warren R. N. & C. B. &c.&c.

Dear Sir,—We some time since informed you that mr. Robert Inglis and ourselves, had been deputed by the British residents in China to purchase for, and present to you, a service of plate which they had voted in testimony of their esteem, and the grateful remembrance they preserved of your general conduct while in command of the forces employed in the China waters, during the trying and eventful season of 1839-40.

We have now the pleasure of intimating to you that the plate in question is completed, and you will perhaps oblige us by saying to what address you wish it to be sent, and when it may suit your convenience to receive it, that we may direct messrs. Rundell and Bridge accordingly.

We feel much pleased that our friends in China have employed us in this matter, since it affords us the opportunity of adding our own good wishes to theirs, that you may be blessed with a long course of health and prosperity.

We regret to add that in consequence of his severe illness, mr. Inglis has been unable to cooperate with us.

We remain,

Dear Sir, your very sincere friends,
(Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE,
" WILLIAM WALLACE.

This Service of Plate
was presented to
Commander William Warren R. N.
of h. m. s. Hyacinth
by a numerous Body of
the British merchants in China
as a mark of their Esteem
and in testimony of their high sense
of the zeal and ability displayed by him
while employed upon the Station
as the sole coadjutor of capt.
Henry Smith C. B.
during the eventful Season of
1839-40.

This Service of Plate
was presented to
Captain Henry Smith R. N. C. B.
of h. m. s Druid,
by a numerous Body of
The British merchants in China,
as a mark of their esteem
and in testimony of their high sense
of the energy, ability, and judgment
displayed by him in the performance
of the arduous duties devolving upon him
as Senior Officer
throughout a period of danger
and peculiar difficulty
during the eventful Season
1839-40.

Translations.

Peking Gazettes.

4th moon, 17th day ( )

The following imperial edict has been received.

Yihling and his colleagues have reported concerning the eminent danger of the provincial city of the province of *Chekeang* (*Hangchowfoo*) & the city of *Keaking*: & on reading the report, my grief and indignation are extreme. According to the report *Chapoo* is already lost; and the barbarians are approaching the provincial capita; the domain of the city is very extensive; and the rebellious barbarians have built small vessels which enter everywhere among the shallows. The two hsien districts of *Pinghoo* and *Haeshang*, in the *Foo* department of *Keaking*, are in the most eminent danger. One thousand men have been sent from the provinces of *Shensi* and *Kansuh*, and are ordered to maintain those places; when the troops arrive from the provinces of *Honan* and *Kwangsi*, they will be detained for the defense of those districts; and so forth.

This important and pressing despatch has been brought at the rate of 600 *le* a day. Now the said general and his colleagues have consulted and determined that one of their number shall remain to keep *Tsaoukeang*, while all the rest of the troops should be sent to protect the other places. The said great minister and his colleagues must turn their thoughts—dismiss their fears—to

minds; and they should sternly and strictly order the officers and soldiers to exert their utmost strength in defending the country. As to the adjutant general, *Ahlaketihno*, who has been wounded, how is he at present! let a clear examination be made into all these matters, and a duly prepared report sent up. *Respect this.*

On the 17th day of the 6th moon (July 24) a despatch arrived in Canton from the privy council, which when opened by the general, was found to certain the following imperial edict.

An individual has reported that the rebellious barbarians have usurped possession of the dependency of the been district of *Kwangtung*, *Heangkeang* (*Hongkong*—the "fragment streams"), and have built houses &c. with intention of retaining constant possession—why has not this affair been clearly looked into and taken care of?

An imperial edict of the 16th of the 5 moon (June 4) confers various honours on some of the hongmerchants and others; we will translate it for our next number.

By J. S., Ed. C. R.

DIED AT HONGKONG, after about a week's illness, fever induced by anxiety of mind and over-exertion of body, the reverend THEODORE JOSET, procurador of the mission of the propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic mission at *Hongkong*.

DEATH.—At St Andrews, Fifeshire, N. B., on March 10 inst. Robert Wallace, late commander of the clipper, *Cow ajee Family*, and one of the oldest commanders out of the port of Calcutta.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next 10th August, will be sold by W. LANE, in his auction room Praya Grande, A few pieces fine and coarse Linen, Fancy Drillings, Longcloth, a few casks of Beef and Pork, Flour, Navy Bread, Beer in casks, Mustard, Pictures, one Colt's patent, Repeating Pistol, and sundry other articles. At the same time will be put up, One White Pony.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M. Terms—Cash 7:2.

Macao 8th August, 1842.

FOR positive sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on Wednesday the 17th instant on the premises of the undersigned, the barques "TERNATE," "MAHAMOODIE," and the brig "WILLIAM"; together with two well known fast sailing pleasure boats. Further particulars will appear in hand bills.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841, and Mr. J. H. LASKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ulto., our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER LASKINS & Co.

China, 6th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FOX and Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr. ARTHUR JOHN EMPSON was admitted a partner from the same date.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm

Macao 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

The firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

CHINA 1st July, 1842.

TO THE QUARTER AND HONOURABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW IN CHINA.

MR. All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by

Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.
General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 9, WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA.

(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also, always be very happy, to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and

LOTTERY

Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery,
Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Mofussil Agency for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed to devote and pilot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loan, of Money; so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 on all prizes ! ! !

With the capital prizes of 500 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery of 1843.

On five-hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co, beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets
1	do	100	do
1	do	50	do
1	do	25	do
1	do	12	do
1	do	6	do
1	do	3	do
1	do	2	do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20	do of ½ do	10	do
40	do of ¼ do	10	do
80	do of ⅛ do	10	do
160	do of 1/16 do	10	do
320	do of 1/32 do	10	do
1368	do of 1/64 do	22	do
2 000	prizes or chances	480	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme.....100 do

Total, 580 Tickets

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, use the urgent necessity of making as early paid post or application as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st january, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy to end and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, into exchanges, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets, money, or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1842, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 6 & 8 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra cash rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for cash rs. 50 will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

TO MERCHANTS &c

AN English Resident in Macao will be happy to meet an Engagement as Supercargo Book keeper or corresponding clerk in all of which capacities he has served and can produce satisfactory references as to his profiency and respectability address G. T. at the Canton Register office.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns N°. 47 Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each Capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.
or Mr A. GRANDPRE—Macao.

Macao, 12th July 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHAS. LAYE.
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—A Native Teacher is desirous of employment. Apply at the C. R. Office.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

Just received ex "ANNA MARIA," and other LATE ARRIVALS; and for sale at the Store of the undersigned *first N E house Praya Grande.*

STATIONERY, &c.—Lord and wove Note Letter Foolscap and Copying Paper; Swan and Hamilton's Quills; a variety of Steel Pens; patent India Rubber; Bottles, with and without Jackson's Key; Wafers with claws; plain and colored Visiting Cards; Pencils; Inkstands; Wafers; Bill of Exchange, bone and boxwood folders; steel Letter Holders; "answered" "unanswered" "Private," and plain; Bird's Double Inkstands; medium, royal, imperial, atlas, and double elephant drawing Paper; Red and Black Lead Pencils; Copying, and red and blue Writing ink; Playing Cards, &c.

CHANDLERY.—Solar Hanging Lamps; Signal Lanterns, with wire guards; Chamber Candlesticks; square Seamens and other shades; Lamp cotton, Chamois; Pint and quart Decanters; red Wine, & claret Glasses; Tumblers; Decking; damask Table cloth; Huckaback Towels, Napkins; Breakfast and Dinner services; Chub's and Brunton's patent Deccan Desk Dresser, engineer, and Pocket; Tumbler Padlocks, from 2 to 6 inch; India Rubber Braces and Garters; Mens cotton and woollen half hose; womens do. Stockings; silk and kid Gloves, of sizes and colors; gentlemen's waste and colored cotton Gloves; Shoe Ribond; patent Portable Water closets; Lucifer Matches; Bath Bricks; Ladies' side saddle, with quilted seat and safe; Riding commencer saddle; Bridles, Goths Martingale, and Whips; 4, 6, 8, and 12 inner, Musical Boxes; Shoe Ribs; Table covers; carpet runners; Blankets; Table cutlery; Irish Linen; fine white shirtings, &c.

GROCERY STORES, &c.—Pickles; Sauces; Vinegar; French Olives; Capers; Mustard, Herring Paste; Pâtés de Diable; Potted meats; Hams; Bacon; Pine, Berkley, and Dutch Cheeses; Jams; Jellies; Marmalade—Stewed Fruits;—Soups.

PERFUMERY.—Cologne Rose; Jessamine; Marechal; Bouquet; Rondo; Extract of Flowers; Sweet Scent; Rondelet; Geranium; Jessamine soap; Verbena; Lavender Water; Naples and Brown Windsor soap; cold cream; Bear Grease; Tooth Powder; sponge; Violet Hair Powder; Powder Puffs and Brush; Macrow Pomatum, otto of Roses, and Rose de Pomade; Balsam of tupu; Essence of Tyre; Macassar, and Prince's Rouge, &c; Milk of roses; superior Eau de Cologne.

Refined Liquorice; Essence of Peppermint.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Superior Brandy, in one and three dozen cases; Gin; Jamaica Rum; old Brown and Pale Sherry, in pints and quarts; Port; English and French claret; Champagne; Madeira; Lisbon Wine; Hock; Bucellas; Souterne; Malmsey Madeira; and Beer and Porter.

MEDICINES.—A small and well selected invoice, with scales and weights, mortars, and pestles, lint, &c., and may be had retail or wholesale. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE from 4 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton Stockings of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and Stockings of ditto, Gentlemen's Calico shirts with Linen fronts, Merino shawls and silk Umbrellas &c. &c. Apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Beaver Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco. Apply to

Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Hemp rope of sizes; Marline, Anberline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Bass's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,

Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, For Sale.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao 1st August, 1842

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON," lying in the Typa. Cases of Bass's Beer. La Rose Claret, Oilman's Sherry, Sherry in wood and bottles, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Gram, Coir Rope. Apply on board.

July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds. per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz. cases.
ditto. fine 3 " "
Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds "
Oilman's Stores, late imports
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c
Bottles Mustard Curry Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

S. J. COOK
Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao 22nd June 1842

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godown, No 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Fire, Boxes, &c. situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon seasons. Apply on the premises to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong 28th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints and other stores by do. do.

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm Lane's, Superfine BLACK and PALE LOTS.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

TO LET — Apartments, three in suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, *at the Canton Register Office.*

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.
Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 33. TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1842. No. 609.

THE YANGTSZEKRANG AND NANKING.

The latest date from the *seat of war* is still July 6th—which reached Macao on the 27th ulto., up to that time nothing had been done since the 16th of June, the day when the cities of *Shanghae* and *Woosung* fell to her majesty's arms. We do not believe, as it is reported, that a truce has been concluded; but it is said that her majesty's plenipotentiary has no substantial control over the military and naval commanders in chief: if this be true, then his title and office are both a mere farce:—and what is worse,—it is rumoured that the ministers are planning the campaign in Downing street! Yet we are apprehensive that sir Robert Peel will not prove to be an able war minister; and if he has allowed himself to be deluded by the conceited, wild, fanciful theories of captain C. Elliot,—for whose integrity, ability, and efficiency, on the strength of his conduct, correspondence, and *the* interview, sir R. Peel has voluntarily and gratuitously undertaken the fearful responsibility,—the China war, the China question, and the China trade, are all ruined.

We are enabled to lay the following extracts before our readers, from the papers presented to both houses of parliament by command of h. m, through the kind attention of the secretary to the east India and China association, by whom they were forwarded to us by the *Dumfries*; we have also to thank the same officer for a copy of the *'custom's duties'—Resolutions intended to be proposed in committee of ways and means*, by sir R. Peel.

For other extracts from the same papers, we beg to refer our readers to the C. R. of July 26th last.

It would seem that the *truth* is never to be got at in anything relating to the *Canton ransom*. In the *London mail*, feby. 4, it is said that "the value of the treasure (per *Conway*) was about £550,000, sterling; it consists of *sin.ll bars* and *lumps* of *spoon silver*, the whole of which is to be melted down &c." (*vide* C. R. May, 10, 1842). Now in captain Elliot's account current, it is stated that *specie only* to the amount of $2,001,200, was remitted in h. m's. ship Conway, which, at the exchange of 4s. 6d., would amount to £450,300; and we should feel obliged to any of our readers if they will point out to us how they account for those $2,001,200 from capt. Elliot's account current.

Extract from the papers relating to the monies received from the Chinese authorities in the city of Canton, under an agreement entered into with h. m's. plenipotentiary, on the 27th May, 1841.

Inclosure 2 in No 4.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston.

Macao, June 28, 1841.

My lord.—I have the honour to submit the accompanying correspondence to your lordship's notice and most favourable consideration, with the remark, that I drew the bills in question under circumstances the peculiar difficulty of which has never been exceeded, and with a conviction that the refusal, before the trade had recovered itself, would lead to extensive commercial convulsion, certainly in India, and perhaps in England.

I should remind your lordship, that the parties for whom this opium was supplied have formally consented to an abatement of their claims for indemnity, to the extent of these bills.

I am perfectly sensible, my lord, that there were strong and perhaps irresistable reasons for the course her majesty's government have taken upon this subject; but it is no more than a simple act of justice to myself to say, that I was placed in one of those difficult situations where it was my highest duty to prevent excessive public inconvenience at all risks and hazards to myself.

That mischief has been prevented, and the pain and anxiety I have suffered myself are considerations of too little weight to be dwelt upon. I have. &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Messrs. Dent & Co to Captain Elliot.

Macao, June 5, 1841.

Sir,—Having reference to our letter to your excellency under date 14th ultimo advising that the bills on her majesty's treasury for £63,265 18s. 4d., had been protested for non payment, we now beg to state to your excellency that by the February mail letters recently received, we learn that our agents in London, finding the government still declined paying the money, have taken up the bills, (which bore our endorsement,) for our honour.

It will be superfluous for us to point out to your excellency the inconvenience we sustain, from our funds in England, intended to meet our current business and obligations, being appropriated to the discharge of bills, which, although appertaining to other parties, we were compelled to endorse; and claiming reference to the promise contained in your excellency's letter of 1st January last, we respectfully submit to your excellency that it would now be a great relief to us to find that you deem the present a suitable occasion to adjust finally so serious a pressure on our resources

Your excellency at present holds our promissory note at six month's sight, for 512,000 Spanish dollars, being in redemption of several orders of our's in favour of Chinese merchants, paid by them in liquidation of their contribution to the government demand of 6,000,000 dollars; and we submit to your excellency that the provision of so large a sum, within a limited period, being highly inconvenient, it would be a great relief to us to understand that your excellency considers us entitled, under the peculiar circumstances of our position, to make the ultimate payment of this obligation subject to a reduction of the amount of the treasury bills for £63,265 18s. 4d., with the damages legally chargeable on returned bills to places eastward of the cape, viz., 25 per cent.

We are reluctantly obliged to intrude our personal concerns on your excellency at this period; but the serious loss and inconvenience we have sustained from a transaction in which we were implicated for the general benefit, and the assurance given in your letter, above quoted, of your anxiety to relieve us from such pressure, induce us to trust your excellency will not consider the application unsuitable.

We have &c.

(Signed) DENT & Co.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in inclosure in No. 4.

Captain Elliot to Messrs. Dent & Co

(Confidential) Macao, June 6, 1841.

Gentlemen.—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have to declare that I certainly do consider you fully entitled to make the ultimate payment of your promissory note at six months' sight, for 512,000 dollars, subject to a reduction of the treasury bills for £63,265 18s. 4d. And I beg you at once to understand, that I am perfectly ready to incur the responsibility of that arrangement.

With respect to the damages on returned bills, I speak with more hesitation; not that I have the least disposition to deny the right to all legal charges of that kind; but it would be a great relief to me, for obvious reasons, to leave that point to stand over for the further disposal of the home government.

I need scarcely inform you, however, gentlemen, that I shall be satisfied to take your renewed note for the amount of the damages, at the expiration of the six months, at such a date as would insure the receipt of replies from England, before it fell due.

Taking the liberty to request that all correspondence on this subject may be considered confidential, I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

No. 5.

Viscount Canning to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Foreign Office, November 29, 1841.

Sir,—I am directed by the earl of Aberdeen to transmit to you, for the information of the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury, the inclosed copy of a letter from captain Elliot, covering his account for the money received from the Chinese authorities at Canton, under the engagement entered into with them by capt. Elliot, on the 27th of May last.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) CANNING.

Inclosure in No. 5.

53, Cadogan Place, November 25, 1841.

My lord,—Herewith I have the honour to transmit my account current as chief superintendent with her majesty's plenipotentiaries in Canton, under the agreement of the 27th of May, 1841.

I should, perhaps, explain that the money was handed over to my charge as chief superintendent, because the instructions directed that remittances to England should be made by that officer, and because the plenipotentiaries were without any establishment for the despatch of such affairs.

The original vouchers could not be forwarded when I left China, owing to the pressure of business incidental to the immediate departure of the expedition to the northward; and I would further beg to notice that since my arrival here, I have made some alteration in the form of making up the account, with a view to clearness. I mention this subject, because it may be necessary to explain the difference between the form of the present statement and the papers which will hereafter arrive from China.

I believe I cannot be relieved of my responsibility till the original vouchers come to hand, but I have thought it right to lose no time in submitting the attested copies (taken for my own satisfaction), in order that her majesty's government may be furnished as soon as possible with all necessary information concerning these funds. Sir Henry Pottinger told me that he did not propose to disturb the arrangement I had made for its remittance till he was further instructed from England, and I presume, therefore, that the balance will continue to be diminished by the purchase of government bills on England and company's bills on Calcutta.

I have, &c,

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Sub-Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Captain Charles Elliot, R. N., Chief Superintendent, in account with Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, for monies recently received from the Chinese Government, for account of Her Majesty's Government, under Agreement, dated May, 1841.

Dr. Cr.

May, 1841.			$ c.
To Cash and Notes of Hand, amounting to $6,016 336.09 as undermentioned :—			
Cash Ex. Hyacinth .. Taels 699,000			
„ Nimrod .. 711,000			
„ Modeste .. 705,800			
„ Columbine .. 668,000			
„ Pylades		$525,000	
„ Cruizer .. 14,200		355,000	
„ Algerine .. 26,355		55,556	
		935,556	
	Taels 2,824,350 =	$3,977,959	
		4,913,514,	00
Delivered personally, being :—Original short payment		$782	
Original payment in bag		287	
		1,069	00
Notes (not bearing Interest) :—			
Mr. Nye's, in favour of Footay, due June 18		$30,000 00	
Messrs. Turner & Co., do. Footai, due June 19		15,587 76	
Messrs. Turner & Co., do. Goqua, paid by Co-Hong. August 4, ..		13,125 53	
Messrs. Dent & Co., and sundry Hongs, June 30, ...		120,000 00	
Total of Notes, not bearing Interest, paid up to August 10		178,713	29
Howqua's two Notes, in favour of Captain Elliot (bearing Interest at 6 per cent.) :—			
One for $200,000 due } Discounted before maturity.			
One for 179,000 due }		379,000	00
Interest accrued thereon		2,039	80
Messrs Dent & Co's Note in favor of Captain Elliot due December 1, 1841		542,000	00
To premium reckoned on part of the amount of cash above stated, being Sycee of finer quality ..		10,704	00
To cash to make up portion of short weight ..		10,000	00
		$6,037,040	09

		$ c.	
By Spanish claim for losses and injury suffered by destruction of the "Bilbaino" in September, 1839, $35,009, less 1¼ per cent freight and commission. A		24,562	50
By specie remitted to Calcutta :—			
In Her Majesty's Ship Calliope,—Taels 1,798,355 =	$2,582,894 36		
In Brit. Barque Waterwitch, 73,869 =	101,366 63		
B		2,636,230	98
By specie remitted to England in Her Majesty's Ship Conway, ... C		2,001,200	00
By Public Bills remitted to England :—			
Nos. 1 to 25 for £2,551 14 9 at 4s 6d	$11,340 98		
Nos. 26 to 94 12,604 19 4½ „	56 022 08		
Nos. 95 to 158 5,339 3 10½ „	23,729 74		
Nos. 195 to 170 15,544 15 9 „	69,087 94		
D		160,180	74
By Government Bills remitted to Calcutta :—			
Nos. 1 to 15 .. Co's. Rs 101,934 at 218 =	$46,758 71		
Nos. 16 to 50	79,820 47		
E		126,579	18
By Cash furnished to Major Wilson, Pay-Master General, for which Bills on Bengal Government are furnished. .. .. F		100,000	00
By Cash placed at the disposal of the Hongkong government .. .. G		36,305	00
By Freight paid to H. M.'s Ships, for deposit of dollars 4,898,050 at ¾ per cent, as per Royal Proclamation H		36,735	00
By Freight & Insurance on treasure per "Waterwitch" I		3,285	00
By Contingent charges .. .. .. J		4,367	50
By Cash drawn by H. M.'s Plenipotentiaries. .. K		3 607	50
*By Deficiency arising from different weights .. L		24,311	87
†By Note from Messrs. Dent & Co.; payable with Interest December 1, 1841. .. .. .. M		512 000	00
Balance on board of H. M.'s Ship "Blenheim." .. N		160,000	00
In hands of the Joint Agents, viz : at Macao 173 317 88			
At Hongkong 64 356 91			
O		237,674	82
		$6,037,040	09

* See Voucher L. The sum of 10,000 dollars having been received, as stated on the debit side of the account, in reduction of the deficiency, and a further sum of 10,704 dollars, also debit (being the usual premium on Sycee of a finer quality), the actual deficiency will only be 3,607.87c., unless it shall appear that there has been an error of 2 boxes or 8,000 taels in the amount remitted to Calcutta in the "Calliope," which there is reason to believe has been the case.

† See Voucher M. Captain Elliot having consented to let Messrs. Dent and Co. abate the sum of 327,217 dollars, at period of maturity of this Note, (being amount of protested Treasury Bills and charges, as estimated by themselves), the actual amount to receive will be 214,783 dollars, unless it shall appear that they are not entitled to their charges, in which case the sum to receive will be 280,456 dollars.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Sub-Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Captain C. Elliot, R. N., Chief Superintendent, in Account current with Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, for certain Monies received from the Chinese Government, for certain uses hereinafter set forth.

Dr. Cr.

July, 1841.	$ c.	July, 1841.	$ c.	
To Cash received for indemnity on account of pillage of Factories.	313,897, 92	By Cash to British claimants for pillage of property on 22nd May, 1841 ..	266,359 23	
To Cash received for Messrs. Moss and others, sufferers on the occasion of the attack on the British boat "Black Joke."	10,000 00	By Cash to Foreign claimants ..	40 934 37	
		P	307 293	61
		Charge for Freight &c. ..	Q	2,322 09
		Held on account of Messrs. Moss and other sufferers ..		10,000 00
		Excess of monies received for pillage factories.* ..		4,282 22
	323,897 92			323 897 92

* The excess of 4,282d. 22c., arises from one of the British Firms having by mistake claimed more than they had actually lost, which mistake they did not discover till the money had been recovered. But (part I) of it has been subsequently paid to Chinese sufferers connected with the British forces, 686 dollars (R), leaving an actual balance of 3,596d. 22c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

THE TEXAN CONSULSHIP.

(From a correspondent.)

What has become of captain Elliot; and what is to be the future destination of that illustrious and extinguished officer, whilom her maj sty's plenipotentiary in the China seas?

To be sure, it is quite unnecessary to press for an answer to the former of these queries: let it be enough for us to know that so able a diplomatist is at present off the stage, and that so great a statesman has for the nonce magnanimously laid down the burdens of the public weal. So, then, whether he be on sojourn with the palpitating admiral of like name and fame, in some rustic pleasance of Horndean (there, over a perpetual teapot, to amuse the gossips with his opium reminiscences)? or whether he be occasionally found at some poor club 'exchanging chops' with a dinnerless Melbourne or a hunger-bitten Normanby? or whether in more northerly directions, he be turned border-rider, playing a desperate game of hide and seek with the claimants of those many many thousands disallowed by the country's legislature, though guaranteed by the captain's liberality?—we will not stop to inquire. Shaded by the laurels he has won, and veiled beneath the honours he so fealty has achieved, let us in decent privacy 'leave him alone with his glory.'

But, in respect to the latter of those twin personal queries, our mouths must not be stopped by any considerations of courtesy or indulgence to an individual; and we ask, for the sake of information, as well as with a view to sundry accompanying comments, what is to be the future public destination, if indeed any at all, of this gallant captain?

It is generally understood that the lucrative and important post of consul-general to the Texan republic still remains unfilled; and we wish we could feel assured that the appointment is not kept open, and as it were in abevance, until the casual good fortune of success in China shall have induced our kind-hearted people of England to look compassionately on the hapless author of that foolish and discreditable war. Now, a post requiring greater delicacy and tact, combined with dignity and shrewdness, cannot well be imagined than that of an officer, whose duty it is rightly to represent the British crown in so democratic and disturbed an atmosphere as that of Texas; and, on the ground solely of such a rare mixture of personal requirements, we will not call the salary excessive. If captain Elliot possessed but one qualification for the office, we might, perhaps, hesitate to object to him altogether; and, on the plea of ministerial etiquette, we could fancy that the promise made by one placeman should be accounted more or less inviolate by another; but, as things are, we exclaim strongly against the possibility that Texas should receive the disowned one of Canton. It would be to insult a state whose good will it may prove better to insure.

One word more upon this question in the abstract. That a servant of the crown, convicted of notorious incapacity, whose concurrent rashness and weakness have embroiled us in war (on grounds scarcely to be justified) with an empire of prosperity and peace—that such an one should be tenderly conveyed from the scene of his great exploits in the east, to try whether he cannot manage to disgrace his country among the republics of the west, is the most astounding instance of public welfare being required to give way to private interest that ever yet has staggered plain John Bull. Surely such a case cannot be contemplated—it ought not—it must not—& the sooner an appointment of some able and active diplomatist, to this rather ticklish post of representing the majesty of our empire among the fiery republicans of Texas, shall have quashed so injurious a likelihood as the designation of one from the clever and patriotic tribe of Minto to that well-paid office, the better will every Briton esteem it for his country's interest, for her welfare, and her character.—*Morning Post.*

From the Bombay Times 29th June.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP "ADELAIDE" BY FIRE.—We this day se'nnight gave an account of an attempt which had been made to destroy the ship *Adelaide* by fire, which had fortunately been detected in time and frustrated. The incendiaries have preserved however in their purposes, and their diabolical labours have now been crowned with success. Early on Monday morning the alarm of fire was given from this vessel, then at her anchors full of cargo, and ready to sail for Siam next tide. The utmost promptitude was manifested by all the authorities: the superintendent of the I N., and the chief magistrate of police &c were almost immediately at the spot to render any assistance in their power. The small fire engine from the *Hastings* was got into operation, and for a time partially kept down the flames; but some alarm being entertained for the explosion of the powder magazine, the stern port was opened to get out the powder; when the fire, invigorated by the admission of air, quickly gained uncontrollable ascendancy. The captain was the only European belonging to the ship; and he, with the utmost promptitude and prudence, clapped sail upon her, and run her ashore near the Apollo pier-head about 50 yards from the remains of the *Cornwallis*, which had been destroyed in a similar manner a fortnight before. This was the very best thing that could have been done under the circumstances: the tide was then ebbing, and so soon as low water approached a large scuttle was made in the ship's side, and numerous shot fired into her by a gunboat close at hand. Of course nothing could be done to mitigate the fury of the flames till the tide rose again, when the ship filled through the scuttle holes, and by 2 o'clock P. M nothing but her gunwales were visible—the fire having of course become completely extinguished. The alarm was given about 3 o'clock A. M., and she was run ashore a little after 5. The hull was insured, but not the cargo. This consisted of cotton and cotton-yarn, piece goods, &c.—a small portion of which is now being got out in a miserably damaged condition. By running the *Adelaide* ashore and a scuttling her, not only were the ships in the harbour relieved of the alarm and annoyance they sustained in the case of the *Vansittart* and *Cornwallis*, of having a huge fire raft, which might at any time break loose and drift up amongst them, for several days in the immediate neighbourhood,—but more of the vessel, as well as of the cargo, had a chance of being saved, than by any other means.

Overland Dispatch for India, by the Monthly Mail. The Atlas, May 6, 1842.

Progress has been made with the copyright bill introduced by lord Mahon: it has passed the commons in a form as amended by mr. Macaulay and sir R Peel. Lord Mahon proposed a copyright of twenty-eight years, to be continued during the life of an author if he survived that term, and for twenty-five years after his death. Mr. Macaulay fixed the term of copyright at forty-two years, or the life of the author; and sir Robert Peel added the provision, strongly resisted by mr. Macaulay, that seven years' term should be secured after the author's decease.

The Egyptian trade in senna, ivory, gum, hides, and henna, has been decreed free by Mehemet Ali.

An immense number of petitions against the income tax have been forced upon the notice of parliament, and the trades' deputations has occupied much of the time of ministers.

THE MAILS.—The French post office authorities have instituted proceedings against a French courier employed by the London morning papers for conveying their Indian despatches from Marseilles to Boulogne, instead of sending them through the post office. The case came on for trial in the Tribunal de Premier Instance, at Boulogne. M. Berryer was employed as counsel for the defendants, and made a most forcible speech against the intolerance of the French post office, which would thus put a stop to communications by express. The judgment went against the courier, and has consequently much displeased the various organs of the English press.—Ibid.

London Monthly Overland Mail Bombay Courier Extraordinary, May 6, 1842.

MAILS TO CHINA.—The uncertain conveyance of letters from the principal ports of India to China, induced the East India and China association in Feb. last—a time when the merchants connected with the Chinese trade were very uneasy respecting their property—to address a letter to the treasury, requesting that mails might be taken to China by her majesty's ships. They had frequently been in the habit of sending their letters by the merchants' ships direct to China, but these means had likewise proved uncertain, and therefore they sought the additional assistance of the navy. To its application the association has just received the following answer, of which it is desirable the merchants at the ports of Glasgow and Liverpool should be aware that they may avail themselves of the opportunities offered:—

"Treasury Chambers,

April 12, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 15th of February last, requesting that mails may be sent to China by her majesty's ships, I am commanded by the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury to acquaint you that my lords have requested the lords of admiralty to inform the postmaster-general when any such opportunities offer. I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

"The East India and China Association Cowper's Court, Cornhill"

It should be observed that the long interval which has elapsed between the date of the application and the above reply has occasioned some surprise, as the matter was so very simple that there seemed scarcely a reason why an answer could not have been given at once.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* states, that the evil arising from the sale of East India cadetships has grown to such a height, that we feel the necessity of protesting against it. Were the sale legalised, there would be no more harm in it than in the sale of commissions in the regiments of the line. But every one knows that in the case of a cadetship, a solemn declaration is made that no money is, or will be given or received for it, directly or indirectly; the parties concerned knowing all the while that this declaration is false! What effect is this likely to have upon the moral character of these parties? or how can we expect anything but disaster to attend our Indian army, when a large proportion of its appointments are filled up under such disgraceful circumstances? There is no chance of the evil being corrected in Leadenhall-street, but a parliamentary inquiry would put a stop to it. It is well known that the ordinary price of an infantry cadetship is 700*l.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A curious circumstance is related of the duke, with reference to the Afghan war. During his late visit at Strathfieldsaye, he applied himself to the details of this grievous war, and, bringing to bear upon it his great military skill and his extensive knowledge of Indian warfare, he wrote and sent to the other members of the cabinet an elaborate and most valuable body of suggestions for adoption by the governor-general of India. The wonder is, that, at his grace's time of life, and in his impaired state of health, he should have been able thus to apply his mind, and to give such valuable advice. We have heard that the vigour of the plan, and the excellence of the suggestions took the cabinet no less by surprise, than the announcement will do the public. It will be recollected that his grace refused to lend his countenance last year to the unjust attack upon the whigs for their Indian policy, and he has always urged the prosecution of the war on the frontier, not because there is any peculiar value in these possessions beyond the mountains, but because it is necessary to prevent any ill effect arising in India generally from our defeat.

The duke of Wellington, albeit unused to the soft mood, actually wept like a child when the news of our disasters in Afghanistan was reported to him, declaring in all his own experience, or that handed down from history, he had never heard of so lamentable a sacrifice of life of a British force.

Trieste, April the 9th.—A vessel just arrived has brought to a mercantile house, by way of specimen, 30 chests of indigo 40 packets of tamarinds, 8 chests of tea, and a bag of rice, which were forwarded by the Indian ship *Bengalee* to Suez, and thence by camels to *Cairo*. This is the first shipment from India direct to Trieste.

Commander E. Hayes, R. N., has been appointed principal agent of transports in China, and will proceed out immediately in the *Auckland*.

Dreadful Railway accident near Paris.—Immense loss of life.

The 8th of May was fixed for the celebration of the King's fete at Versailles by the display of the great waterworks fireworks &c., when Versailles was crowded beyond its capacities. The waterworks were over at half-past five, and enormous number of persons immediately repaired to the terminus of each line of railroad, and took their departure for Paris. The train of the Rive Gauche consisted of seventeen carriages, impelled by three engines, and conveyed from 1500 to 1600 passengers. On arriving between Meudon and Bellevue the axle-tree of the first engine broke. The body of it, the fire &c., fell to the ground. The second engine, so great was the impetus, smashed it in pieces and passed over it, and the boiler burst, throwing the unfortunate stoker fifty feet into the air. The carriages arrived of course, and passed over the wreck, when six of them were instantly set in flames by the fire; being newly painted they instantly ignited. Three were totally consumed, and three others partially, without the possibility of escape to their unhappy inmates, who were locked up according to the dreadful practice of such establishments.

The column of fire was more than twenty yards high, and consumed all the unfortunate travellers who came within its focus. Many of the victims would have been saved if they could only have open'd the doors of the carriages. The cries of the victims were heard from the houses at a distance of ten minutes' walk from the scene of this calamity; they were, however, of short duration, for before the inhabitants of the nearest houses could reach the spot, most of the bodies were calcined, and the heat of the fire was so intense, that the boat-hooks with which the remains were extricated became almost red hot. It is said that the second waggon, in striking against the first, dashed in its hinder part, and went partly into it, breaking the limbs of the unfortunate persons who were there, and, by blocking up the space rendered it impossible for them to escape the fire, which broke out immediately after. As soon as the crash took place, a general panic seized on the passengers; the persons placed on the roof threw themselves down from the height; those inside making wild and unavailing efforts to get out by the windows of the fast fixed doors. The horror of the disaster at this moment may be imagined. The fire had communicated to the heap of broken carriages and boilers in the midst of which were struggling with each other the wretched victims of the accident, some covered with blood, others scalded with the boiling water, were, when they escaped from the heap, seen running here and there, whilst others again perished in the flames, without the possibility of assistance being given them!

The number of killed and wounded will never be accurately known, but it seems to be probable that scarcely less than eighty lives were lost, and that the maimed amount to twice that number. Among the dead is the celebrated circumnavigator, Admiral Dumont d'Urville.

Men under the superintendence of police officers have been employed in sifting the ashes at Meudon, and every article thus obtained is carefully preserved. The operation has produced fragments of linen, laces, and other parts of dresses, twenty gold rings, a considerable quantity of money in silver and gold, and parts of watches, chains, and ornaments, gloves, canes, umbrellas, and various other things, which may, in many instances, be recognised as having belonged to sufferers.

On the subject of locking passengers in the railway carriages, the rev. Sydney Smith, in a letter to the *Chronicle* says:—"Why does the necessity of locking both doors exist only on the Great Western? Why is one of the doors left open on all other railways? The public have a right to every advantage under permitted monopoly, which they would enjoy under free competition; and they are unjust to themselves if they do not insist upon this right. If there were two parallel railways, the one locking you in, and the other not, is there the smallest doubt which would carry away all the business? Can there be any hesitation in which timid women, drunken men, sages, philosophers, bishops, and all combustible beings would place themselves? I very much doubt the legality of locking doors, and refusing to open them. I arrive at a station where no hats are admitted, but I am not suffered to get out, though perhaps at the point of death. In all other positions of life there is egress were there is ingress. Man is universally the master of his own body, except he chooses to go from Paddington to Bridgewater: there only the habeas corpus is refused. Nothing, in fact, can be more utterly silly or mistaken than this over-officious care of the public; as if every man who was not a railway director was a child or a fool. But why stop here? Why are not strait-waistcoats used? Why is not the accidental traveller strapped down? Why do contusion and fracture still remain physically possible.

"Is not this extreme care of the public now? When first mail-coaches began to travel twelve miles an hour, the outsides (if I remember rightly) were secured to the roof. In pockets Londoners are not locked into the cabin, to prevent them from tumbling overboard. This effectionate nonsense prevails only on the Great Western. It is there only that men, women, and children (making the only mode of transit which remains) are by these tenderhearted monopolists immediately committed to their locomotive prisons. Nothing can, in fact, be so absurd as all this officious zeal."—London Mail, June 4.

Editorial Labours.

The conductor of an able and influential paper (the *Spectator*) gives the following estimate of the labours of an editor:—"Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talents of its editor, by the variety and quality of editorial matter it contains. Nothing can be more fallacious. It is comparatively an easy task to pour out daily columns of words—words upon any and all such subjects. His ideas may flow in one weary and ever-ending stream, and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions; and yet his paper may be flimsy and poor concern. But what is his labour, the toil of such a man, who displays his leading matter over so large, to that impose upon a judicious, well-informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of its responsibilities and its duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician upon a patient—without regard to show or display? Indeed, the more writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The industry even is not shown there. The care, the taste, the time employed in selecting, in far more important—the tact of a good editor is shown more by his selection than anything else; and that we all know is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labours understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—its temper—its manner—its uniform consistent course—its principles—its aims—its qualities—its courtesy—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve all these, as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter—the wear and tear of body and mind—the head ache—the heart ache—the 'head room' to do it all."—United Service Gazette, April 30.

Extract of a letter from an English lady at Hamburgh to her parents in England.

On Thursday morning, Ascension-day, my sister, her husband, and I, walked to the French church. Frederick, on taking away the breakfast, told us that since eight or nine o'clock a terrible fire had been raging in the Deutsch-strasse. Papa, who knows the distance between the Nieuw Jungfraustieg and the Deutsch-strasse, will agree that we had no cause for alarm. In coming out of church, the servant said to madame Parish (who, you are aware, lives in the country, and had come thence this morning direct), that she could not go to her town house in the carriage: that twenty-two houses had already been totally burnt; that, in fact, hers was in great danger; and that the fire was becoming more and more formidable. A few hours afterwards came the news that the house of mr Parish was no more, and that the flames were spreading every instant. Towards four o'clock in the afternoon, from our attic windows, we witnessed the destruction of St. Nicholas's church. It was terrible to see this beautiful building become the prey of the element, which was becoming more fearful the more ground it gained. My sister and her husband were to have gone to the opera in the evening; but it was announced that, in consequence of the calamity, there would be no performance. The spectacle became from hour to hour more shocking. The whole city now began to show the most lively alarm. The bells, the firing of cannon, the cries and confusion in the streets, all presaged a night of anguish and terror. Our apprehensions, alas! were but too faithfully realised. It was not, however, till night had spread her sad wings over the scene that we could perceive the whole extent of the destruction which menaced the entire city. The heavens became as red as blood—the devouring flames, increased more and more by an impetuous wind, rose to a gigantic height. At seven o'clock madame——came to us in a wretched state. She told us that her sisters at Holzhamm (who were further from the fire than we, the flames having taken the direction of Dreckwald and Bleichen) had sent all their valuables to her, so great was the fear they were in. We could hardly avoid smiling; for we thought it incredible that the fire could possibly reach Holzhamm. At ten madame——went home, and my sister retired to bed towards eleven; but afterwards we received a visit from some gentlemen, who came to say that serious measures were about to be taken, by blowing up some houses which were likely to cause the fire to spread farther. At half-past twelve I went to bed myself; but the noise of the explosions, the rumbling of the carriages and carts, the cries, the large flakes of fire which every instant were driven impetuously by the wind across my windows, threatening to set fire to our house, the excessive light of the conflagration, the whistling of the wind, and, as you will easily think,

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

FOR CHUSAN.

THE British Bark FORTESCUE, Captain HALL, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 19th August 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR SYDNEY, SOUTH AMERICA OR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fine sailing British Barque MAIA, captain R. SCRIMGER 313 tons burthen, now on her second voyage. Apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE B. g. CORSAIR, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship "JOHN BRIGHTMAN," captain VIALL, will be despatched for the above Ports about the 25th inst. For freight or passage apply to W. H. HARTON.

Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE Barque, WINCHESTER, 393 Tons, Captain MACDONALD having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast class Barque, BRITISH SOVEREIGN, 491 Tons, Captain I. COW now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship, LAWKINS, 701 Tons, Captain HIBBERT now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. 1. Ship QUEEN VICTORIA, Captain CANNON, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, captain CARSLEY will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. BUCHER commander 254 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "QUEEN VICTORIA," captain BLACK, will have early despatch for the above port. For freight or to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

SALE POSTPONED until SATURDAY, the 20th INSTANT.

JNO. SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the public that he will put up for PUBLIC SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on his premises, precisely at 12 o'clock, the following vessels and pleasure boats:—

The Bark "TERNATE," of 271 44/95 Tons.
Do. "MAHAMOODIE," 236 44/95 Do.
The Brig "WILLIAM," 173 44/95 Do.
The sailing boat "FORRESTER,"
Do. do "WEASEL."

The vessels are lying at anchor in the Typa, and may be inspected any time prior to the sale; and inventory of their stores may be seen on application to the auctioneer.

For further particulars will be published in hand bills.

Arms and ammunition appertaining to the above vessels, will be sold in separate and convenient lots.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in the establishment ceased on the 30th of June, last, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LASKINE being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, the firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LASKINE & Co.

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

China 8th August, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1842.

the idea that the lives of persons in whom we were interested were in continual danger, not to mention the conviction of the numberless misfortunes that were happening, prevented all sleep. The windows trembled with the redoubled concussions of the explosions, and the whole house seemed as if it would be annihilated. Before three o'clock had struck I found myself again with my sister, who, like me, had been kept awake by the dreadful noise caused by the blowing up of the Rathhaus. At this moment an order of the police was announced to us to wet the roof of our house, and to cause the water to flow in the gutters. Frederick had flown to the assistance of his brothers. We were, therefore, alone, and, mounting on the roof, scarcely dressed, were soon throwing over it pails of water, and our neighbours were doing the same. We prepared ourselves for the worst, threw on our clothes, the confusion increased, and we could not remain. We packed up in sheets and in boxes some of our effects. With the appearance of day our fears increased. It was a spectacle as sublime as it was fearful to view the sun, clear and brilliant, rising in all its splendour over the Lombards-bridge, and on the city side to see nothing but a single mass of flames. It was not, however, a moment for contemplation, but for action: for the worst was to come. We called for the coachman to carry away the things we had packed; but how ridiculous to think we had any longer servants at our disposal! The city, or the passengers, had become masters of the coachmen of my brother-in-law and his mother, and not a man was to be got to carry away our effects for love or money; our horses were harnessed to the fire-engines, and the greatest confusion prevailed. Now succeeded hours which I cannot describe to you. The old Jungfraustieg began to be endangered. The Alster, before our windows, was covered with barges full of burning furniture; the old Jungfraustieg was heaped also with goods on fire. On the promenade even of the new Jungfraustieg, I do not speak too largely when I say there were thousands of cars full of furniture, of merchandise, and of people who were saving themselves. Two carts were burning before our house. With our own hands we helped to extinguish the flames. A woman was on fire before our eyes; fortunately I perceived it in time to save her. The horses became unmanageable, and fell down with fright almost into the Alster. A tremendous shower of ashes and of flakes of fire nearly suffocated us, and obstructed our sight. The wind blew with great violence, and the dust was frightful. The fire had now gained St. Peter's. The people thought the day of judgment was come. They wept, they knew not what to do at the sight of so much misery. The horses, without drivers, were dragging the carts about in disorder over the esplanade. Soldiers escorted from the city the dead and the dying, and prisoners who had been plundering. At last, after the greatest efforts, we obtained carts and horses to transport our goods: but the exhausted horses, as well as men, refused to work. With bread in our hands we ourselves fed them. Whole families fell down and fainted before our doors. Along all the walls, and out of the Dammthor and other gates, nothing was to be seen but one spectacle of misery—a camp of unfortunates in bivouac, groaning, exhausted, famishing. I saw some who had become deranged; mothers with infants at breasts which had no nourishment for them. Fauteuilles of gold and satin adorned the ramparts, and the poor exhausted firemen were reposing on them. An Englishman, mr. Skinner, who acted as chief engineer, came into madame ——'s house, whither we had retired on Friday evening; he had eaten nothing for nearly forty hours, and devoured what we were able to give him, for provisions were beginning to be scarce, and we knew not where to procure more. He told us that if the wind did not change in a few hours, the Jungfraustieg and the esplanade would be swallowed up by the fire, and that the whole city was in imminent danger, for that half the people were intoxicated. The club-house would have been blown up if the wind had not changed. My brother in-law would not quit his house till the last moment. We were on the esplanade; Madame —— and her sisters had gone to her country house. Our house was nearly empty; we had ourselves stripped it of everything that was most valuable, and carried whatever we could carry. How we had the strength to do it I know not. Our women servants worked like horses; but since some hours we have not been permitted to remain at the Jungfraustieg. Although the direction of the wind having changed, the flames and the gunpowder have spared the club-house, they have revenged themselves on the poor Holzdamm, the fire continuing to rage with vehemence, and the city becoming more and more in revolt. One family has been hunted in this manner from four different places. There being no longer any certainty of safety on the esplanade, at ten o'clock in the evening we set off for the country, but the next morning early we returned to town. I believe madame ——has at least twenty-five people in her house. She says the siege of Hamburgh was nothing in comparison. The rights of property have ceased. After raging nearly 100 hours the fire stopped at the Steine thor. Frederick's sister-in-law, during one of the terrible nights, gave birth to a child in our travelling carriage, in which she had taken refuge. Many women were taken the same way in the open fields. The dying breathed their last sigh in the streets and highways. Words cannot tell the miseries we have witnessed. At present we only think of doing all the good we can—of saving and cherishing. But the lower orders now think they may do what they like. They take possession of all the houses that have escaped; they transport thither the goods they have saved, and establish their shops in them. In this manner our house has become the dwelling of a tailor and all his family. Do not think I have exaggerated the miseries I have spoken of; no pen or words can depict the reality.—The Athls. Overland Dispatch for India, by the Monthly Mail June 4.

THE MARCH FROM CABUL.

Narrative of Serjeant major Lissant, 37th Regiment N. I. from the 6th to the 13th january, 1842.

(Concluded from the Sup. page 171, No. 31.)

From this place general Elphinstone, brigadier Shelton and captain Johnson were taken away from us as hostages, and about 7 o'clock in the evening word was passed quietly amongst the Europeans that we were to march immediately, and our situation was somewhat explained to us, the officers exhorting us to keep together, as this was our only chance, for we should have to fight our way to Jellalabad. We started from Jugdullack about 7 or 8 p. m. of the 12th, leaving behind us all our wounded, as no means could be found to bring them on. It was heart-rendering to hear the poor fellows calling on their comrades not to leave them there to be cut to pieces by the enemy. Brigadier Anquetil led and commanded the column, and we had no sooner moved off than the enemy were on the alert, some making their way to the rear, while others pressed on to the pass ahead of us. Little or no damage was done by the enemy's fire till we reached the barrier thrown across the road at the foot of the ascent from Jugdullack; here all was confusion. Horse and foot, camp followers, and every one had got into a heap, no one could move for a time; such an awful press I never was in, numbers were trodden to death, and the enemy *in the rear* were slaughtering away at their pleasure. The cries and screeches of the poor fellows were terrible. Great numbers must have fallen at this barrier, which was so strong and intricate that it resisted the utmost efforts of the men to pull it asunder. More than half of the 44th lost their muskets in endeavouring to cross it. It was built of holly trees and bushes. After crossing the barrier and reaching the top of the pass, the men halted and formed up in sections and detached one company as a rear guard, the enemy all this time keeping up a sharp fire on us. We proceeded in this order for some time; when the men in the rear kept constantly calling to those in front to halt; whilst the officers were urging the expediency of pushing on and losing no time, saying if we reach Gundamuck by daylight we shall be safe. This continued for some time, some of the men halting and others pushing on as requested, until the cries from the rear became more loud and frequent for the men to halt in front. The men in front then said, "the officers seem to care but for themselves, let them push on *if they like*, we will halt until our comrades in the rear come up." From this point some of the officers went on, as all regularity seemed at an end, and every man seemed determined to act for himself. This continued until morning, when not more than 40 men of the 44th foot could have been left and half of those without arms. The men were fagged and foot sore, and said they would proceed no further; we were then close to Gundamuck. Myself and 4 more still kept on, and as I knew the road I had hopes that by hiding ourselves during the day, we could make our way to Jellallabad by night. We went on till we reached a cave, into which we crept, hungry and faint. What occurred to the small party I left behind I cannot say, but one of my fellow prisoners, who was taken with major Griffiths, told me that after I left them they took up a position on a hill for a last struggle, the enemy being in numbers about them; firing had continued on both sides for some time when a signal was made for the enemy to come up the hill, and major Griffiths was trying what could be done with the chief Gulam Jan, when some of his men began to strip the Europeans and take from them their arms, which the remainder seeing they opened a fire on them, which was the signal for a general slaughter. This is the account I heard—all this occurred on the morning of the 13th, myself and the other four men were during the day discovered, and in the evening we were removed from the cave to a fort some distance from it, where we remained four days, when we were taken to the fort in which major Griffiths, and four other prisoners were confined—where I remained till my removal to this place, which I reached on the 31st January.

(Signed) JOHN H. LISSANT, Sergt. Maj.,
Jellallabad, Feby. 1842. 37th Regt. N. I.

Calcutta Englishman, May 26, 1842.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA

AUGUST 16TH, 1842.

	LATEST DATES.		
England	6th June	Singapore	2nd Aug.
U. States	18th May	Java	10th July
Calcutta	12th July	Manila	24th June
Bombay	10th July	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	6th July	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Aug.	ARRIVED.	From
5.	ELIZABETH ANSLIE, *Lyster*, Sing. and Cal.	
9.	CLAUDINE, *Norris*, London.	
9.	HARRIET SCOTT, *Beynon*, Sing. and Bombay.	
9.	SALEM, *Wilford*, Singapore and Bombay.	
9.	MERMAID, *Gill*, Singapore and Calcutta.	
10.	LUTHERLAND, *Freeman*, Liverpool.	
10.	FRANCIS BEAN, *Edington*, Colombo.	
13.	HARLEQUIN, ——,	Singapore and Calcutta.
15.	CONSUELO, (Sp.) ——,	Manila.

PASSENGERS—Per Mermaid, mr. and mrs. F. Langer and family; and five Italian priests.

July.	SAILED	For
8.	RELAMPAGO, (Sp.) ——,	Manila.
9.	PRIMA DONNA, *Kell*,	Singapore
9.	GUSAV, *Mockellar*,	Chusan.
9.	VENTAL, *Young*,	Bombay.
9.	DUMFRIES, *Thompson*,	Aamoy.
13.	CHARMER, *Budd*,	Singapore and Madras.
15.	CLEOPATRA, *Early*	London.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Sing. and Calcutta—John Brightman, 18th inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, Lord Lowther, Athenian, Parrock Hall, Asia, Madras, Equestrian, Black Nymph.

From do. via Singapore.—Pink.

From Liverpool.—Devon, Ursula, Britt Marina, John Bibby, Matilda, Zenobia, Joan O'Gaunt, Will O'the Wisp, Liverpool.

From Calcutta.—Victoria, Ariel, Wentff, Framjee Cowasjee, Madura, Mary Anne, Hero, Pelorus, Bengal Packet, Mor.

From Bombay.—Orongzeb, Island Queen, Cores, Asia, Woodman, David Clarke, Marquess de

Hastings, Helena, Prince of Wales, Henry Davidson, Hebrides, William Abrahams, Lord Goderich, Prince Regent, St. Lawrence, Midlothian.
From Madras.—Buckinghamshire.
From Singapore.—Francis, Will Watch, Cameo, Bolton, Felicity
From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelgi, Genovevs.

The *Harlequin* has brought dates from Calcutta to the 12th ulto. and from Singapore to the 2nd inst.; a friend has lent us the Englishman of the 2nd and Eastern Star of the 3rd of July, but these papers contain no intelligence of particular interest.

The *Harlequin* passed h. m's. ship *Druid* on the 3rd inst., and spoke the *Poppy* off Pulo Aor. The *Mor* and *Peloras* were to leave Calcutta on the 15th of July, and the *Ariel* and the *Cowasjee Family* were to follow in a short time.

There is a great difference of opinion in the Calcutta and Bombay papers as to what ought to be or what will be the line of policy of the supreme government towards the Affghan chiefs: for ourselves, we have ever held but one opinion on the matter: we shall make those treacherous murderers come before us "*with grass in their mouths,—Ackbar Khan* shall first fall down before us —*Procumbit humi bos*: they shall be our oxen: and then—but we are too far from the scene of action to pronounce our opinion, or to reconcile the various different, if not conflicting, accounts that have appeared in the Indian journals: yet does not the following extract from the speech of sir R. Peel, made at the dinner given to the marquess of Tweeddale by the E. I. directors, on his appointment to the governor ship of Madras, support our opinion of what we shall yet do in Affghanistan?

"It is impossible not to wait, with interest at least, for the full explanation and development of those events in India, of which, hitherto, we have received but partial and imperfect accounts; but though we cannot divest ourselves of feeling that deep interest, there is no occasion for apprehension or distrust; there is no occasion for any other feelings but those which are most becoming to an Englishman—*the firm determination to repair any disaster we may have met with, and to overcome every difficulty with which we may be encompassed in the administration of affairs in India.*'

We beg to draw the particular attention of our local readers to the post office regulations, as communicated to the government agent in Macao, by the offg. postmaster general in Calcutta and actg. postmaster general in Bombay, and by the latter functionary to the postmaster in Hongkong.

It is singular that the actg. postmaster general in Bombay, has not made any demand for ship postage on the editors of the Canton Press and Hongkong Gazette.

In our notice of the unfortunate event of capt. Turner's death, in the C. R. of the 2nd inst. we omitted to recommend to all the owners of schooner and cutter rigged vessels, to place a life buoy on each quarter, ready to be cut away, with a flag by day and a light by night.

There is still a flying report, however incredible, that sir H. Pottinger is at the mouth of the *Peiho*.

The lt. governor of Canton, and other officers, have been degraded, but retained in office; we have not seen the imperial edict containing the sentences, and we are somewhat at a loss to account for their infliction as these officers seem to have played their cards very well, and have gathered a vast harvest of customs duties to the hoppo's exchequer.

The imperial commissioner has absolutely refused the request (or petition?) of the foreigners in Canton, to allow their families to reside in that city. It was foolish and degrading to ask such permission of the general of defeated troops, and governor of a ransomed city.

To preserve the peace, the Chinese have stationed a boat to warn off all foreign boats when they are approaching the city by forbidden channels from Whampoa; and their whole behaviour evinces their great anxiety to avoid any rupture with the English.

Still no effort is made to rescue the *Nerbudda's* and *Anna's* crews: how is it possible to account for such apathy on the part of h. m.'s plenipotentiary and the commanders in chief? Why was not their instance release demanded when the 16 kidnapped prisoners were restored in June, after the capture of *Shanghae* and *Woosung*.

In reply to the letters of "*A Civilian* and "*A Subscriber*,"—published in our last number, we say that the report of almost every individual who returns from *Hongkong* to *Macao*, confirms much more than what we have said concerning the care taken of the women and the discipline of the troops. Were not the women, on the day they were landed from the *Belleisle marched* back and reembarked in the midst of heavy rain, because no preparations had been made to receive on shore?—We entirely approve of the hint that a hamper of the best (port) should be sent to them from some of our rich merchant's cellars, which would probably entice them to forego their frequent visits to mr. Duus's godowns after *blue ruin*.

We should be glad to see the reports of the medical officers on these subjects.

We publish a list of the subscribers in China to the Affghan relief fund; which we regret to observe is very scanty.

The reports from Canton, through a Chinese informant, are, that the emperor has ordered Howqua's grandson and Samqua, who had been sent to the province of *Soochow*, at the request of the high commissioner, *Elepoo*, to return to Canton:—the emperor, says "hongmerchants were not required, for they could be of no use:" and *Elepoo* received a reprimand for sending for them. It is said they have already returned to Canton.

On dit, upwards of ten thousand stout *braves* have been assembled in Canton: further, that the officers have forbidden the performance of plays within 200 *le* of the provincial capital, because the *braves* of *Haeyang* district have been fighting, and a number of men have been killed with swords.

H. m.'s ship Vindictive, captain J. Toup, Nicolas, C. B., has been stationed by the rear admiral commanding, in a bay in the *Lema* island.

No. 988 of 1842.
To the Post Master, Macao.

Sir,—I have the honor to request you will have the goodness to recover from the editor of the Canton Register (rupees 12.9 a.) twelve rupees and nine annas being ship postage due on 195 newspapers dispatched by him per "Eleanor", which sailed from your port on the 20th April last, and remit the amount to this office at your earliest convenience. The newspapers will be forwarded by the next overland mail to England.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. Escombe,
Acting Post Master General.

Bombay, General Post Office,
28th June, 1842.

Government Agency Office,
Macao, 11th August, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose you a letter, which I have received from the Acting Post Master General of Bombay, requesting I will recover from you the sum of (rupees 12.9 a.) twelve rupees and nine annas, being the ship postage due on 195 newspapers.

I beg you will have the goodness, either to pay the amount to the bearer, or remit it to this office at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
John Ricketts,
Government Agent.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Ship Postage to be levied in addition to Land Postage on letters received or sent by Sea.

	Letters.		Newspapers, and other printed Papers, packed in short covers, open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 Tolas Weight.
	Outward.	Inward.		
	Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas Weight.	Not exceeding 100 Tolas Weight.
	Annas. 2	Annas. 2	Annas. 1	Annas. 2
	An Anna being added for every additional Tola.		An Anna being added for every additional 6 Tolas Weight.	Two Annas being added for every additional 100 Tolas up to 300 Tolas beyond which no Parcel will be received.

SHIP AND HARBOUR LETTERS.

XXXIV. With reference to Section XIII. of the Post Office Act Steam Postage shall be levied on all letters Papers or Packets sent or received by any Government Steamer conveying an Overland Mail to or from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf not franked or otherwise entitled to pass free of postage, at the following rates.

Scale of Steam Postage on Letters, Law Papers, Newspapers, Printed Papers or Parcels respectively.

Letters.		Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers.		Newspapers, Printed Papers or Parcels.	
Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding 1 Tola weight.	Not exceeding 2 Tolas weight.	Not exceeding 3 Tolas weight.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas weight.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas weight.	Not exceeding 12 Tolas weight.
Rupee. 1	Rupee. 2	Rupee. 1	Rupee. 2	Annas. 8	Rupee. 1
Single Postage being added for each additional Tola weight.		Single Postage being added for every 3 additional Tolas weight.		Single Postage being added for every 6 additional Tolas weight.	

XXXV. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British India Port, a printed notice under the signature of the post master general or post master of the Port or Station, shall be delivered to the commander by the first boat dispatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which the commander shall proceed to dispose of such Packets as he may have on board as directed in Section XV. of the post office act, a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said commander.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, August 11.

No. 787 of 1842.
Central Department.

To the Post Master—At Hongkong.

Sir—I have the honor to forward to you the accompanying notification relative to ship postage chargeable on letters received at Bombay for transmission to Europe or elsewhere, to request that you will cause it to be generally notified that, for the future, whenever the postage is not paid, the letters will invariably be detained, and, after a season, returned to the despatching office.

2. As, however, it may be inconvenient to many parties to employ an agent in Bombay to repost their letters, I have been directed by government to authorize the Bombay ship postage, as well as the outward ship postage, being levied at the office of despatch, instead of, as at present, two annas at the office of despatch and three annas at the office of receipt whenever this course is adopted; and parties would do well to adopt it always; you should mark on the letters outward and inward ship postage prepaid; and you will further be so good as to give this office credit for the sums realized under the latter head, and to furnish a quarterly account of the same.

3. The present communication does not of course affect the privilege of persons forming part of the China expedition, sending their letters free of ship postage.

4. It is very desirable that it should be generally known, that letters brought in a ship's bag, and not sent through a post office, will be detained for postage at Bombay.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) W. ESCOMBE.
Acting post master general.

Bombay general post office, 18 May, 1842.

Macao, August 13th, 1842.

To JOHN RICKETT, ESQ.

Sir.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 11th inst., and its enclosure, requiring me to pay into your office the sum of rupees twelve and nine annas (rs. 12-9), being the ship postage due on 195 newspapers despatched per "Eleanor" on the 26th of April last, as set forth by the letter from the acting postmaster general in Bombay, to your address dated 28th June, 1842.

In reply, I beg to inform you, that, as neither the acting postmaster general in Bombay, nor yourself, have referred to any acts or regulations, passed by the governor general in council, under which any sum for ship postage is leviable on me as the Editor of the *Canton Register*; neither has the acting postmaster-general in Bombay distinguished the 195 newspapers, said by that officer to have been forwarded per "Eleanor", from Macao, as having been either "Canton Registers" "General Price Currents", "Supplements," or "Extras," I must decline paying the sum of rupees 12.9 annas, demanded of me as ship postage due on 195 newspapers.

I further beg to inform you that the "Notification," published by the acting postmaster general in Bombay, under date March 14, 1842, was not publicly known in China until the publication of the Canton Register of the 2nd inst.; and to refer you to the act No. XVII. of 1837, passed by the right honble. the governor general in council, on the 24th July, 1837, and particularly to the clauses XIII and XIV (*vide*, appendix to the Bombay Calendar and Almanack 1842—although this publication is not official, nor issued under the authority of government); but this post office act and these regulations, neither the "regulations, dated Fort William, General Department, 30th August 1837," neither the "Rules for the management of the P. O. department, passed by the governor general of India in council on the 30th of August 1839," have ever been published by her majesty's superintendents of trade in China, for the information and guidance of her majesty's subjects in this country (*vide* pages 41, 42, 43, B. C. & A., 1842). And by the XV clause, it is ordered, that, "In the event of any letters declared or required by clauses VII. and VIII. preceding, or by clause LIX. following, to be postpaid, or papers or parcels reaching any post office on which it shall appear that the entire regulated postage, whether inland or ship, has not been paid, such letters, papers, or parcels shall not be detained or returned to the sender, but shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination as the case may be, and the amount deficient shall be recovered from the party through whose negligence the undercharge has occurred."

Now, the information contained in the offg. postmaster general's letter, to your address, dated, dated Fort William, 11th June, 1842, and the notification of the acting postmaster general in Bombay, above referred to, both documents having been published in the C. R. of the 2nd inst. at your request, was, I believe, as new and fresh to most of the British merchants in China, as to myself; and although the above quoted XV. clause seems to apply particularly to India, it would appear, from the general tenour of the orders and regulations, to be as applicable to the ship postage from China: and I, therefore, conclude that "the party through whose negligence the undercharge has occurred, and from whom the amount deficient shall be recovered" is her majesty's late chief superintendent of British trade in China, captain Charles Elliot, R. N.; as that officer did not adopt any means to inform her majesty's subjects in this country of the post office acts and regulations passed by the governor general in council.

In conclusion, I beg to copy, for your information, the IX. art. of the additional post office convention between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris, May 10, 1839.

"IX. The post office of Great Britain shall pay to the post office of France, in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance or transit of the correspondence mentioned in the 1st art. of the present additional convention, between Alexandria and Calais, as follows, that is to say:

1°. For letters, six francs per ounce British, net weight.

2°. For newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications which are allowed to pass by post in Great Britain at reduced rates, ten centimes per newspaper or printed sheet."—And to suggest whether the ship postage should not rather be levied on the *receivers*, than on the *senders*,—and especially not on the *editors*—of newspapers:—and that the *entire regulated postage* be made payable at the British postoffice in Hongkong; but it is quite unnecessary to point out that no regulations could have been better devised as a tax on the spread of information and knowledge, or to lessen the circulation of the English papers published in China: & these regulations seem to be utterly at variance and diametrically opposed, both in spirit and in letter, to the late post office acts & regulations which have been enacted by the imperial legislature of the British empire.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN SLADE,
Ed. C. Register.

SUBSCRIBERS IN CHINA TO THE AFFGHAN RELIEF FUND.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart.	Rupees 500
Major George Alexander Malcolm, 3d drag	200
Richard Woosnam, esq.	100
Captain J. Ramsay, aug. N. I. D. A. C. G.	100
John Robert Morrison, esq., Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.	200
A R. Johnston, dpty. govnr. of Hongkong.	200
W. Leslie, esq., (paid in Calcutta, 4th July.)	200
D. L. Burn, esq.	$ 100
Thomas D. Neave, esq.	25
Charles Board, esq.	20
Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, esq.	50
John Leathley, esq.	20
William Lane, esq.	10
John Smith, esq.	10
Nasserwanjee Dorabjee M. esq.	10
Manackjee Nanabhoy, esq.	10
C. Fearon, esq.	50
J Holliday, esq.	25
W. Blenkin, esq.	25
John Middleton, esq.	25
Henry Pybus, esq.	25
J. F. Elger, esq.	25
John Slade, esq.	10

Army of reserve in the Sirhind division.

The following is a sketch of the force.

3 Troops European Horse Artillery.
5 Ditto Native ditto.
3 Companies European Foot Artillery.
2 Ditto Native ditto.
3 Light Field Batteries.
2 Companies Sappers and Miners.
1 Regiment European Drag. (16th Lancers).
4 Ditto Native Cavalry
2 Ditto Irregular Cavalry.
4 Regiments of European Infantry.
5 Ditto Native ditto.
2 Regiments of Light Infantry.
1 Goorkha Corps.—Bbay. U.S.Gaz. June 28.

MARRIED—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., in the queen's road chapel, Hongkong, by the rev. J. L. Shuck, mr. William Coombs, of the commissariat, to miss Mary Flattery.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FOX and Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr. ARTHUR JOHN ERSKINE was admitted a partner from the same date.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm
Macao, 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.
Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day now: are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.
General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA.
(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biennual
Lottery.
Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ [In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 or all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery
of 1843.

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets.
1	do.	100	do
1	do.	50	do
1	do.	25	do
1	do.	12	do
1	do.	6	do
1	do.	3	do
1	do.	2	do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20	do of ½ do	10	do
40	do of ¼ do	10	do
80	do of ⅛ do	10	do
160	do of 1/16 do	10	do
320	do of 1/32 do	10	do
1362	do of 1/64 do	22	do
2,000 prizes or chances.		480	
Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme		100	do
Total,		580	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out-stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or at any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st january, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and grateful by obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, loan exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets, money, or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings. (see 6 & 8 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidility and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns N°. 47, Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each Capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars, Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.
or Mrs A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.
Macao, 12th July, 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

Just received ex "ANNA MARIA." *and other* LATE ARRIVALS: and for sale at the Store of the undersigned, *first N. E. house Praya Grande.*

STATIONERY, &c.—Laid and wove Note, Letter, Foolscap, and Copying Paper; Swan and Hambro' Quills; a variety of Steel Pens; patent India Rubber; Blotters, with and without lock and Key; Wallets with clasps; plain and colored Visiting Cards; Portable Desks; Wafers; Bills of Exchange, loose and bound; office Tape; steel Letter Holders; "*answered*" "*unanswered*" "*Private*," and plain; Bird's Duplex Inkstands, medium, royal, imperial, atlas, and double elephant Drawing Paper; Red and Black Lead Pencils; Copying, and red and black Writing ink; Playing Cards, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Solar Hanging Lamps; Signal Lanterns, with wire guards; Chamber Candlesticks; spare Sinumbra and other shades; Lamp cottons; Chimnies; Pint and quart Decanters; cut Wine, & claret Glasses; Tumblers; Blacking; damask Table cloth; Huckaback Towels; Napkins; Breakfast and Dinner services; Chubb's and Brumah's patent Detector Desk Drawer, cupboard, and Padlocks; Tumbler Padlocks, from 2 to 8 inch; India Rubber Braces and Garters; Mexis cotton and woollen half Hose; women's do. Stockings; silk and kid Gloves of sizes and colors; gentlemen's white and colored cotton Gloves; Shoe Ribond; patent Portable Water closets; Lucifer Matches; Bath Bricks; Ladies' side saddle, with quilted seat and safe, Riding summerset saddle; Bridles; Girths Martingals, and Whips; 4, 6, 8 and 12 tunes, Musical Boxes; Shot; Shot Belts; Table covers; Counterpanes; Blankets; Table cutlery; Irish Linen; fine white shirtings, &c.

Oilman's stores, &c.—Pickles; Sauces; Vinegar; French Olives; Capers; Mustard, Herring Paste; Pâté au Diable; Potted mutton; Hams; Bacon; Pine, Berkley, and Dutch cheese; Jams; Jellies; Marmalade;—Bottled Fruits;—Syrups.

Perfumery.—Vinegar of Rose; Jessamin; Mercedes; Bouquet; Rondo; Extract of Flowers; Sweetbriar; Rondeletia; Geranium; Tuberose; Verbena; Lavender Water; Naples and Brown Windsor soap; Castile cream; Bears Grease; Tooth Powder, sponge, Violet Hair Powder; Powder Puffs and Boxes; Marrow Pomatum; otto of Roses, and Eau de Pomade; Balsam of Peru; Essence of Tyre; Macassar and Prince's Russia, oil; Milk of roses; superior Eau de Cologne.

Boiled Liquorice; Essence of Peppermint.

Wines and Liquors.—Superior Brandy, in one and three dozen cases; Gin; Jamaica Rum; old Brown and Pale Sherry, in pints and quarts; Port; English and French claret; Champagne; Madeira; Lisbon Wine; Hock; Bucellas; Sauterne; Malmsey Madeira; and Beer and Porter.

Medicines.—A small and well selected invoice, with scales and weights, mortars, and pestles, lint, &c., and may be had retail or whole sale. Apply to
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton Stockings of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and Stockings of ditto. Gentlemen's Calico shirts with Linen fronts, Merino shawls and silk Umbrellas &c. &c. Apply to
Macao, 9th July, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Beaver Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco. Apply to
Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship Mercury, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt rope of sizes; Marline, Anberline &c.; White Black, and Green Paint; Bass's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Tab'e Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,
Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, For Sale.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to
W. ALLANSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1842

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON," lying in the Typa. Cases of Bass's Beer, La Rose Claret, Oilman's Stores, Sherry in wood and bottles, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Gram, Coir Rope. Apply on board.
July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.
ditto. fine 3 " "
Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds "
Oilman's Stores, late imports.
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport"
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.
S. J. COOK.
Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd June 1842

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

STORAGE AT HONGHONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godown, No. 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Boats, &c., situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon seasons Apply on the premises to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass, Paints, and other stores by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine Black and Blue Cloth.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the *life of Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart.* By the rev. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, Chinese Chrestomathy. 8p. 8vo. 8
Easy lessons in Chinese ..... $2.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

Edited, Printed and Published by John Slade, *at the Canton Register Office.*

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NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 34. TUESDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1842. No. 610.

Chusan, Woosung, the Yangtszekeang, the Great Canal, and Nanking.

On the 19th inst., the transports, *Herald* and *Amelia Thompson*, arrived in Hong-kong bay from *Chusan*. But all the eager hopes and anxious expectations of the resident British community have been blankly disappointed in not receiving any public, or *certain* private, information of the proceedings of the eastern expeditionary united naval and military force, since the events of the 16th of June.

A friend has kindly lent us some extracts from private letters; but the rumours they contain of the proceedings of the British force are uncertain, and not believed even by the writers.

The dates from *Chusan* are to August 6; when a rumour obtained, founded on Chinese information, that the city of *Nanking* had been captured; this report is also vouched from Canton. No vessel had arrived at *Chusan*, which had been further up the *Yangtszekeang* than *Woosung*; but it is said the fleet moved from before *Woosung* on July 6, and that a part of the advanced light squadron is in the grand canal, and some of the steamers off *Nanking*. The navigation of the 'Son of the sea,' is said not to be difficult, that five fathoms were found over the bar, and a good passage to the great canal.

It is also said that *Keshen* is again in the field; that he has sent in a communication to h. m.'s plenipotentiary, which had been received and a reply given, in which was stated the *sine qua non* of the British government. All this gossip must pass for just as much as it is worth: but it seems there has been a pause in active operations; *and we fear this season is lost!*

The conduct of this war has been as unique as the people & government against whom it has been waged. Commencing with the expedition of August, 1841,—*Amoy* was captured by the marines &c., after a cannonading of nearly four hours, and a useless expenditure of powder and round shot. *Tinghae* was as easily recaptured, although after a more gallant defence by the Chinese; *Chinhae* fell with as little difficulty to the superiority of the British arms and the courage of the British forces. *Ningpo* surrendered, and was occupied for sometime; but through the unaccountable interference of the interpreters, the inhabitants were allowed to remove all their valuable property, without, in many cases, producing sufficient proof of their just claim to such property—and about $8 or 900,000 of copper cash was restored (it is said) to them: shortly after this supply of the sinews of war, the Chinese were enabled to make their attack on *Ningpo*. This soft facile disposition of trusting to Chinese promises and claims, the inexplicable restoration of property and money—permitting *both* to be carried away,—excites the inevitable suspicion that the astute managers of the Chinese affairs, had found a quarter where they could successfully apply some *palm oil*: for to protect private property from pillage, and allow it to be carried away by the enemy, are two distinct and opposite modes: and to restore captured public money to the enemy in his own country—which would be a *droit* of the crown of England, and to a part of which the captors have always had an indisputable claim, to be hereafter awarded by the crown,—is a proceeding wholly inexplicable by any of the usual methods of waging war in an enemy's country.

Ningpo was, eventually, abandoned, and *Chapoo* was taken on the 17th May, with considerable loss on our side, and great slaughter on the part of the tartar garrison, to which was added child-murder by, and the self-destruction of, numbers of tartar soldiers and women. The public buildings of *Chapoo* were destroyed; and the town was abandoned on the 27th of May. On the 16th of June the cities of *Shanghae* and *Woosung* were taken: and we cannot, with the least degree of authenticity, pursue our tale of conquest and abandonment any farther!

The intelligence from *Tinghae*, unsatisfactory though it be, can be depended upon with greater confidence than the reports from *Nanking* and the great canal.

On the 6th of Aug., 1842, the English hold possession of no other part of the island of *Chusan*, than its *keen* district town, *Tinghae*, and its suburbs, although the English force amounts to more than 1000 men, who are rusting there in idleness.

The *dastardly* practice of *kindnapping*, as a matter of course, has been resumed; and two men, out of a party of five, were taken in the very act of forcing a sepoy into a *sack*, in the middle of the day, even within the walls of *Tinghae!* Some of the natives gave the alarm to the nearest sentry,—and this fact proves that the wretches were employed by distant persons,—and, when they (the manstealers) were taken, gave evidence against them, on which they were convicted, sentenced to death, and hanged.

We are committing other great errors at *Tinghae*. The natives are seized in the streets, and forced to become coolies on board the transports; consequently, the streets, which used to be crowded with the industrious people, are latterly deserted, even at high noon. These Chinese are paid at a certain rate for their forced labour; but why not invite them with fair wages and kind treatment, to render their voluntary services?—*Labor ipse voluptas*—and no man in the world seems to feel this truth with such thorough conviction, or to work with better will, than a Chinese mechanic or labourer.

If seems no effort is, or has been, made by the present British authorities in *Tinghae* to gain the good will of the natives. The native boats, unless carrying a European, are only allowed to land at one point along the whole line of camp, where they are exposed to ill treatment from the sentries, and are sometimes pressed and forced to work on board the ships.

Why the whole island is not in our possession, and the troops detached at different stations, within signal distance or ear shot,—and marched constantly to the relief of each, and exchanging, stations,—which exercise, both of body and mind, would preserve their health, is inexplicable. Watch-fires and signals are made at night at various points of *Chusan*, and are answered from the neighbouring islands: this suspicious vigilance evinces no love for, or trust in, the stability of our rule.

Again, for the last two months there has been a great outlay in the construction of various public buildings; for which purpose a large quantity of timber has been required: but how has it been obtained?—Why, the naval commanders have received instructions to seize all junks laden with timber, bring them into *Tinghae* harbour, and place them at the disposal of the authorities on shore who have charge of the building of barracks, arsenals, commissariat stores, &c.; but they don't rob the poor people of their property: O no! but they pay them *one third* of the sum which they declare their cargo is worth!

To be divisional commanders of the army of reserve in the Sirhind division.

Major general sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B. and K. C. H.
Major general J. Dennis, her majesty's 3rd. hussars.
Major general Wm. Battine, C. B., east India comp. serv.

To be brigadiers of the 2d class.

Lieutenant colonel F. Young, Sirmoor battalion.
Lieutenant colonel G. Moore, 59th regt. native infantry.
Lieutenant colonel W. Pattle, 9th light cavalry.
Lieutenant colonel M. C. Paul, 9th native infantry.
Lieutenant colonel D. Harriott, 8th light cavalry.
Lieutenant colonel J. Orchard, 1st European light infantry
Lieutenant colonel C. Graham, C. B. artillery.

To be chief engineer.

Major E. Smith, engineers.

To be commissary of ordenance.

Captain C. S. Reid, artillery.
(Calcutta Englishman, June 15).

Balvet—Captain A. Blaxland Stransham a. m., to be major in the army.

Capt. Elliot—Sir R. Peel took occasion, with reference to a question from mr. Hume some time ago, to say that, without giving any opinion on the conduct of capt. Elliot, during his occupancy of his difficult and embarassing position at Canton, he nevertheless was disposed; from his intercourse with him since his return home, to repose the highest confidence in his integrity and ability.—London Mail, June 4.

Captain Elliot.

Amongst the costumes worn at the late royal *fete* were—commodore sir C. Napier, as Ali Pacha, an excellent portrait; mr. Milne, as Chaucer; sir E. L. Bulwer, as a nobleman of the time of Elizabeth; hon. G. Keppel, a Druse of Mount Lebanon; hon. mrs. Keppel, a Greek Lady of Argos; lord Alford, as Cæsar Borgia; mr. Hope, costume of the time of Charles VIII. of France; lord Brabazon, Spanish Matador; lady Brabazon, Spanish costume; lord Leveson, costume of the time of Richard II.; lord Portman, an Italian costume; lord Norreys, as a Turk, Earl and Countess Lovelace, Greek costumes; lord Stavordale, costume time of Charles II.; lord Worsley, costume time of Edward VI.; Duke of Leinster, court costume of the time of George I.; captain Elliot, Chinese dress; vis-

count Grimston, costume of the time of Charles II.; lord Seymour, costume of the time of Queen Elizabeth; captain Hudson, Greek dress.—(Herald). *Galignani's Messenger, May* 17.

The *Coquette* corvette, destined (says the *Globe*) for an important mission in the Chinese seas, is now undergoing repairs at Brest.—*Ibid.*

Captain Elliot is to go out as consul-general to Texas. sir Robert Peel will quickly find out the mistake he allows lord Aberdeen to unwillingly commit. The representative of queen Victoria will be received at Austin, Houston, at Galveston, whichever may be the seat of government, when he lands in the new republic, with laughter. There is already a contemptuous curiosity—commingled with not a little indignation—in Texas, we learn, to see so rare a diplomatist. We, trust, however, that this appointment will yet be formally brought under the consideration of the house of commons. Can the appointment of a consul-general be legal when it is made to a state as yet unrecognised? The Texan treaties are still unratified. The sooner, however, there is some representative of the British crown in Texas the better; he will find plenty to do when he is there; much that requires great ability and no little tact. President Houston has declared the coast of Mexico to be in a state of blockade, and has established, to some extent, an effective blockade; already have the combined Texan & Yucatan navies, amounting, we believe, to about eight small ships of war, captured one or two Mexican vessels. Will this blockade be recognised by England? This is a question of great importance to British commerce. The question, too, of annexation to the United States is not disposed of. There is a powerful party at Washington more desirous than ever that Texas should be admitted into the union, and divided in the two states—one a slave-holding, the other a free state. The course that England will pursue will probably decide this question. Can the course of British policy be safely trusted to capt. Elliot?—(Herald). *Ibid*, 23.

Meeting of the east India company on the subject of the tariff.

A special general court was held at the east India house on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed alterations in the English tariff, so far as they might affect the produce and manufactures of the east Indies, and also for the purpose of petitioning both houses of parliament on the subject. Sir G. L. Tashington took the chair.

Mr. M. Martin rose to address the court. In the debate in the house of commons on Tuesday night, the whole tariff was discussed. In that debate notice had been taken of America, France, Russia, and Prussia; but not one word had been said about India. He considered the tariff as a great and enlightened change, one likely to prove a spring of renewed vigour to the commerce of the country, and it was therefore with great regret that he dissented, as far as India was concerned, from several items of that tariff. Russia was the first country that comes into competition with India; and yet Russia excludes nearly all our manufactures, while India admits them all at a nominal duty of 3 per cent. He explained the course and balance of trade between England and Russia for several years past; and, proceeding to particular articles, said that tallow imported from British India fetched as high a price as that of Russia. He saw no reason to suppose that the hope expressed by sir Robert Peel of Russia and the United States allowing their system to be realised, since at the close of the present year a new tariff, on the same principles as the present, came into operation. Sweden and Norway acted on the same principle as Russia, and he contended that India ought not to be placed on the same footing as these countries. He went through the principal articles of Indian produce, particularly the newly rising product of sugar, and hoped the court would watch carefully the alterations in the duties on this article, so that India might not be deprived of the benefit of the commerce in this article. He thought the success of the motion of which mr. Labouchere had given notice, would be a check to the production of sugar in India. Wool had of late years become an increasing export from India; and, considering the large quantity imported by England, there was the greatest inducement to encourage the growth of Indian wool. The exportation of skins and hides and castor oil had also greatly increased. Linseed was also an indigenous product of India, and it was a remarkable fact, that cattle on the plains of Yorkshire were now fed on linseed grown in India. In 1834, it was not exported from India at all; but now a house in London had invested a large sum in the trade, the Indian tallow being equal in quality to the best imported from Russia. The importance of this branch of commerce was apparent, when it was remembered that England paid Russia two millions yearly in gold and silver for this article. During the last ten years there had been an encreased importation of hemp from India; but the effect of the tariff would be to prevent any further increase. By lessening the duty on timber imported from the Baltic, great injury must in like manner be sustained by the teak trade of India. With respect to the article of pepper, which was the product of India in an especial manner, the consumption at present of that article was about 1½oz. each individual; that if the government could be induced to lessen the amount of duty on it, the consumption would be greatly increased—whilst there was only a duty of 15 per cent. on spices, which were used as articles of luxury, on pepper, which was a necessary of life, the duty was at an enormously high rate. It was now imported under the same restrictions as the pepper of foreign countries. Tobacco was an article with which India was capable of supplying all Europe. The first tariff proposed a slight degree of justice in this article to India, by taking off a portion of the duty to the amount of 3d. per pound, the duty on Indian tobacco having been reduced from 3d. to 2s. 9d. per pound, and the duty on foreign-grown tobacco retained at 3s per pound. But that small protection was subsequently taken off, and the import of Indian tobacco was now as much restricted as that of foreign-grown. Rice was another article with respect to which India was not fairly treated; inasmuch as the relative duties imposed on it, and on the slave-grown rice of America, enabled the latter to compete with us in our markets with Indian rice in such a manner as to injure that branch of Indian trade very much. He would next briefly advert to an article of consumption which had not been hitherto imported into this country from India—he meant wheat. There was at the present moment a large quantity of Indian wheat being landed at Liverpool from Calcutta. It was the first time that a cargo of wheat had been introduced into this country from India, and he felt convinced that if the trade in this article were encouraged, by imposing only a nominal duty of 1s. per qr. upon it, there would be sufficiently large quantities imported to render England independent of a supply from foreign countries. It was of consequence for them to consider whether they should make a stand to have these articles restored to a more favourable position, and whether they should not request the government to do away with the second and third tariffs, as far as India was concerned and have recourse again to the first tariff. He now came to the manufactures of India; this country had, for a long time, pursued towards the manufactures of India a most unjust course. Some concession had certainly been made in the articles of cotton and silk manufacture imported into England from India, they were to be reduced from 16 to 5 per cent., and sell from 20 to 5 per cent; but did England make any difference between the manufactures of India and the manufactures of France? None whatever; the manufactures of India and France were placed exactly on the same footing. Surely the government ought to have acted on a feeling of reciprocity, and have admitted these articles into England at the same rate of duties as those which those of England were admitted into India, viz., 3 per cent. Nothing could restore India from the state of financial embarrassment under which she now laboured, but a more extensive system of commerce; and he trusted that parliament would now render all the aid in its power towards the accomplishment of this object. He begged to conclude by moving the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this court, the territories under the government of the east India company ought to be treated as integral portions of the British empire; and that as a revision of the English tariff is now taking place, this court, in fulfilment of its duty to their fellow-subjects in British India, do again petition both houses of parliament, praying for a complete reciprocity of trade between India and England, which, if fully and fairly established will confer mutual and extensive benefits on both countries, and materially contribute to the security and permanence of the British power and influence in the eastern hemisphere."

At the request of the chairman a series of letters, addressed by the board of Directors to the government, pressing the same points, were read. The chairman hoped that, after hearing that correspondence, the court would think that the court of directors had not been inattentive to the interests of India in respect to the important matters brought under the consideration of the court by the hon. member, mr. M. Martin.

Mr. Lyall said that he had had an interview with the earl of Ripon upon whom he had strongly urged the claims of India to further advantages on the alteration of the tariff, and laid before him the letter from the secretary of the Assam company. But his lordship, having consulted sir Robert Peel on the subject, said that no further alteration of the tariff could be made at present.

After a prolonged conversation, mr. M. Martin withdrew his motion for a petition, and a resolution to the following effect was agreed to:—"That this court desires to record its entire concurrence in the representations, which, as appeared from the documents just read, had been made by the board of directors to her majesty's government, respecting the duties on articles the produce of countries directly or indirectly under the government of the east India company, and expresses its hope that the statements and correspondence will receive due consideration."

It was further resolved that the chairman be requested to communicate a copy of the resolution to the board of control and the prime minister.

Mr. Salomons gave notice that, on the next court day, he would move a resolution to the effect—"That an application be made to the board of control for such papers and documents relating to the affairs of Affghanistan as may enable the court to decide on the propriety of appealing to her majesty's government to relieve the treasury of India from the charges of the Affghan intervention, and that the expenses of that war be borne by the exchequer of the United Kingdom."—The Atlas, June 4.

Houses, Churches, &c. destroyed in the great fire of Hamburg.

It appears now that the following is the rectified statement. Burnt down:—61 streets; 120 courts; 4,992 houses, and 1,716 dwelling floors (Etages, Sähle); 498 cottages; 468 dwelling cellars; 21,528 inhabitants roofless, 3 churches; 2 synagogues; 3 watermills, with 36 wælves; the spinnhaus and zuchthaus, with their churches (houses of correction); the detentions house; the senate house; the old exchange. N. B.—The new exchange, only built last year, is saved, and after a few days repairing, in use again; the Eimbeck house, containing court of commerce, court of common pleas, with offices; the stamp offices, the lottery saloon, the citizen guard offices, and other public offices; the bank; a great many, and all of the largest hotels, and all the libraries. 3,786,300 square feet is the superficial extent of the burnt portion of the city.—The Monthly Times, June 4.

THE AMENDED TARIFF.

The following is the amended list as far as regards the principal articles under the head of animals and articles of food:—

ANIMALS (living).—Asses, each, Foreign, 2s. 6d.—British, 1s. 3d. Goats, do., Foreign, 1s.—British 6d. Kids, do., Foreign, 1s.—British, 6d. Oxen, do., Foreign, 1l.—British, 10s. Cows, do., Foreign 15s.—British, 7s. 6d. Calves, do., Foreign 10s.—British, 5s. Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, Foals, do., Foreign, 1l.—British, 10s. Mules, do., Foreign, 2s 6d.—British, 1s. 3d. Sheep, do., Foreign, 3s.—British, 1s. 6. Lambs, do., Foreign, 2s.—British, 1s. Swine & Hogs, do., Foreign, 5s.—British, 2s. 6d. Pigs (sucking), do., Foreign 2s.—British, 1s.—Poultry, for every 100l. value, Foreign 2l.—British, 2l.

ANIMAL Flour, the cwt., Foreign, 5s.—British, 2s.

FISH.—Anchovies, the lb., Foreign, 2d. Eels, the ship's lading, 15l. Lobsters, do., Foreign, 5l. Fish imported from

foreign places, in other than fishing vessels, viz., Oysters, the bushel, 1s. 6d.; Salmon, the cwt., 10s.; Stock fish the 120, 5s.; Soles the cwt., 5s.; Sturgeon, do., 5.; Turbots, do., 5; Turtle, do., 5s.; Fresh, not otherwise enumerated, do. 1s.; Cured, not otherwise enumerated, do. 2s.; if imported in fishing vessels, prohibited. Fish of British taking and curing, including Turtle, free.

Fruit viz.—Raw, and not otherwise enumerated, for every 100l. value, Foreign 5l. Almonds, not Jordan nor Valentine, the cwt., Foreign, 10s.; Jordan, do. Foreign, 11 5s.; Butter, ditto Foreign, 2s. Apples, raw, the bushel, Foreign, 6d.—British 3d. Dried do., Foreign, 2s. 6d.—British 1s. Currants the cwt., Foreign, 11. 2s. 6d. Dates do., Foreign, 10s. Figs do., Foreign, 15s. Grapes, for every 100l. value, Foreign, 5l.

Nuts viz.—Chestnuts, the bushel, Foreign, 2 Cocoa nuts, the 1,200., British, 1s. Small nuts, the bushel, Foreign, 2s. Walnuts, do., Foreign, 2s.

Oranges and Lemons same as in the first tariff, with the exception that the duty on those of Foreign & British production are the same.

Pears, raw, the bushel, Foreign, 6d.—British 3d. Dried do., Foreign, 3s. 9d. Plums (commonly called French Plums) and Prunellas, the cwt., Foreign 1l.—Dried or Preserved, do., Foreign 1l. 7s. 6d. Raisins, the cwt., For. fgn. 15s.—British, 7s. 6d.

Provisions, viz.—Bacon, the cwt., Foreign, 14s.—British 3s. 6d. Beef, salted, not being corn beef, do., Foreign, 8s.—British 2s. Beef, fresh, or slightly salted, ditto, Foreign, 8s.—British, 2s. Butter, ditto Foreign, 1l.—British, 5s. Cheese ditto Foreign 10s 6d.—British 2s 6d. Eggs, the 120, Foreign, 10d.—British, 2½. Plums of all kinds, the cwt. Foreign, 14s.—British, 3s 6d. Lard, do. Foreign 2s.—British 6d. Pork, salted (not hams), do. Foreign, 8s.—British, 2s. Pork, fresh, do., Foreign, 8s.—British 2s. Tongues, do. Foreign, 10s.—British 2s. 6d. Salted or fresh meat, not otherwise described, do., Foreign, 8s.—British 2s.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

AUGUST 23RD, 1842.

LATEST DATES.			
England	6th June	Singapore	2nd Aug.
U. States	18th May	Java	10th July
Calcutta	12th July	Manila	2nd Aug.
Bombay	10th July	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	6th Aug.	Amoy	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Aug.	ARRIVED.	From
11.	Ituriel, *Stewart*.	Singapore and Calcutta.
12.	Mary Ann, *Ellis*.	Newcastle.
15.	Prince of Wales, *Jones*.	Sing. and Bombay.
16.	Madura, *Myline*,	Sing. and Calcutta.
18.	Amelia Thomson, ——,	Chusan.
18.	Herald, *Parker*,	Do.
20.	Anna Watson, *Sayers*.	Chusan.
20.	Rafaela, (Sp.) *Patino*.	Manila.
—.	Felicity, *McDonald*.	Singapore.

Aug.	SAILED	For
15.	Gitana, (Sp.) *Salado*	Manila.
16.	Cincinnati, (U. S.) *Wilson*,	New York.
17.	Robert Fulton, (U. S.) *McMichael*,	do.
21.	Fortitude, *Hall*,	Chusan.
22.	Herald, *Parker*,	Manila.
22.	Reliapaigo, (Sp.) *Lopez*,	do.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Calcutta—Hope, John Brightman, Harlequin.
For Bombay—Annonyma, Terrute, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, England, Queen Victoria.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, Lord Lyttelton, Athenian, Parrock Hall, Asia, Madras, Equestrian, Black Nymph.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Devon, Ursula, Bella Marina, John Bibby, Matilda, Zenobia, John O'Gaunt, Will O'the Wisp, Liverpool.
From Calcutta.—Victoria, Ariel, Weraff Framjee Cowasjee, Mary Anne, Hero, Pelorus, Bengal Packet, Mor, Cowasjee Family, Marian, Eliza, Julians.
From Bombay.—Drongan, Island Queen, Cores, Asia, Woodman, David Clarke, Marquess de Hastings, Helena, Henry Davidson, Hebrides, William Abrahams, Lord Goderich, Prince Regent, St. Lawrence, Midlothian.
From Madras.—Buckinghamshire.
From Singapore.—Francis, Will Watch, Cameo, Bolton.
From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelga, Genoveva.

We have not received a single paper by the last arrivals.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

* Hongkong, 19th August, 1842.

SIR.—In your paper of the 16th inst., a paragraph is inserted, which, with other paragraphs in former papers, attacks unjustly the authorities in charge of the European women (soldier's wives) at Hongkong.

I should have left these remarks to more able hands for refutation, had you not expressed a wish to have the opinion of the medical officers; as one who came out with these women, and who has had medical charge of them for some time, I beg most distinctly to deny your reports respecting the treatment these women have experienced; they are as unfounded as newspaper reports too frequently are. The only circumstance approaching truth is the fact of a part of the women having been sent from the Bellcisle to the shore before preparations were completed for receiving them, and it was considered right to reembark them for one night, to allow time for their quarters to be made comfortable. It is to be regretted that you did not inform yourself correctly before inserting attacks on parties who have deserved praise and not censure. The women themselves acknowledge that never in their lives was so much attention paid to their comforts. I have the honor to remain,

sir, your most obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL,—Asst. Staff Surgeon.

We must refer mr. Marshall for a reply to the letter which he has done us the honour to send to the C. R for publication, to *A Civilian's*, letter, published in the C. R. of the 9th inst. *A civilian* the e says.—"All had not mattrasses but every woman was provided with four blankets." It would have been more satisfactory, if the description of blankets had been noted, with the time they had been in use, and their condition on being landed.

But mr. Marshall himself allows that the preparations for their reception were not completed, on their arrival: although he supports a part of what we have published,—on the unsought testimony of eye-witnesses, men of name and station,—in a singular manner, when he says,—"the only circumstance *approaching to truth*, is *the fact* of a part of the women &c."—Now we conceive that if it is a *fact* that a part of the women were reembarked, that *fact* is not a *circumstance approaching the truth*, but is the *truth itself*: and that it was not only *'thought prover'* but it was absolutely necessary to reembark the women, after having been thoroughly soaked in the vain.

The rain, mr. Marshall, does not allude to.

With reference to his self-asumption of praise, we need not remark: but we have lately heard, that it has been found necessary to raise a subscription for these very women, who are living in such great comfort, and that an *"unknown friend"* in Macao, has sent $1' 0 to the fund: how does this fact tally with the last lines of mr. Marshall's letter?—The women and children are very sickly: are they not? and so are soldiers!—and were not forty seven of the garrison buried last month? Has there been no delay in providing beds &c. for both? have the division orders been strictly enforced? have the soldiers been allowed to wander about the town—or rather the road—at their own will, drinking *samshoo* and bathing in the heat of the day? Are both women and troops properly lodged in wholsome barracks? the floor being sufficiently high—say 12, 15, or 18 feet above the ground? Are the west barracks situated in a wholesome spot?—We have not presumed to cast blame, in the C. R., on any officer: but we can assure mr. Marshall, that the little we have said on these melancholy matters, is far short of the many accounts of lamentable mismanagement that have been narrated to us by respectable persons.

In the C. R. of the 16th inst., we inadvertently published the name of a gentleman, in some degree connected with the above subject, which it would have been better to have omitted and which we would rather not have published: but when it is remembered that we were at once the editor, Chinese translator, reader, and corrector of the press, of the C. R. and General price Current, some allowance may probably be made, when, in sending a double number to press, we fail sometimes in accurately scanning every line we have written, or in correcting every sentiment we have uttered.

We had no motive in publishing the name: we thought nothing of it, until it was brought to our notice: the publication was a mere oversight: and as the party has civilly expressed his wish that we had not published his name, in such connection, we cannot but willingly express the same wish.

Surrender of the opium, March 27th 1839.

The volunteer-trust which sir Robert Peel, has thought it becoming in him to tell the house of commons and the country, he has in the integrity, ability, and efficiency of captain Elliot, in the discharge of his duties as consul general and *charge d' affairs* in *Texas*, renders it proper and necessary to know on what grounds sir R. Peel places his newly conceived confidence: and we shall endeavour to show those grounds, as exhibited by captain Elliot's own acts and correspondence, without uttering a single word of censure, although we are afraid we shall be obliged to carry the subject through two or three Registers.

Captain Elliot arrived in Canton about 6 p. m. on the 24th of March, 1839—and, for his credit, we regret that he observes in his letter to lord Palmerston, dated 6th April, that it was "at the risk of his life." Captain Elliot has the honour to hold the commission of a post captain, and his life, as a necessary condition of holding that commission, is instantly at the service of his country: it is the first time, we think, such a plea has ever been urged by a British officer:—moreover, captain Elliot's life was no more in risk than those of the boys of the Lurne's jolly boat, or that of mr. Senn Van Basel, the Netherland's consul, or of young Adam Elmslie—a youth in his teens.

On the next day, the 25th of March, captain Elliot wrote to the governor of Canton for passports; *on the same day, before he had received an answer to his application for passports*, and without having any communication with his countrymen, he wrote to the same governor, requesting an officer should be deputed to visit him on that day to the end that all matters might be peacefully arranged.

He also declared that he would, without murmur, submit to his imprisonment, and not seek the aid of the crews of the ships at Whampoa to rescue him.

He also declared he had always manifested his desire to fulfil the *pleasure* of the governor—the fulfilment of that pleasure being diametrically opposed to the *interests of his country and the interests and and pleasures of his resident countrymen.*

He also said he would use his *sincere efforts to fulfil the pleasure of the* great emperor, as soon as it was *known to him.* (*vide. blue book*, 362); and professed "*his sincere anxiety to fulfil the pleasure of the great emperor* AS FAR AS IT MAY BRING HIS POWER, *and as soon as it is authentically made known to him respectfully requested, &c., (vide. blue book*, p. 367).

He also apologized for the diction of his *official petitions*; such apology being utterly disgraceful to the English name and nation, a direct disobedience of the orders from the foreign office, and a most uncalled for and undeserved reflection on the attainments of mr. Morrison. *

And, lastly, *he requests that his application for passports may be returned!* and this was the act of a British officer after his public address and speech (*vide* Narrative of late events &c. p. 54) to all foreigners on the evening of the 24th of March.

These *commands* captain *Elliot courted*; and without consultation with his countrymen, *without a word of demur or protest against what he afterwards* calls "public robbery" and "wanton violence," he, at once, confesses he "must faithfully and completely fulfil the commands."

The commissioner, in his reply, said,—"it is not necessary that I should reiterate the commands which I have already given." Meaning, of course, those com-

* This apology, we have been told, had reference to the address on captain Elliot's note to the governor, dated Macao, 22d March, written by the revd C. Gutzlaff; but "the immediate and inevitable preliminary act of declared war" (public notice, dated Macao, March 23) having been committed by the governor,—that was no time to offer apologies.

mands contained in his proclamation to foreigners of the 18th of March, there in his edict to the hong merchants, and those conveyed by the hong merchants to the chamber of commerce: *all of which had been met and replied to by the foreign merchants before captain Elliot's arrival.*

The commissioner then says—"I have now merely to lay on Elliot the responsibility of speedily and securely arranging these matters,—the delivery of the opium, *and the giving of bonds* in obedience to my former commands &c.a." * * * *

"If he can take the opium on board the store ships, and at once deliver it up entirely, it will of course be the duty of me, the commissioner, to give him encouragement and stimulus to exertion." * * *

"Or if he have aught that he would say in the way of entreaty, he is permitted to make a clear statement thereof. If there be really nothing therein incompatible with the principles of reason, in my equal maintenance of perfect justice how can I, the commissioner, be willing in the least to oppress? &c." * * * *blue book page 370.*

It was the general impression in Canton, when the celebrated and "*momentous*" notice of the 27th of March was issued, that the commissioner, in reply to captain Elliot's demand for passports, had made some awful threats of instant death to himself, and perhaps others, unless the opium was surrendered: *such a threat was never made to captain Elliot, to coerce him to presumptuously and deceptively assume a power which the imperial parliament, king, lords, and commons, does not, cannot possess!*

The imperial commissioner, in his commands to captain Elliot issued April 2nd, "*prescribing terms for the delivery of the 20,283 chests of opium,*" said:—

"*If there be any erroneous delay for three days, the supply of fresh water shall be cut off*; if for three days more there be like delay, *the supplies of food shall be cut off*; and if such delay continue still three days longer, *the laws shall forthwith be maintained and enforced*"

The last threat captain Elliot assumed as being personal: for in his public notice to British subjects, dated April 3, 1839. (*vide*, C. R. April 2 and 9) he says—"and after three days more," with the last degree of severity on the *undersigned himself*."

We, with others, have blamed the commissioner for deceiving the emperor in reporting the surrender of the opium as *voluntary*: but how could he, in his ignorance of *diplomacy*, consider the surrender otherwise than *voluntary*, when he compared the delivery by the merchants of 1000 chests on the night of the 21st of March, with captain Elliot's declarations that he "was sincerely anxious to fulfil the pleasure of the great emperor, as far as it may be in his power, and as soon as it is authentically made known to him,"—and, "Elliot has now had the honour to receive for the first time, your commands, issued by the pleasure of the great emperor to deliver over all the opium in the hands of British subjects."

"*Elliot must faithfully and completly fulfil these commands.*" * * * *

(In this paragraph the "*commands*" of the governor are said, to be "*issued by the pleasure of the* great emperor!")

With reference to the murders on board the *Black Joke*, captain Elliot, *most unnecessarily*, and *in the most confident manner*, (*vide, blue bo k.* p. 434) acquits the higher officers of having ordered the attack: who the real actors were could only have been *matter of doubt* at that time: what does the Chinese official report say?—"An English *barbarian* boat was observed spying about the Bocca Tigris, and was fired upon by *Wangchung*, a naval officer, who *killed* more than *ten* men, and the others escaped with their lives."

But this readiness to acquit the Chinese officers is not the only assertion made on this occasion. On the 27th of August, captain Elliot *represents the affair in one light to lord Palmerston*; on the 2d of September, without any additional information,—for the fact of the cap having been found on board must have been communicated to captain Elliot by mr. A. Jardine,—*he represents the affair in a different light to the governor of Canton!* (*blue book*, p. 450).

The high commissioner's reply of the 27th March, to the address of the English superintendent, Elliot, surrendering opium.

"The representation that in obedience to the commands he will deliver up the opium, manifests a respectful sense of duty and understanding of matters, &c., (*vide—blue book, pp.* 373, 374 *and* "*Narrative of the late events &c.*" p. 63.)

"I received on the 26th of March, 1839, between 5 and 7 A. M. your excellency's communication to me of the following tenor:—that the English superintendent, Elliot having come up to Canton on the 24th, had a foreign address ready and presented it at 1 A.M. on the 25th. That a clear and plain reply had been given to it, and the particulars communicated to me, as appears explicitly on record. That now, between 1 and 3 P. M., *another prepared address has been presented*, the requests contained in which are all found difficult to be at present granted. And that it has appeared right to send for my examination the foreign address, that commands may be given in reply." *

"Upon the receipt hereof, I have given the subject my consideration. The said superintendent Elliot requests, I find, that an officer may be deputed to enable him clearly and minutely to state matters. These words seem somewhat reasonable. But, how, then, is it that this day, from 7 till 9, when I had sent several times Choo, perfect of Kwang chow foo, Yu, the perfect of Fukang, Lew, the magistrate of Nanhae, and Chang, the magistrate of Pwanyu who justly repaired to the consoo house of the hong merchants, waiting for the foreigner, in order to express to him commands; and when the territorial and financial commissioner, and the judicial commissioner, also, both went to the new city to await information: never-heless the foreigners all remained in concealment, not one appearing: and the said superintendent, Elliot also did not even to the last show himself! What kind of conduct is this? * * *

"And *while confusedly presenting to your excellency*, the governor, *two addresses in one day*, he makes not one word of reference to the inquires now being made for the prevention of opium, or to the orders that have been given to deliver it up,—just as though there were a causeless and vexatious detention. This he has failed to consider: that had he indeed been ready to command cleanly all the foreigners to deliver up the opium in obedience to the commands given, should not I, the commissioner, have then praised and encouraged him greatly? *Or had he even abstained from giving such clear commands, yet if he had not proceeded to work upon and seduce the minds of all, to induce them to abscond*, should I, in that case have, indeed, taken the step of wit drawing the compradors, and making inquiry regarding the vessel he came in? At this time, the offence of continuacious resistance and opposition is turned away from Dent and fixed on Elliot. Even should I, the commissioner, treat him with a partiality of leniency: yet his country, having long enjoyed the advantages of a commercial intercourse with Kwangtung—even for a period of two hundred years.—if it shall find *these advantages suddenly stopped and destroyed by the individual Elliot, will his sovereign treat him with consideration and indulgence?*

"'When, on former occasions, foreign officers that have been here failed to keep the laws, the nation aforesaid has several times gone to the full extent of law in inflicting punishment upon them? Can Elliot not have heard of this? * * *

(To be continued)

Translations.

From the Peking Gazettes.

On the 17th day of the 4th moon (May 26), the imperial edict was received.

Yihking and his colleagues have reported on the disorderly conduct of the rebellious barbarians, and that the city of *Chapoo* is lost.

The rebellious barbarians, having retired from *Ningpo*, again collected their ships and suddenly advanced on *Chapoo*, attacked and destroyed the city. The said general had not been able, previously to prepare means of defense, and the consequence was, that *Chapoo* was lost. I order that *Yihking*, *Wanwei*, *Tih Eshun*, and *Lew Yuno*, all to be delivered over to the board of civil office, for severe and encreased punishment. *Respect this.*

By an other edict dated the 21st of the 4th moon, (May 30) these three officers, as a mark of special favour, though degraded, are retained in office.

Under date 12th day, of the 5th moon (June 20) a million of taels is ordered to be sent to the province of Keangsoo on account of the momentous state of affairs in that province.

5th moon, 21st day. (June 29.)

The Mantchow officer, *Saeshangho*, and his suite, are ordered to proceed immediately to *Tsoutsin*, and there consult with *Nuhae king-gih*.

* This para. probably alludes to the supersedure of mr. Roberts, in 1809-10, and of the whole of the select committee in 1830, by the court of directors.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE schooner HARLEQUIN, Waters, on the 28th inst. For freight or passage apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE first class British Ship "ANDROMACHE," of 469 tons O. M. now lying at Hongkong. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY from MACAO.

THE "HELEN", 621 tons, captain RAYNE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR SYDNEY, SOUTH AMERICA, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fast sailing British Barque, MAIA, captain H. SPRAGUE 315 tons burthen, now on her second voyage. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Brig CORSAIR, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship "JOHN BRIGHTMAN," captain VIALL, will be despatched for the above Ports about the 25th inst. For freight or passage apply to

W. H. HARTON.

Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE Barque, WINCHESTER, 385 Tons, Captain MACDONALD having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Barque, BRITISH SOVEREIGN, 493 Tons, Captain J. Cow, now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship, LARKINS, 701 Tons, Captain HIBBERT, now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A. 1. Ship QUEEN VICTORIA, Captain CONNOR, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, captain CARNEGY will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. BUTCHER commander, 254 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "QUEEN VICTORIA" captain BLACK, will have early despatch for the above port. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 17th June, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Ironmonger & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Labuan.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1842.

CHINESE PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF LOOPAN.

The following we have translated from a Chinese account of the origin of the procession of *Loopan*, which walked through the streets of Macao on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

"It is the habit of the people of Canton, to be excessively fond of glittering show, gaiety, and pomp; and whenever they assemble to return thanks to the gods, they dress themselves in very handsome clothes. The manager is dressed in the gayest clothes

The carpenters of Canton, because their trade was flourishing in Macao, came down hither last year in numbers, and opened their shops; and on account of this new proceeding, they revived an ancient ceremony, which consists in receiving 魯班 *Loopan*, as their patron.

The meaning of these two characters is this: formerly, during the *Chow* dynasty (from 1105 to 242 years C. B.), there was a man of the state *Loo*,—the native state of *Confucius*,—his surname was *Kungshoo* and name *Pan*. He was a skilful artificer, and all ingenious works began with him; in after times men sacrificed to him, as their patron, and his image was in every shop, but no temple was dedicated to him; but lately a temple has been built to his honour and service at *Leushih ung*—in Macao.

It is found on examination, that during the six dynasties, in the time of the emperor *Leangwoo*, (A. D. 513) there was a singular manifestation of spiritual or divine agency (a foolish story about the spirit of *Loopan* finishing a pagoda, which mortals could not finish); and he was, by imperial appointment, made a president (a perpetual one, we suppose) of the board of works, and earl of the north city.

The temple being now finished; the different *hongs* assembled, striving to excel; and on the 11th and 12th of the moon (16 and 17th. inst.) worshipped the image of the god, which was placed in a car, borne by 8 men, and carried through the streets: those who followed the image bore two lanterns, made of silk of five colours; 15 flags worked in silken flowers &c. &c. accompanied by a golden dragon, 15 cubits long, &c."—The minute Chinese detail is tedious; but the procession was well got up and well managed accompanied by many sets of musicians—and it looked well and imposing. It is needless to observe that the Chinese were quiet and orderly, as they always are on these occasions.

From this bit of description the editor of the Canton Press will learn that *Loopan*, is not synonymous with *Lowpan* 老板, what demon deluded him into hazarding such an assertion?

London, May 17, 1842.

They seem to think in America there is a faint hope of negotiating the new loan for the general government without the concurrence of European capitalists, and therefore they hold out lures to attract them. The *New York Herald* gives the following statement on this subject, which may be partly true, though in some parts exaggerated:—

"The following stocks have been pledged to London houses by the United States bank, to secure certain loans made by mr. Jaudon:—

			Amount Dollars	Market price	Value Dollars
Pennsylvania	5	per cents	6,377,946	30	2,138,933
Mississipi	5	—	2,000,000	nominal	1,000,000
Maryland	5	—	879,000	40	351,600
Indiana	5	—	754,000	20	151,000
Michigan	6	—	3,865,000	40	1,546,000
Illinois	6	—	1,318,000	16	223,780
			15,343,946		6,367,913

Here is a loss of 9,635,971 dollars to the creditors of the United States bank alone by the fall of stocks. The London and Amsterdam houses altogether lose near 75 millions by the fall of these stocks. Now, it is clear that if they can induce the federal government to interfere, and by some act of legislative assumption raise the price of state stocks 50 per cent. only, they could afford to make it a present of the 12 millions of dollars which it wants. Palmer, Cryder, Willink, Hope, Rothschild, Dennistoun, and the whole host of financiers, with the special minister at their head, have made propositions based upon the ground here marked out."

This is a specious argument, but we hope it will not induce Englishmen to advance any more money to brother Jonathan, until he has shown a better feeling of honestly than we have lately observed in him. We doubt whether any act of the general government could now retrieve the fallen credit of the states; indeed we should be inclined to place more confidence in the individual states than in the general government; because, according to the reports of most sensible and disinterested persons, as well Americans as foreigners, there is great danger that the government will not last much longer in its present form, it being almost powerless against the combined efforts of corruption and democracy: in case of a break up, the stock would be something like United States bank shares, payable nowhere. The separate states, on the contrary, will remain to answer for their engagements, although they may not find it easy to make good their payments.—(Globe). *Ibid.* 20.

An Effectual preventative.

There exists in some parts of Germany a law to prevent drinking during divine service. It runs thus:—"Any person drinking in an ale house during divine service on Sunday, or other holiday, may legally depart without paying."

HE MUST HAVE FELT BAD

A young couple at Paris, lately going to the mayor to have the civil ceremony of marriage performed, the young lady, in stepping out of the carriage, entangled her lace dress in the step, and tore it. "How stupid" exclaimed the gentleman. The lady took no notice of this unpolite expression, and the party went into the hole of the mayor. But upon being asked whether she consented to take the gentleman present for her husband, she replied, "not so stupid!" which was the only answer that could be obtained from her.—N. Y. paper.

OLD MR. LEFEVER, the father of the present speaker of the house of commons, and the principal founder of Carril and Co's house on Cornhill, illustrated his theory of banking one day to a customer in a significant manner. The customer in question was one of those men who find it very convenient to have bad memories. His account was almost always overdrawn, and whenever spoken to on the subject, his answer was the same—he really had forgotten how it stood. At last mr. Lefever, who had watched his opportunity, caught him one day at the counter, and said to him "mr. ——, you and I must understand one another something better than we seem to do. I am afraid you don't know what banking is: give me leave to tell you—It's my business to take care of your money; but that you are always taking care of mine. Now, that is not banking, mr. ——; it must be the other way: I'm the banker, and you—you understand me now, sir. ——: I'm sure you do!"

(The Magnet, May 2, 1812).

AN EDITOR!

(From the "Alligator.")

The crying evil of the press, is, that conductors know *too* much. An editor never forgets or is ignorant of anything. He possesses a knowledge of all things—not only of what is doing in this great metropolis, but in every city, town and hamlet in Europe:—nay of cabals in cabinets, intrigues in theatres and bargains in market-places, he has full cognizance! But, honest man this is a tithe of his pretensions. He lays the whole world under contribution, and leaves his readers no single fact to glean. His intellect is as gigantic as his labour is Herculean. Like Alexander, according to the Scythian ambassador, (vide Quintus Curtius) his right hand touches the east, and his left the west at the same time. His knowledge is encyclopedian—his learning universal. His mind has been compared to the proboscis of the elephant, which seizes with equal facility the largest object in nature, or the minutest work of art—in short, can stoop to a tiger or a tenpenny nail. He comes before the public with an alphabet after his name, significant of his knowledge of every thing in the world, and something else. He affects state secrets—pretends of information derived from his back-stair influence—nay, insinuates he has a key himself! His correspondence is very extensive—he receives letters from the Khan of Tartary, and pink notes from Abyssinia,—silk billet doux from China, and telegraphic intelligence from Timbuctoo. When he speaks, he is sir Oracle, and let no dog bark! He is the first to intimate, that a grey hair has appeared in the left eyebow of the last favourite sultana, and hints it may endanger the peace of Europe! He possesses exclusive particulars of the last new tale of scandal at the west end, and can tell what Israelite at the east protects the fairest Christian in the west. Nothing escapes him—he knows how to bait hooks, and avers he can catch fish; and as for other kind of sporting, his reports show incontinently that he knew which horse at the last New market would come in first—after the race; and which jockey might have "creeped up"—after he had been told. In short he is quite a marvel—the calculating boy done up in foolscap is a dunce to him—and the Apollonicon only a type of harmony. He can tell you the age of every peer and peeress; nay, from the monarch on the throne to the youngest baron of the exchequer—he knows the days on which they were born, their family names, and even the arms which they bear and the mottoes which distinguish them,—by the aid of the court guide. Wonderful man! The hands of Briareus, the heads of Hydra, and the eyes of Argus, combined with the vigor of Hercules and the watchfulness of Chimera, unite in him to form a human pantechnicon—a moral polyglot, a perfect synthesis of all arts and sciences, all the facts and fictions known from all the nations, quick and dead, from all times, past, present, and to come.

Such is the editor, reader! go home and hang thyself, or beat thy wife, or amuse thyself in any other way; thou canst *never* be an editor

Yet, sly rogue! methinks we hear thee say, *non omnes qui citharam tenent sunt citharædi*—which we translate for the benefit of the ladies, all are not fidlers, who give concerts.

BIRTH.—On May 19th at Bath, at the house of her father, captain LAVON LYE, the wife of lieutenant LANGTON BROWELL, of h. m.'s steam frigate, Vixen, of a Son.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO: SMITH will sell on account of whom it may concer by, PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 29th inst a quantity of LACQUERED-WARE, and 85 whole box s of YOUNG HYSON TEA, more or less damaged.

Macao, 22nd August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARD P SHAW in the firm here, at OULMEIN, and in that of BOCHARAB & Co. GLASGOW, ceased on the 31st Dec mber last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES INNES in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841 and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ulto., our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

China, 9th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FOX and Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr. ARTHUR JAMES EMERSON was admitted a partner from the same date. FOX, RAWSON & Co.

China, 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842 DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co

CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, on by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONOURABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market-prices of the day too; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, celerity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.
General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery.
Of 1843 of all Prizes.

☞ [In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Mofussil Agency; for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency, and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to, proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 on all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prize may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery of 1843.

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets.
1	do	100	do
1	do	50	do
1	do	25	do
1	do	12	do
1	do	6	do
1	do	3	do
1	do	2	do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20	do of ½ do	10	do
40	do of ¼ do	10	do
80	do of ⅛ do	10	do
160	do of 1/16 do	10	do
320	do of 1/32 do	10	do
1368	do of 1/64 do	22	do
2,000	prizes or chances	480	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme..... 100 do

Total, 580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of: but nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, use the utmost necessity of making as early paid post age applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., would be very happy indeed, and grateful by obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or, if preferable, paid in cash, or company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money, or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, and depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ultimate view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 5 & 6 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra co'n rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may with the greatest confidence rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co'n rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

ALBANY GODOWNS, HONGKONG.

TO be let together or separately the extensive range of Godowns N°. 47 Queens Road. These Godowns are built entirely of Granite and in the most substantial manner; and are each Capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. For further particulars, Apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE, Esq.—Hongkong.
or Mr A. GRANDPRE.—Macao.
Macao, 12th July 1842.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors wright each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

Just received ex "ANNA MARIA," and other LATE ARRIVALS: and for sale at the Store of the undersigned *at first N. E. house Praya Grande.*

STATIONERY, &c.—Laid and wove Note, Letter, Foolscap, and Copying Paper; Swan and Hambro', Quill-; a variety of Steel Pens; patent India Rubber; Blotters, with and without lock and Key; Wallets with clasps; plain and colored Visiting Cards; Portable Desks; Wafers; Bills of Exchange, bone and board; silk Tape; steel Letter Holders; "*answered*" "*unanswered*" "*Private*," and plain; Bird's Duplex Inkstands; medium, royal, imperial, atlas, and double elephant Drawing Paper; Red and Black Lead Pencils; Copying, and red and black Writing ink; Playing Cards, &c.

REMARKS.—Signal Lanterns with wire guards; Chamber Chandesticks; store Binnacles and other shades; Lamp cotton; Chamois; Pint and quart Decanters; cut Wine, & Claret Glasses; Tumblers; Blacking; damask Table cloth; Huckaback Towels; Napkins; Breakfast and Dinner services; Child's and Bramah's patent Detective Desk Drawers, Cupboard, and Pattent key Tumbler Padlocks, from 2 to 6 inch; India Rubber Braces & Garters; Men's cotton and woollen half Hose; women's do. Stockings; silk and kid Gloves of sizes and colors; gentlemen's white and colored cotton Gloves; Shoe Ribbon; Lucifer Matches; Fire Bricks; Ladies' side saddle, with quilted seat and rails, Riding summercoat saddle; Reticules, Girths Martingales, and Whips; 12 tons, Mustard Boxes; Shot; Shoe Belts; Table covers; Counterpanes; Blankets; Table cutlery; Irish Linen; fine white shirtings, &c.

Oilman's stores, &c.—Pickles; Sauces; Vinegar; French Olives; Capers; Mustard, Herring Paste; Pâte au Diable; Potted meats; Bacon; Dutch "hams; Jams; Jellies; Marmalade;—Bottled Fruits;—Syrups.

PERFUMERY.—Essence of Rose; Jessamine; Musk and Bouquet; Rose; Sweetbriar; "Immortelle rose; Verbena; Lavender Water; Naples and Brown Windsor soap; cold cream; Bears Grease; Tooth Powder; Sponge; Violet Hair Powder; Powder Puffs and Boxes; Marrow Pomatum; otto of Roses, and Eau de Pomade; Balsam of rose; Essence of Tyre; Macassar, and Prince's Russia oil; Milk of roses; superior Eau de Cologne.

Essential Liqueurs; Essence of Peppermint.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Superior Brandy, in one and three dozen cases; Gin; Jamaica Rum; old Brown and Pale Sherry, in pints and quarts; Port; English and French claret; Champagne; Madeira; Lisbon Wine; Hock; Barcelona; Sauterne; Malmsey Madeira; and Beer and Porter.

MEDICINES.—A small and well selected invoice, with scales and weights, mortars, and pestles, list, &c., and may be had retail or whole sale. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEANS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton Stockings of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and Stockings of ditto. Gentlemen's Calico shirts with Linen fronts, Merino shawls and silk Umbrellas &c. &c. Apply to
Macao, 9th July, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—Black Beaver Hats, American Flour, in barrels, and a small quantity of Tobacco Apply to
Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MACCARY, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt rope of sizes; Marline, Anchorline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Bass's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,
Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to
W. ALLANSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1842

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON," lying in the Typa. Cases of Bass's Beer, La Rose Claret, Oilman's Stores, Sherry in wood and bottles, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Gram, Coir Rope. Apply on board.
July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz. cases.
ditto. do 3 " "
Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds "
Oilman's Stores, late imports
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.
Bottled Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.
S. J. COOK.
Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter; Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.

IN the Lofts or Ground floor of the Granite Godown, No. 46 Queen's Road, Hongkong—at low rates, with the conveniences of Pier, Boats, &c., situated at a distance above high water mark, with double sea walls rendering them quite safe during the Typhoon seasons
Apply on the premises to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1842.

ON SALE.—At 46 Queen's Road, American Pine Spars, Provisions, Sherry wine in wood and glass, Brandy do. do., Coir Rope, Canvass Paints and other stores, by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.
Macao, 4th January, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three or four, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the Island Major-general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. K. C. by the revd. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY 8p. Drs. ..... 8.
Easy lessons in Chinese ..... 2.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

Edited, Printed and Published by JAMES SHARP, at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do 6 months 7 do do in advance.
Do. do 3 months 4 do. do. in do.
Do to the Canton General Price Current per annum $ 5.

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Broken period less than a month, will be charge as a month; exceeding a month, as a quarter.

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EXTRAS

To Subscribers..25 cents To Non Subscribers..50 cents

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessel for freight, charter, sale, &c..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 35. TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1842. No. 611.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUBSCRIBERS in *Macao Hongkong* and *Canton*, indebted to the *Canton Register*, for subscriptions or advertisements, up to the 30th of June, 1842, are hereby requested to settle their accounts forthwith,

C. R Office, Macao 27th August, 1842.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

August 30th, 1842.

	LATEST DATES.		
England	6th June	Singapore	6th Aug.
U States	18th May	Java	9th Aug
Calcutta	23rd July	Manila	11th Aug.
Bombay	16th July	Australasia	27th April
Chusan	6th Aug.	Amoy	20th Aug.
Nanking	Aug.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Aug. From

23. Camatha, *Cloëes*, Singapore.
23. Mor, *Methuen*, Singapore and Calcutta.
24. Island Queen, *Balls*, Singapore and Bombay.
24. Marquis de Hastings, (Port.) *Silva*, do do.
25. Bombay Castle, *Baxter*, Sing. and Bombay.
26. Mary Anne, *Bolton*, do. and Calcutta.
27. Delhi, (U. S.) *Cole*, Boston, 27th April.
28. Cowasjee Family, *Durham*, do. and Calcutta.
29. Wemyss, *Hunt*, Singapore and Calcutta.
29. Bolton, *Robinson* Singapore.
29. Emma Eugenia, *Kettlewell*, Batavia, 9th Aug
29. Singular, (Sp.) *Aviles*, Manila.

PASSENGERS—Per Delhi, David Sears and F. H. Appleton, esqs.

SAILED

Aug. For

24. England, *Boothby*, Bombay.
25. Catharine, *Brown*, Manila.
25. Peruvian, *Pitkethly*, Liverpool.
27. Harlequin, *White*, Singapore and Calcutta.
28. James Ewing, *Maitland*, Clyde.
29. British Sovereign, *Coe*, London.
29. Queen Victoria, *Black*, Bombay.
—, Helena, (U. S.) *Benjamin*, New York.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay—Mor, Temple, Queen Victoria.
For Calcutta—Hope, John Brightman.
For Madras—Greenlaw.
For Manila—Ramoncito.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, Lord Lowther, Athenian, Parnack Hall, Asia, Madras, Equestrian, Black Nymph.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Devon, Will O'the Wisp, John O'Gaunt, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, Ursula, Bella Marina, Matilda, Zenobia.
From Calcutta.—Victoria, Ariel, Framjee Cowasjee, Hero, Pelorus, Bengal Packet, Marian, Eliza, Juliana.
From Bombay.—Drongan, Cazes, Asia, Woolman, David Clarke, Helen, Henry Davidson, Hebrides, William Abrahams, Lord Goderich, Prince Regent, St. Lawrence, Michelina.
From Madras—Buckinghamshire.
From Singapore.—Francis, Will Watch, Rob Roy
From Java &c.—Indiana, Lux, Providentia, Tremedge, Geapevera.

The following list of late arrivals at Anjer is given from a Java Courant of 13th ulto.

July 4. Lady Leith, Lewis, from China 15th may, for Bombay. Ceylon, Lesley, from Manila 29th may, for Cowes. 5. Henry Pratt, (U. S.) Roger, from China 25th may, for New York. 9. Boston, Pethey, from Sydney & China. 10. John Berman, (Swedish) Rosener, from China to Hamburgh.—Sing. Free Press.

We have received *Calcutta* and *Bombay* papers per *Mor* and *Island Queen*, from Calcutta to the 21st and from Bombay to the 15th of July; and *Singapore* papers to the 11th of August; but we have not met with any satisfactory intelligence from Affghanistan; where the English prisoners are is not accurately known; and our impressions, from the various opinions expressed in the different Indian journals, are that the British forces under generals Pollock and Nott, have advanced on Caubul.

There is little doubt that the translation we published last week as an *extra*, and which we now republish, can be relied on; for we have since received two or three copies from different sources, which agree with the original we possess, except in some trifling verbal distinctions, and one of these copies was procured from the *keunminfoo's* office.

It is reported that intelligence has been received at Hongkong from the commanders in chief, but its nature has not transpired.

We conclude, in this number, all that we have thought it necessary to extract from the *blue book*; & we put it to the public if capt. Elliot's surrender of the opium justified sir R Peel's splendid eulogium on that officer? We could say much more;—but we must beg to refer our local readers to several of the latter numbers of the Register, for 1840; and to captain Elliot's letter to lord Palmerston, dated Nov. 28, 1839; and to suggest that if captain Elliot had replied to the demand for the surrender of the opium,—that "he *did not* and *could not* be invested with such powers by the British government; that he could no more demand of the merchants to surrender their opium, than he could ask for the money in their treasuries, their coats off their back,—or their heads off their shoulders"—what the result would have been? There were 500 British seamen on board the ships at Whampoa; the Larne and armed vessels Hercules, &c., outside; and the progress of the war has almost proved that that force was sufficient to capture the Bogue forts; or to blockade the port at the least! And if so, what would be the position of England now?

Messrs. Turner, & Co. have favoured us with our Diggles' letter from Manila, for publication, as it must prove of great and universal interest. It does not appear, from mr. Morris's report, whether the "Christina" had more than two boats; a number not sufficient, we think, for her tonnage and crew.

There can be but slight hopes entertained of the safety of the gig: her slight frame was probably instantly dashed to pieces among the breakers, & the death of captain Bickett, and her crew would, it is to be feared, follow instaneously.

We should have published the letter of *Nautilus*, a week or two ago, had it not been mislaid.

We notice with regret the death of mr. Jarrett, at Singapore, the editor of the Singapore Free Press.

CAPTURE OF NANKING.

The hong merchants have received certain information of the fall of the city of *Nanking* (the southern capital where the court of the last *Chinese* dynasty, *Ming*, resided, but no official notification has been received from h. m's. plenipotentiary, nor have we seen any *Peking* gazettes, containing the report of the capture of that once famous metropolis. The paper, from which we have made the following translation, was received from Canton yesterday (the 26th); and it was forwarded as containing the latest news from *Peking*. The capture is not precisely mentioned in the original document, but it may be easily inferred from the tenour of the 2nd paragraph. The governor, *New*, is reported to have made his escape in good time; it has also been reported that he hanged himself when the English entered the city. The Chinese in Canton are struck with sorrow and consternation at the fall of the ancient capital of their native emperors: yet what other result could they hope for? The *red* ships we do not understand. It would appear, from this paper, that the British force is divided, a part being to the southward of *Nanking*.

We are told that the emperor is still in *Peking*; and we trust we may be able to give further information in next tuesday's *Register*.

Translations.

"*Tan wan*"—i. e. to pry and hear;—to find out by enquiry.—News.

1.—On the 8th day of the 6th moon (July 15) the barbarian ships entered *Lungsuan* (wolf's hill); on the 14th day the *foo* district of *Chinkeang* was lost; and the name changed to *Sinkiangfoo* (*renovated* and *flouri kiag*): on the 9th upwards of ninety salt junks were burnt at *Ecking*.

2.—On the 9th of the 6th moon (July 16) *New*, the *governor* of Keangsoo, retired from *Woosih* through *Tungpa*, to hold *Keangning* (*Nanking*); on the 10th he sent his family back to the province of *Kansuh*. On the 11th, three barbarian ships arrived off the lower custom-house of *Nanking*, cruizing about, and said they wanted, absolutely, possession of the city, on the 17th 18th or 19th day warning the inhabitants to evacuate it; if not, they would open their fire; early on the 12th two more barbarian ship arrived; and they then destroyed the lower custom-house, opening a tremendous cannonade; and the whole place was set on fire *New*, on that day, sent orders from his office about 2 p. m. to shut the gates of the city, but the inhabitants crowding together to escape from the city, the gates were blocked up, and an innumerable number were crushed to death.

3.—The family of a salt merchant, when removing from *Chinkeang* to *Lanyeehow*, there to reside, numbering upwards of twenty persons, was attacked and one woman and her servant were seized and carried off by the devil's imps. Two *red* ships (unintelligible) plundered and carried off upwards of 20,000 taels of silver.

4.—The lady of *Ching*, the literary chancellor, on the 25th day of the 5th moon (July 6),

returning to her home, when the family were off *Kwachow*, a barbarian ship fired a shot, and not a vestige of them was left.

5.—The respectable children of both sexes outside the city of *Ecking*, have been entirely carried off by native banditti; and many rich houses in the city have been plundered: it is not known if the city is lost (if the Engl sh have possession of it).

6.—The city of *Woshoo** was lost on the 21st. (July 28).

7.—On the 16th (July 23), the inhabitants of the town district of *King*, were oppressed and insulted by the magistrate, and he was killed by the native banditti, who broke open the granaries, and opened the prisons.

7.—*New*, on the 20th (July 27) retired to protect *Taepingfoo*; it is also reported that *Taepingfoo* has been taken by the native banditti, who are creating much confusion.

By J. S., Ed. C. R.

Macao, August 27th, 1842.

The letter to mr. Delano, was forwarded to him last Thursday, the 25th inst., and returned under an envelope, with the seal broken, and, consequently mr. Delano must have read the letter.

We have been informed that confirmation as to the shipment of merchandize in the boats of the U. S. ships, Constellation and Boston, has been obtained; that the fees to the native tide-waiters were regularly paid; that *many* of the cases—not *one* only—were marked "*Anna*;" that *forty six* cases were shipped from messrs. Russell & Co.'s hong, and put on board the ——— at Whawpoa; that the master of the U. S. merchant ship ———, saw some of the cases on board the Constellation; and we may probably obtain other and stronger evidence upon the subject; but that which we already possess, is so confirmatory, that nothing will shake the opinions formed by various individuals in Canton, on the matter.

The letter of the U. S. commodore, addressed to mr. Delano, is now naturally recalled to mind; and that the U. S. ships should defraud the Chinese government of its custom-duties, at the time they were experiencing the hospitality of that government, is a matter of surpassing wonder!

To W. Delano, Esq.

Vice Consul of the United States of North America.

Sir,—I have authentic information that merchandize has been conveyed from Canton to Whampoa, in the boats of the U. S.'s ships, Constellation and Boston,—one or both;—that part of the goods were sent from the hong of messrs. Russell and Co., that the shipments were made with your knowledge; and that messrs. ——and ——*, were seen, in the middle of the day, at the garden steps of the British consulate, superintending the shipments of a part of the merchandize.

Now, with reference to what has already been said in the Register on this subject, and the public and private contradictions that have been given to that which many are now convinced is a fact,—I think it right, both on account of the public office you have the honour to hold, and because you are implicated in the transaction, to inform you that it is probable the matter will be again alluded to in an early number of the Canton Register, perhaps next tuesday, as I wish that all that may be published on the subject, should appear while the U. S.'s ships are in the Chinese waters.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

John Slade,—Ed. C. R.

To the editor of the Canton Register.

August 2nd, 1842.

Dear Sir,—If you can spare a corner of your paper for the following account of the first boat race that came off this day at Whampoa, you will oblige.

For sweepstakes fourteen boats were entered, one of which was withdrawn, and one, not being in time, only twelve started, at four o'clock by gun fire from the umpire's ship in Blenheims reach, and proceeded with a fair wind for the upper creek; the "Bonny Kate" and "Charlotte" leading, when, through the reach, the "No Joke" and the "Irish Lass" took the lead, round the "Hindostan;" and worked down towards the first bar creek; the working through this creek was the most interesting part of the race, the "No Joke," leading, the "Irish Lass," second, the "Bonny Kate," who had been on shore, and was passed by all, again coming up fast, with the "Charlotte," "Lowjee," and "British Sovereign," following, the other boats bringing up the rear at respectful distances.

When nearly through the first bar creek, the two leading boats got foul of each other, and allowed the "Bonny Kate" to take the lead, which she kept, and won the race in very good style; the "Irish Lass," second and "Charlotte," third, the "No Joke," and "Royal Sovereign," coming in together fourth; had it not been for the accident of the boats fouling, the "No Joke," would have stood a good chance for second boat. It was fortunately a cloudy afternoon, with a fine south-east breeze, and the start was a very pretty sight, all the boats having their distinguishing flags and ensigns flying; several visitors from Canton attended, and expressed their gratification at the signs of something like old times coming back again.

It is proposed that another race shall come off shortly, and should this account be acceptable, I will again trouble you. Your's obly.,

NAUTICUS.

Onfida's passage.

"She left the Typa on the 8th of July, passed through Northumberland strait on the 15th, passed through Basselan strait on the 22nd, had a *calm* passage across the Celebes sea, passed through Macassar strait into the Java sea, 31 days out, passed through the Cavamata passage 35 days out, (which time captain Swift says he could easily have reached Anjer), and reached the north end of Bintang island, 38 days out, anchored at Singapore on the 16th August, in 39 day's from China."

Per "Singular."

Manila, 11th August, 1842.

Messrs. Turner & Co., Macao

Dear Sirs,—The governor general has officially addressed me advising the total wreck of the British barque "Christina," capt. Birkett, and has desired me in the absence of any British consul to take such steps as are usual and may be expedient under such circumstances.

I therefore beg to transmit to you as agents for the ship in China, such information as I have been able to collect from testimony of William Morris, the second mate, and others belonging to the "Christina" who have arrived here.

They are as follow.—

Wm. Morris,	Second mate.
T. Rozario,	Steward.
Geo. Young,	Cook.
Jos. Swanson,	Four apprentices.
Hy. Beetham,	
Jno. Richardson,	
Samn. Daw.	

The serang, tindal, and five lascars, in all 14 souls, which are all it is greatly to be feared who have escaped a watery grave.

The "Christina" left Macao on the 9th June bound for Bombay.—On the 1st July at 12½ midnight she struck on the west Loudon shoal as nearly as can be estimated about lat. 5° 30' N., long. 112° E. It was the second mate's watch and at the time she struck the captain was on deck. They sounded and got 2 fathoms water starboard, and 4 a 5 fathoms larboard side. Clewed up all the sails with the exception of the foretop sail, and furled them, but all their efforts to get her off were ineffectual, as she broke almost immediately in midships, and about 10 feet of her keel came up on the larboard side. They all took immediately to the boats, and could not save the log book, or anything else. The captain took to the gig, and with him mr. Richardson, C. Gobet, a sailor, and 15 lascars, and with them a sextant and some provisions. William Morris, the second mate, had the other boat, and with him the people named above. Both boats left the ship together. Morris's boat was obliged to pull some distance as the sea was breaking over the vessel, and the mast fell overboard almost immediately after they had quitted her. It was the last quarter of the moon, and they could see the captain's gig in the midst of the surf and heard them cry for assistance.

Morris approached as near as he could, but could not assist them in any way.

He rowed about till day break, but in the morning could see nothing of the captain's gig.

He tried to reach the vessel but found it impossible as the sea was breaking over her, and the foretop mast he saw go overboard.

Wind S. W. The last time he saw the captain was as he was getting into the gig after all the crew were in the boats, and he believes that the captain and all with him in his boat must have perished. They then bore away for the Philippines, and landed on Mindoro on the 9th July.

This is mr. Morris's statement, corroborated by the crew.

The 7 lascars and steward proceed, tomorrow in the "Hiram" to Singapore, and I have by that opportunity given the foregoing particulars to the owner of the "Christina" mr. T. Ward, of London, and to Dadabhoy, of Bombay, to whom the "Christina" was consigned.

The mate and all the apprentices are still here.

I propose to have this statement drawn up, and certified before two British merchants, and when that is done I shall send you, mr. Ward, and Dadabhoy, to each a copy; meantime,

I remain, dear sirs,

Your's very faithfully,

ROBT. DIGGLES,

firm of STRACHAN & Co.

Overland Letters.—The brig Maulmain, which sailed from China on the 28th April, and from this on the 20th May, with letters intended for the steamer that was to leave Bombay the 18th June, arrived at Madras on the 11th June. Letters received from Madras by the *Cadet* say that although the overland despatch had just started when the Maulmain arrived, the packages brought by that vessel were immediately forwarded, and would no doubt reach Bombay in time for the mail.—Sing. Free Press, Aug. 4.

Indian Intelligence.

From the Bombay U. S. Gazette Extra, July 15.

The following hasty note from Quetta, dated 24th June we deem sufficiently important to warrant the circulation of an extra.

"By two letters I received from Candahar dated the 19th of this month, "Futteh Jung" the Shah's youngest son with a few chiefs is reported to have reached that morning and given themselves up to general Nott. This is the gentleman who has been thrashed so often by Nott and who said he would "either take Cadahar or die under its walls."

"A party under colonel Wymer had gone out to Gairisk on the 11 and would be back shortly after, demolishing it first. Kelat i Gilzie is at midha."

They expect to be down here in August. The bodies of 3 of the 40th who were out looking for pipe clay, poor fellows, were brought in on bullocks "headless."

"I am promised more news about the prince, which you shall duly have. All quiet here, a great many sick and others complaining—the nights are cold and days warm."

Captain Charles Elliot, R N. The surrendered opium.

Evidence of mr. Inglis

151. Sir Robert Peel. You said you asked him if he was quite sure that he was borne out by his instructions, did you require from him a written acquittance as to his instructions of his authority?—No, certainly; I never saw his instructions.

152. The question is not whether you asked him to produce his instructions, but whether you asked him to give you in writing an acquittance that he thought himself warranted by his instructions in demanding the opium?—Certainly not.

153. Chairman. You state that capt. Elliot called you into the room to read the paper; will you proceed to

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* To the southward and westward of *Nanking*.

* Note. We think it unnecessary to publish the names of these U. S. merchants in the C. R., although they were written in the letter to mr. Delano.

state what took place next?—Before I went away he had called for the secretary, Mr. Elmslie, to copy it; and I begged him, as a favour to myself, not to have it copied till the next morning, till he had had a night's sleep. I wished him for his own sake to have a night's rest before he committed himself to a demand upon the merchant's to deliver up the opium, which he promised to do, and it was not copied out till the next morning; and then it was sent forth very early in the morning, calling upon the merchants to give up the opium, by six o'clock the same afternoon.

164. That was the close of the 26th?—Yes. I have seen it stated here in print that the merchant's and capt. Elliot *connected this order.* That is why I have particularly mentioned the only part I had to do with it. I have stated all that I know about the thing.

165. Do you think that others were consulted previously to its being done?—I have no doubt that mr. Matheson was consulted about it, because he was so much more concerned in the opium trade than we were.

166. [Lord Sandon.] You say that captain Elliot told you that he had decided upon this step before he came from Macao?—Yes.

167. Chairman. Had you any consultation upon the subject of giving up the opium upon the 26th?—Never with other parties.

168. Mr. F. Baller. Supposing that captain Elliot had called for the opium without any guarantee; supposing he had said, we are all in durance, and the only way to relieve ourselves from the situation we are in is to comply with the demand of the Chinese government, and call upon the British community to surrender the opium, and you must trust to the British government taking what course they think fit afterwards; do not you suppose that in that case the opium would have been equally surrendered?—No, I think not.

Mr. A. Matheson's evidence.

2127. Mr. F. Baller. Do you know whether he (mr. Matheson) was consulted by captain Elliot at that time?—No, he was not consulted by him.

2128. Certainly not?—*Certainly not.*

2129. Supposing it should have been stated by any witness before this committee that he was consulted, you are convinced that that is a mistake?—He received communications from captain Elliot; but I am not aware that captain Elliot asked advice from any party.

2130. You had letters subsequently from mr. Matheson?—Yes; *I am quite positive he was not consulted by captain Elliot.*

2335. Would it never have occurred to you to doubt whether any consular agent had any such authority?—*We did not look upon him exactly like a consular agent; he always represented to us that he had powers and instructions which he was not at liberty to communicate to us.*

2340 Sir George Staunton. You considered, from your knowledge of captain Elliot, that he would not have assumed a power which he did not possess?—*Certainly not.*

2343 Sir George Grey. That necessity arose from an apprehension of what the Chinese would do to compel its surrender in the manner demanded by capt. Elliot?—There is no saying what they might have done. *I was not much afraid of violence being used.*

2346. Sir George Grey. Do you still retain your opinion, or have subsequent events led you to modify it, that their lives were in no danger?—*I do not think the Chinese would have taken the life of any man;* if they had taken the life of any, I think it would have been captain Elliot's.

2347. Mr F. Baller. Do you think they could have effectually resisted the demand of the Chinese to surrender the opium?—The opium would have been sent away, *and what could the Chinese do?*

2348 Sir George Staunton. You think that better terms might have been made?—I think that we might have been obliged *to surrender* 2,000 or 3,000 *chests, but not* 20,000.

Captain John Thacker's evidence, may 11, 1840.

822. When did captain Elliot arrive?—On Sunday the 24th, in the evening.

824. What did he do then?—He assembled the community in the company's hall, and he read to them the proclamation he had issued in Macao a few days before, and then addressed the meeting.

824. Were you present?—I was.

825 What was the purport of his communication?—He stated that he had for a on what had now taken place; that he had been prepared for it; that the proclamation which he then read, as having addressed at Macao he *had prepared a month or two previously;* that he hoped it might be understood that he was then acting upon his own responsibility, upon his orders or instructions from the government, or would to that effect, and that he hoped it would not be taken as offensive; that he could take no advice from any one, and begged that no one would offer him any; that he should demand passports for all the British at Canton, within 10 days, from the commissioner, and that he had every reason to suppose that he would obtain them, and if not, he thought we should be able to force our way out: that ther was a man of war outside; that his force was small, but that he would do all he could to assist us in it.

826. Did he say anything about the surrender of the opium then;—No; I think he said that he was sorry that the 1,039 chests had been tendered to the hong merchants.

1021. Mr Parker. Might not the captain of the Lurne have permitted the seizure of the opium but have protested the vessels in other respects?—I should think not he knew captain Elliot had more than once declared that the Chinese government should not have a chest of opium.

1022. Chairman. When had he declared that?—Several times.

1038. Chairman. When you say that captain Elliot several times declared that the Chinese should not have a chest of opium what circumstances or what period do you refer to?—During the time that he was in Canton he said so. I think when he came up, and made that a witness at the public meeting, he said that they should not have a chest of opium, and he disapproved of the 1,039 chests being given up.

1036. Were you present when captain Elliot spoke to the European residents after his arrival at Canton?—Yes. I was present.

W. Jardine, esq., May 14.

1360 Would your experience on former occasions, when there have been restrictive measures used by the Chinese authorities towards the foreign residents, have led you to think that there was any danger to life or property when the edict was issued by commissioner Lin requiring the delivery of the opium?—*Certainly not.*

1361 If you had been there you would not have *entertained any fear either for your life or your property?—Feeling as I do now I certainly should not.*

1362. Subsequent events, and the severity of the measures which have been taken, do not modify your opinion?—*Not in the slightest degree; I conceive that if there had been more resistance, the measures would have been less severe than they were.*

1336. You do not think that they would have deviated from the practice which they have heretofore pursued of treating the foreigners with fairness if they had been left to themselves?—I should have had no apprehension whatever about their taking my property from me, without paying me for it. The only difficulty would have been in fixing the price; they would have tried to get it as cheap as they could, but I should not have had the slightest apprehension about their not paying me for anything they forced me to give up.

1307. (Sir George Grey.) You mean that you do not think that even at that time the Chinese authorities at Canton were in earnest in the intention of putting down the opium trade altogether?—I think they were in earnest about *putting down the opium trade; but they would not have adopted these means to put it down, if they had not found the Europeans yielding.*

"And he has to caution and enjoin all her majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships Reliance, Orwell and George the IV., or other British vessels at Whampoa to be conveyed to Macao; forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration and list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government. And he has further to give notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford her majesty's subjects, resident here, every protection in its power so long as they shall be pursuing no course of traffic within the limits of the settlement at variance with the laws of this empire. And he has most especially to warn her majesty's subjects *that such strong measures,* as it may be necessary to adopt on the part of her majesty's government without further notice than the present, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the period now fixed) upon their own responsibility, or without further guarantee from the undersigned. And he has further to give notice, that if the *passports shall be refused for more than three days from the date that his application shall reach the provincial government,* he will be driven to the conclusion that it is their purpose to detain all her majesty's subjects as hostages; and to endeavor to *intimidate them into unsuitable concessions and terms,* by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate connexion with them, both by ties of friendship and of interest, or by the like treatment of their native servants.

When captain Elliot had finished reading this notice, he addressed the meeting in a few words to nearly the following purport.

"Captain Elliot observed that he had always been prepared to act in concord with the Chinese government so long as their proceedings were moderate, defensible, and just; and it was with these views he had interfered with the opium smuggling at Whampoa. That he had for some months past been expecting a crisis like the present. But as the Chinese government had,—by a series of cruel and tyrannical acts, commencing with the intended execution of a Chinese in the square before the factories on the 12th of Dec., and the unhappily and stealthily effected execution of another Chinese in the same square on the 25th of February—shaken all the confidence he was at one time disposed to place in it, he had to inform the meeting *that he had taken his ground, and that his course was determined on, and that nothing should induce him to swerve from his intended line of conduct as the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in this country.* 'I will remain with you, "exclaimed captain Elliot," to my grasp last. Thank God we have a British man of war—small indeed she is—outside, commanded by a British officer. I consider that I am doing only my duty when I offer the protection of the British flag to all foreigners now prisoners in Canton. I would also observe that two American frigates are hourly expected, and I confidently rely upon the cordial support and co-operation of their captains in this emergency. (Here an American gentleman observed—*that you may surely do.*") I have now only to exhort you all, as Christian men, and as the subjects of your different countries, that it is your duty in this peculiar country to consider yourselves as the subjects of one nation, as your different interests, as opposed to the *tyrannical domination of this government,* are one."

DEATH.—At Singapore, on the 29th ult. mo, Thomas Jarrett, esq., aged 32 years.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE first class British Ship "ANDROMACHE," of 408 tons O. M. now lying at Hongkong. Apply to TURNER & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY from MACAO.

THE "HELEN," captain BAKER, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, FOR SYDNEY, SOUTH AMERICA, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fast sailing British Barque, MAIA, captain B. SPROULE, 315 tons burthen, now on her second voyage. Apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Brig CORSAIR, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE Barque, WINCHESTER, 388 Tons, Captain MACDONALD, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship, LARKINS, 701 Tons, Captain HIBBERT, now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. BUTCHER commander, 258 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT.

JNO. SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on his premises, a quantity of LACQUERED WARE, and 85 whole chests of YOUNG HYSON TEA, more or less damaged. Also, The EFFECTS and WEARING APPAREL of the late captain TURNER, of the "ANGELINA".

Particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUDGEON was admitted a partner on the 1st of January 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW in our firm here, at MOULMEIN, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. GLASGOW, ceased on the 31st December last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ulto., our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

China, 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FOX and Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr. ARTHUR JOHN EMPSIN was admitted a partner from the same date.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted partner in our firm

Macao, 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mrs. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CHINA 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

WANTED about 1000 lbs. of assorted Types including Title Letters; a Printing Press, and other materials, suitable to fit-up a small Printing establishment. Apply to

Mr. MARSAL.

Macao, 29th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for insurance or risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A DE MELLO.

Macao, 13th August, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co. General Agents for the Civil Service and Army, No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET, CALCUTTA.

(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also, always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery,
Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ [In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money; so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking of Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prize may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery of 1843

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets.
1	do	100	do
1	do	50	do
1	do	25	do
1	do	12	do
1	do	6	do
1	do	3	do
1	do	2	do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20	do of 1/2 do	10	do
40	do of 1/4 do	10	do
80	do of 1/8 do	10	do
160	do of 1/16 do	10	do
320	do of 1/32 do	10	do
1362	do of 1/64 do	22	do
2,000	prizes or chances.	480	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme..... 100 do

Total, 580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After forming 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (vide 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for the chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st january, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 6 & 8 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843 so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket Rs co's rs. 50, will find it useful to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 15 Mai 1842.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

Just received ex "ANNA MARIA" and other LATE ARRIVALS: and for sale at the Store of the undersigned *first N. E. house Praya Grande.*

STATIONERY, &c.—Lead and wove Note, Letter, Foolscap, and Copying Paper; Swan and Hawbro', Quills; a variety of Steel Pens; patent India Rubber; Blotters, with and without lock and Key; Wallets with clasps; plain and colored Visiting Cards; Portable Desks; Wafers; Bills of Exchange, loose and bound; office Tape; steel Letter Holders: "*answered*" "*unanswered*" "*Private*," and plain; Bird's Duplex Inkstands; medium, royal, imperial, atlas, and double elephant Drawing Paper; Red and Black Lead Pencils; Copying, and red and black Writing ink; Playing Cards, &c.

SUNDRIES.—Signal Lanterns, with wire guards; Chamber Candlesticks; spare Sinumbras and other shades; Lamp cottons; Chimnies; Pint and quart Decanters; cut Wine, & Claret Glasses; Tumblers; Blacking; damask Table cloth; Hackaback Towels; Napkins; Breakfast and Dinner services; *Chubb's* and *Bramah's* patent Detector Desk Drawer, Cupboard, and Padlocks; Tumbler Padlocks, from 2 to 6 inch; India Rubber Braces & Garters; Man's cotton and woollen half Hose; women's do. Stockings; silk and kid Gloves of sizes and colors; gentleman's white and colored cotton Gloves; Shoe Ribond; Lucifer Matches; Back Bricks; Ladies' side saddle, with quilted seat and safe, Riding summer set saddle; Bridles, Girths, Martingals, and Whips; 12 tune, Musical Boxes; Shot; Shot Belts; Table covers; Coaul ropes; Blankets; Table cutlery; Irish Linen; fine white shirtings, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES, &c.—Pickles; Sauces; Vinegar; French Olives; Capers; Mustard, Herring Pots; Pâte au Diable; Potted meats; Bacon; Dutch cheese; Jams; Jellies; Marmalade;—Bottled Fruits;—Syrups.

PERFUMERY.—Essence of Rose; Jessamine; Marechal; Bouquet; Rondo; Sweetbriar; Bloodbloom; Verbena; Lavender Water; Naples and Brown Windsor soap; cold cream; Bear Grease; Tooth Powder; Sponges; Violet Hair Powder; Powder Puffs and Brushes; Harlem Pomatum; otto of Roses, and Essence Pomade; Balsam of Peru; Essence of Tyre; Macassar, and Prince's Russia oil; Milk of roses; superior Eau de Cologne.

Bottled Liqueurs; Essence of Peppermint.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Superior Brandy, in one and three dozen cases; Gin; Jamaica Rum; old Brown and Pale Sherry, in pints and quarts; Port; English and French claret; Champagne; Madeira; Lisbon Wine; Hock; Bucellas; Somerew; Malmsey, Madeira; and Beer and Porter.

MEDICINES.—A small and well selected invoice, with scales and weights, mortars, and pestles, lint, &c., and may be had retail or whole sale. Apply to

JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COPPER in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BRAMS, 25 to 27 feet long and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

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A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton Stockings of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and Stockings of ditto, Gentlemen's Cambric SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c. Apply to
Macao, 9th July, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

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Macao, 13th June, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

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Or here to WILLIAM S OTT.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms apply to
W ALLANSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1842

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON," lying in the Typa. Pipes of Bass's Beer, La Rose Claret, Oilman's Stores, Sherry in wood and bottle, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Grain, Coir Rope. Apply on board.
July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.
ditto. fine 3 " "
Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds "
Oilman's Stores, late imports.
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c
Bottled Mustard, Curry Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.
S. J COOK.
Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter Ean de bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and FLEXCLOTH.
Macao, 14th January, 1842.

TO LET — Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major general Sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the rev. G. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CURIOUS CHINESE MAXIMS. 8p. Dis..... 8
Easy lessons in Chinese..... 92.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

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THE

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VOL. 15. No. 36. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1842. No. 612.

From the India Gazette, July 13.

No. 41.

From rear admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B.
Naval commander in chief, China.
To the right honorable the earl of Auckland G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Cornwallis, at Chusan, March 25, 1842.

My lord,—I do myself the honor of transmitting the copies of three despatches which I have addressed to the secretary of the admiralty, reporting the late operations of the combined forces in this quarter; and I trust I may be allowed to offer my congratulations to your lordship on the success which has attended them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. Parker,—Rear Admiral.

No. 42

From rear admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B.
To the secretary of the admiralty.

Cornwallis, at Chusan, 11th March, 1842.

Sir,—I have much satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, copies of letters from captain Bourchier, C. B. commanding the squadron within the Yang Keang river and commanders Watson and Moorshead; reporting the severe repulse of the Chinese in attacks made simultaneously on the positions of the combined forces at Chinhae, and Ningpo, yesterday morning.

Several fire rafts were dropped down the river on the shipping, at both points; but by the vigilance and exertions of the officers and men of the squadron, named in the margin, they were towed on shore and consumed without doing any mischief; and in the course of the day commander Moorshead, with the boats of the Columbine, and the honorable company's steam vessel Queen, completed their discomfiture afloat, by the entire destruction of numerous fire junks and boats prepared in the north west branch of the river.

At Chinhae.
Blonde capt. T. Bourchier, C. B.
Hyacinth, comdr. G. Goldsmith.
At Ningpo.
Modeste, comdr. R. B. Watson.
Columbine, commander W. H. A Moorshead

H. E. I. Co.'s Steam Vessels.
Sesostris, acting commander H. A Ormsby.
Queen, mr. W. Warden Master, in command.

The whole of this service was so well performed that I have great pleasure in bringing under their lordships' notice the conduct of captain Bourchier, commanders Goldsmith, Watson, Moorshead and Ormsby and mr. Warden of the Queen, together with every officer and man under their command on the occasion.

The Chinese have suffered most severely in their attacks on the positions of her majesty's land forces, by whom they were put to flight and pursued with such rapidity that not less than 500 were killed, while 3 men only were slightly wounded on the side of the combined forces.

(Signed) W. Parker,—Rear Admiral.

No. 26

From Captain T. Bourchier, C. B.
To his excellency rear admiral sir W. Parker, K.C.B. commander in chief, &c &c &c. Chinchae.
h. m.'s s. Blonde off Chinghae, 11th march, 1842

Sir,—For some days past various reports had been spread that it was the intention of the Chinese to attack her majesty's forces at Ningpo and Chinhae, and at four in the morning of the 10th inst., ten fire vessels were discovered coming down the river to attempt the distruction of her majesty's ships and transports at this anchorage.

I immediately commanded Goldsmith, with the boats employed in the boats of the Hyacinth, Blonde { mr Rolland, mate and of this ship under ,, Hamilton ,, lieut. Dolling very handsomely ,, Lambart ,, dashed at them, and drove them on shore, where they exploded without injury to the shipping.

During the performance of this service afloat, an attack was made on the western gate of Chinhae: on hearing the fire, the marines of this ship, under lieut. Hewitt, were immediately landed to support the garrison, but I am happy to add, their aid was not required, the enemy having been repulsed with considerable loss, and pursued to a distance by h. m.'s 55th regt.

A simultaneous attack took place on the city of Ningpo, and the enclosed despatch of commander Watson, of H. M. Sloop Modeste, will detail to your excellency the particulars thereof.

I have much pleasure in calling your excellency's attention to the zeal and ability displayed by commander Watson, and the officers and crews of H. M. Ships, and those of the Indian Navy, before Ningpo.

(Signed) T. Bourchier, Captain.

From commander R. B. Watson, h. m. s. Modeste
To captain Thomas Bourchier, c. b.,
senior officer, h. m. s. Blonde.

Modeste, Ningpo, 10th March 1842.

Sir,—I have the honor to state to you, for the information of his excellency the commander in chief, that this morning an attack was made by the enemy on the shipping and city of Ningpo.

At 12-30 a. m. a shot was fired from two guns platted on the bank of the river at h. m. s. Columbine, and at 3 a. m. four fire rafts were discovered drifting down the s. w. branch of the river, with the ebb tide ahead of the h. e. i. c. s. Sesostris, extending nearly the whole way across it. I immediately sent lieut. Pearse with messrs. Halkett and Crofton, mates, with two boats, to assist in towing the fire rafts clear of her, which by the indefatigable exertions of mr. Roberts, her master, with the boats of the Sesostris and the quickness with which commander Ormsby slipped one of his cables they were happily grounded clear of her, and ahead of the Modeste, where they exploded: during this time a smart fire was kept up on the boats by the enemy from the banks of the river.

Knowing the usual manner of the Chinese to cover the attempts of their fire rafts with matchlock-men on the shore, and seeing numbers of lights moving about in the eastern suburb abreast of the ship, I immediately opened my larboard broadside on that quarter, which, when daylight broke, I found had the effect, by the falling of a house, of disabling a gun brought down and pointed at the ship within 50 yards.

As soon as the fire rafts were lit, it appears to have been the signal for a general assault upon the city of Ningpo; for immediately a heavy discharge of matchlocks and gingals followed: soon after an officer hailed the ship from the shore to say that the gates on the southern and western side had been attacked by a strong body of Chinese troops.

The boats of h. m. s. Modeste, and the h. e. i. c. Sesostris, under the command of lieut. Birch, were sent higher up the river to fire on the advancing columns of the Chinese, and at daylight the Sesostris and Phlegethon took up a position to do so more effectually, whilst the Queen moved up to cover the north gate astern of the Columbine.

Soon after 8 a. m. the firing had all ceased the enemy having been beaten at all points with a most severe loss.

Lieut. Birch, with the boats of the Modeste and Sesostris under his command proceeded up the s. w. branch of the river toward Foongwa, and no traces either of fire rafts or an enemy being seen, returned on board.

In the forenoon I despatched commander Moorshead with the boats of the Columbine, in company with the h. e. steamer Queen, to reconnoitre the branch of the river towards Tsekee, the complete success of which a copy of his letter (I have the honour to enclose) will, I hope, fully explain.

I cannot enclose my letter without expressing my thanks to commander Moorshead, of the h. m. sloop Columbine; commander Ormsby, of the h. e. i. c. steamer Sesostris; lieut. McCleverty, of the h. e. s. Phleghton; mr. Warden, of the h. e. s. Queen, and to all the officers and ships companies employed, for their valuable assistance on this occasian.

(Signed) R. B. Watson,
commander h. m. s. Modeste.

From commander W. H. Moorshead,
To commander Watson, h. m. ship Modeste.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with your orders, I proceeded immediately with the boats of h. m. ship Columbine, in the Queen, steamer, to reconnoitre the Tsekee branch of the river, and on clearing the first reach, I had the satisfaction of destroying thirty-seven fire junks. I found several more secreted in a village a few miles higher up, which I also destroyed.

At the landing place, leading to Tsekee, the river was literally covered with junks of all sizes, laden with combustibles and brushood, all of which were destroyed. I have recognized three Chinese encampments on the hills abreast of Tsekee on the opposite bank of the river. The river here becoming narrow, at the request of mr. Warden, the Queen was anchored, when I proceeded with the boats above the encampments, one of which they fired, and burned on our approach. Several fire junks were moored here on each side of the river, the whole of which were scuttled and burned without an accident.

The junks consisted of jars of powder, stowed in the brushwood; and bamboos filled with combustibles running through them, which exploded and shot out fire balls in all directions as they burned. A small punt was attached to each junk, and fire proof jackets, and caps of leather, found in them all. (Sd.) W. H. Moorshead, com.
(copy.) (Sd.) R. B. Watson, comdg. h. m. s. Modeste

No. 43.

From rear admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B.
Naval commander in chief, China.
To the secretary of the admiralty, London.

Modeste, at Ningpo 14th March 1842.

Sir,—I request you will inform the lords commissioners, of the admiralty, that his excellency lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, and myself, having received intimation that the Chinese were assembling a body of troops under an active mandarin on the island of Taisan (one of the Chusan group) and that several of them, disguised as peasants, had been actually landed at Chusan for the purpose of kidnapping any of our unarmed men who might straggle from their quarters; the general and myself deemed it advisable to visit with a strong detachment of troops and marines, in the hope of capturing or expelling them, and as we had also several important arrangements to make in our respective departments with a view to future operations, we returned to Chusan on the 4th instant.

Taisan, which is about 23 miles in circumference, lies about 6 miles to the northward of Chusan; but as little was known respecting this island, very few of our people having ever landed on it, I despatched commander Collinson on the 6th instant with a boat of the Bentinck, in the Nemesis, steam vessel, to circumnavigate it, and ascertain, as far as might be practicable, the best position for stationing the small vessels of the squadron round it, to intercept the Chinese soldiers if they attempted to scape by sea when our men should be disembarked.

Extract from commander Collinson's letter, 8th March, 1842.

By the enclosed extract from commander Collinson's report, their lordship will perceive that after going round the island, he was induced, on the morning of the 8th, to enter a creek in the South end of it, to examine its capability for disembarking troops; when he was opposed by a body of about 500 men, who opened a fire on him from the shore and also from several boats in the creek, and having directed lieutenant Hall to land his men from the Nemesis, which was effected with his accustomed spirit and activity, the Chinese were gallantly charged by these officers at the head of their men, and immediately gave way with the loss of about 30 or 40 killed. Most of their boats (altogether 30 in number) as well as so me houses which had been occupied by the troops, were then set on fire, and commander Collinson rejoined me at sunset at the Chusan anchorage.

As I was apprehensive that the whole of the Chinese force at Taisan might endeavour, after this check, to leave the island, I directed commander, Collinson to return, as expeditiously as possible, in the Bentinck, and resume a position off the creek, the Nemesis following as soon as her coals were replenished, to assist in cutting of their retreat; but it appears that after his departure in the latter vessel on the 8th the Chinese succeeded in extinguishing the flames which had been kindled in their boats, and the whole of the troops, to the amount of 500, effected their escape in them to Chapoo, at the northern entrance of the Hangchowfoo estuary.

Intelligence of the defeat of the Chinese in their attacks on our positions, at Ningpo and Chinhae, on the morning of the 10th instant, reached us by the Phlegethon at Chusan, in the course of the day. Sir Hugh Gough, therefore,

Pelican returned early on the 11th to the
Clio Yangkeang river, from Chusan,
Bentinck and, after a fruitless examination of Taisan island on that day with the seaman and marines of the Cornwallis, and the sloop and brig named in the margin, I rejoined him yesterday at Ningpo.

Although we were disappointed in our hopes of cutting off the force lately stationed at Taisan, I flatter myself our visit will have the effect of securing Chusan from any further attempt from that quarter at present. We did not find any arms on the island, but two government stations, which had been held by the mandarins, were completely destroyed. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. Parker,—rear admiral.

From commander Richard Collinson,
To his excellency rear admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B.

Extract. Naval commander in chief, China.
H. m. steam vessel Nemesis, off Chusan,
8th March 1842.

Sir,—"At daylight, accompanied by lieut. Hall and the boats of the Nemesis, I proceeded up the creek, and had but arrived at an eligible place for the disembarkation of soldiers, when Chinese troops to the amount of 500, came down towards us, waving their banners, and shouting. I ordered the boats to stop immediately, and fired two rounds from the gun-boat, in order to keep them in check, and not wishing for a collision.

"Our stopping, however, appeared to encourage them, and it now became a matter of policy on our part to give them a check, as we, otherwise, might have been seriously annoyed had they followed us down the creek flushed with success. I therefore directed lieutenant Hall to land his men and lead them forward: some sharp firing ensued which ended in the complete discomfiture of the Chinese, who were pursued beyond their boats, which were then set fire to and some houses in their vicinity.

"I estimate the killed at between 30 and 40, including one mandarin, and we have taken 8 prisoners the examination of whom by mr. Forster, I beg to enclose.

"I have also to acquaint you that a box containing about 1,500 dollars was captured in the field.

"The service was completed, and the boats on board the steam vessel by a quarter to 9 A. M., and I have great gratification in expressing my satisfaction with the Nemesis ship's company upon this occasion, and have to report but one casualty (a slight bayonet wound in the arm) by accident.

"Mr. Forster, (acting master of the flag ship), and mr. Bate, (mate of Bentinck), accompanied me during the whole of these operations, and have made themselves acquainted with the necessary information to pilot any vessels on the north side of Chusan, as far as we are at present acquainted. I enclose a rough sketch (by the latter) of Taisan, for your present information.

"I cannot close this letter without due acknowledgments to them for the assistance rendered to me, and also feel it my duty to express how much I am indebted to lieutenant Hall, for the admirable manner in which he led his men to the attack."

(Signed) Richard Collinson,—Commander.

Names of the officers of the honourable company's steam vessel, Nemesis employed on shore on the morning of the 9th of March, 1842, in destroying the boats, &c., of the Chinese soldiery at the island of Taisan.

Mr. Auchmuty Tylden Freese, (supernumerary mate) of h. m. ship Cornwallis - - - 1st officer.
Mr. F. W. Whitehurst - - - 2d "
Mr. Alfred Fryer - - - - 4th "
Mr. Joseph Treglothan - - acting 2d master.
Mr. John Turner Surgeon, } as volunteers.
Mr. John Grant Purser - - }

Mr. John Galbraith, 2d officer, left in charge of the ship whilst the boat were away.

(Signed) Wm. H. Hall.
H. C. S. Nemesis, Taisan, 9th March, 1842.

No. 44.

From the rear admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., Naval commander in chief, China.

Modeste, at Ningpo, 19th March, 1842.

Sir,—My letter No. 42, of the 11th instant, will apprize their lordships of the complete discomfiture of the Chinese on shore and afloat, in their attacks on our positions at Chinhae and Ningpo, on the 10th instant.

Retrograde movements in various directions were the immediate result; and feeling it of importance not to lose a moment in following up the advantage of these several repulses, sir Hugh Gough and myself determined to make a rapid movement on their encampment at Tsekee, in the hope of bringing them to action before they retired on Pickwan, about forty miles higher up the river, at which point, we had reason to believe they were concentrating their army.

In anticipation of this advance, captain Richards, with three boats and the whole of the marines attached to the Cornwallis accompanied me in the Nemesis, and Phlegethon to Ningpo, where we arrived (after our examination of the island of Taisan) on the afternoon of the 13th; and being joined by the small arm men and marines of the squadron within the river, the whole amounting to 410 men, were placed under the command of capt. Bourchier, of the Blonde, assisted by captain Richards of my flag ship, and the several officers specified in the subjoined list.

List of officers at Tsekee, No. 1.

At 8 A. M. on the 15th, his excellency sir Hugh Gough, and about 850 troops, in addition to the naval brigade, were embarked from Ningpo in the Nemesis, Phlegethon, and Queen, steam vessels, making altogether a force of about 1,200 men, with which we proceeded up the river, and before we reached the point debarkation at a village four miles from Tsekee, we had the satisfaction of seeing a large force of the Chinese, still in their encampments, on the hills to the north of the city.

The combined forces were all landed and in full march for Tsekee by two o'clock, the Phlegethon having been previously despatched up the river with the armed barges of the Cornwallis and Blonde, to intercept and harass the retreat of the Chinese by water as much as possible.

As our reconnoisance of Tsekee in December had made us familiar with the route, and no obstacles were offered to our advance, we reached the suburbs on the south side of it at half past 3; and on the troops ascending a small hill, two guns, and a few straggling shots from gingals and matchlocks, were opened on us from the ramparts, and also from a body of matchlockmen on a height opposite us; but, on the advance of a detachment of the 18th regiment, and the discharge of a few rounds from two small field pieces by the Madras artillery, they disappeared, and about four o'clock the city walls were escaladed by the seamen and marines, and a party of sappers, without resistance.

Advancing along the ramparts this division rejoined the main body with the general, through the east gate, and proceeded outside the walls to the north east angle of the city, from which point we had an excellent view of the Chinese forces opposed to us, consisting of five or six thousand men strongly posted in fortified encampments on the two high hills of Seguon in front, and on our left. The assault of the latter was assigned to the naval brigade; and that more immediately in front, to the 49th regiment.

As it was the general's wish that they should be attacked as nearly as possible at the same time, and the naval brigade being the most advanced in the line, it was necessary, while the 49th moved forward, to make a lodgment under some houses on our left, situated at a short distance from the foot of the hill which our men were to assail; and in passing to this point across paddy fields, they were unavoidably exposed to a galling fire from both the positions of the Chinese. On reaching it some musquetry was opened on them by part of the royal marines, and several three pounder rockets were discharged with excellent precision, by lieutenant Fitzjames, and mr. Charles K. Jackson, mate of the Cornwallis, while the men were reforming.

The 49th regiment were soon observed approaching the hill on our right when orders for the assault were immediately given, and the leading company of the marines under lieutenants Elliot and Hambly of that corps, promptly and gallantly pushed forwards with a small band of seamen about 5 o'clock.

As they emerged from the buildings, the fire of the Chinese was very severe. Captains Bourchier and Richards, with admirable spirit, sprung to the head of their men, and having rapidly crossed a small intervening paddy field, led the troops the hill, which was disputed from its base to the crest, and several instances of personal conflict occurred. The ascent was steep and difficult, but steadily and gallantly persevered in,

under an uncasing fire, until the summit was attained, and our opponents flying in every direction.

Commander Watson of the Modeste, who had been stationed in the rear of the storming party, succeeded, by great efforts, in reaching a forward position with some of his men, before the hill was carried; and the main body of seamen and marines as they advanced in support, perceiving its fate, pressed the sides, and inflicted a severe loss on the fugitive soldiers, the pursuit being continued until sunset, when our advanced party was halted on a bridge about two miles beyond the city.

During this operations, the hills on our right were simultaneously carried in admirable style by our gallant general and his brave troops: the rout of the Chinese at every point was thus complete, and I must not omit to notice the good services of the Phlegethon and the little party landed from her in a branch of the river on the flank of the fugitives, as reported in lieut. McCleverty's enclosed letter No. 2; and she was closely followed to this judicious position by the Nemesis, after the troops were disembarked.

Lieut. McCleverty to rear admiral sir Wm. Parker, No. 2.

From the best accounts we have been able to collect, the Chinese cannot have lost less then 800 to 1,000 men slain, independently of great numbers carried off wounded. Among the former were several mandarins, supposed to have held important positions in the army. Many prisoners also fell into our hands, and some interesting papers relative to the present position of their affairs; and from accounts previously received, and the amount of sycee silver afterwards found on the bodies of the dead, there is no doubt that a considerable sum had been paid to them as an encouragement to resist her majesty's forces, and that the troops we encountered were composed of the elite of their army.

It is with pain I have to transmit a list of 3 killed and 15 wounded in the naval brigade; and amongst the latter many are severely hurt. I am not in possession of the casualties which have been sustained by the troops; but I hope none were killed, though several I fear, are severely wounded.

List of killed and Wounded, No. 8.

It is impossible for me to extol too highly the animating example set by captains Bourchier and Richards, commander Watson, and every officer and man who was fortunate enough to be in advance, in the assault of the encamped hill: their names are specially transmitted for their lordships' information, and my best and cordial thanks are also justly due to the gallantry and exertions displayed by captain Uniacke, and all officers and men of the royal marines, and to every individual of her majesty's squadron, and the Indian navy attached to the naval brigade, whose conduct was as exemplary for steadiness in their quarters as in the field.

List of officers who were in advance on the assault of the hill, No. 4.

I have no less pleasure in noticing the gallantry of captain Whittingham, aid de-camp to sir Hugh Gough, who, having brought a message from his excellency at the moment of the assault, very handsomely ascended the hill, and remained with our people, until it was carried, as did lieut. Barrow of the Madras artillery, (commissary of ordnance), who, having mingled with them as a volunteer, was conspicuous for his intrepidity, and broke his sword in cutting down a Chinese soldier who opposed him, mr. Hodgson mate of the Cornwallis, was also wounded in parrying the trust of a spear, when bravely advancing amongst the foremost on the hill.

Our people were quartered during the night in the captured camps, and north part of the city, were a considerable quantity of arms and a large store of rice was on the following morning discovered and destroyed; and as a very strong fortified encampment was known to be formed on some mountains about six or seven miles to the north west of Ts kee, comprising the pass of the main road to Yu-yao and Pickwan, every exertion was made by sir Hugh Gough and myself to get our wounded embarked, and attack it as expeditiously as possible.

At 1 P. M. on the 16th, the whole of the combined forces marched on it for that purpose; but an ascending the lofty heights, it was found entirely evacuated: nothing therefore remained, but to destroy the works, arms, and large quantities of provisions, which the Chinese had not time to remove: and when this was effectually accomplished, we returned to Ts kee, and on the morning of the 17th re embarked the whole force, and arrived at Ningpo at 5 P. M. We flatter ourselves that the success which has attended this moment will have a very beneficial effect on our future operations; and their lordships may be assured that no opportunity will be lost by the general and myself, in prosecuting, with our best energies, any measure which is likely to advance the object of her majesty's government, and bring our contest with the Chinese to a speedy and satisfactory termination.

(Signed) W. PARKER,—rear admiral.

A list of officers belonging to her majesty's ships and vessels and those of the Indian navy, employed on shore at Tsekee, under the command of captain Thomas Bourchier, C. B., of her majesty's ship Blonde, between the 15th and 16th March, 1842.

Her majesty's ship Blonde—Capt. Thomas Bourchier C. B.; lieutenants Charles Starmer and S. B. Halfing; messrs. George Walker, mate, Alex. Anderson, do., J. F. C. Hamilton, do., and John O. Johnston, do.; 1st lieut. C. C. Hewitt, royal marines, and 2d do. F. G. Polkinghorne, do.

Her majesty's ship Cornwallis—Captain Peter Richards; lieut. James Fitzjames; messrs. George H. Hodgson, mate, Nicholas Vansittart, do., Charles K. Jackson, do., Hugh H. Monk, assistant surgeon, Henry D. P. Cunningham, secy's clerk, William Bowden, volunteer, 1st class, D'Arcy Preston do.

Royal Marines—Capts. James Uniacke, commanding, and Francis S. Hamilton; 1st lieutenants George Elliot, W. S. L. Atcherly, Henry Timpson, F. J. White, and A. J. B. Hambly.

Her majesty's sloop Modeste—Commander R. B. Watson; lieutenant H. A. R. Pearse; messrs. P. A. Halkett, mate; Henry A. Crofton, do.; and Henry S. Wilmott, assistant surgeon.

Her majesty's sloop Columbine—Lieut. Philip A. Helpman; messrs. William S. Miller, mate, John T. Veitch, assistant surgeon, and Robert Shedden, midshipman.

Hon'ble co.'s steam ship Sesostris—Lieut. James Rennie; messrs. Arthur Smith, midshipman, and Henry Broughton, do.

Flag lieutenant—Lieut. Charles E. Tennant, senior lieut. on the station.

(Signed) W. PARKER,—rear admiral.

No. 2.

From lieut. James McCleverty, r. n. commanding h. c. steam vessel Phlegethon, To rear admiral sir W. Parker, k. c. b., &c. &c. &c.

March 15th 1842.

Sir,—In puisuance of your orders of this day, to proceed in the vessel under my command, accompanied by the barges of h. m. s Cornwallis and Blonde, and to get as near as possible on the flank of the Chinese army, assembled on the heighest above Tsekee, I directed my course up the river towards Yuyao; but finding I was getting further from the enemy's camp, I turned into the branch that leads to the eastward. On getting up about two miles and turning a very sharp bend of the river, I suddenly came on five gun boats moored close to a large mandarin house who immediately opened their fire on us, which we returned with grape and canister, and quickly driving their crews from them. I sent the boats of this ship under the command of acting lieut. Herbert Ryves, mr. Goodridge, 2nd, and mr. Coverly, 3rd officers, the boats of her majesty's ship Cornwallis and Blonde, commanded by Nicholas Vansittart, and J. F. C. Hamilton, mates to destroy them; which service they effectually performed, and also the large mandarin house, which was a magazine of powder arms and military stores, all of which they set fire to and blew up. The gun boats consisted of fire large flat bottomed boats and armed with an eighteen-pounder cartonade, mounted on ship carriages. They also discovered 14 boats fitted as a fire raft, which they destroyed. After performing this service we again proceeded for the camp, off which place we arrived within gunshot at 5 p. m. and immediately opened on them with shell and rockets, and shortly afterwards on their retreating close to the Phlegethon before the combined force. I accepted the services of the crews of the boats of the Cornwallis, Blonde and this ship, who gallantly volunteered to intercept them; they were commanded by the same officers as before, accompanied by doctor Playfair, surgeon, and mr. Edmund Oinmanney, purser of this ship, as volunteers. At 7 p. m. they returned, having pursued the enemy in various directions and destroying a number of them. In the execution of these duties I beg leave to express my satisfaction of the conduct of every person whom I had the honor to command, particularly of mr. Vansittart and mr. Hamilton with their boats's crews, for the prompt and gallant manner with which they volunteered to perform any service that I thought necessary. I have &c.

(Signed) JAMES McCLEVERTY,
Lieut. R. N. Commanding.

No. 3.

A return of killed and wounded belonging to her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in action with the enemy on shore at Tsekee, on the 15th March 1842.

KILLED.

Ships.	Names.	Rank of Station.	No.
Blonde, Hyacinth, Modeste, Columbine.	Robert Harrey, Chas. Anderson,	Private R. M. A. B.	1 1
Cornwallis.	Peter Ferguson.	Sergeant R. M.	1
Total			3

WOUNDED.

Ships.	Names.	Rank of Station.	No.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
Blonde.	George Elliot	1st Lieut. R. M.	1	Slightly.	
	A. J. B Hambly	1st do. R. M.	1	Severely.	
	Geo. H. Hodgson	Mate	1	Slightly.	
	C. Keats Jackson	Do.	1	Do.	
	Philip Steel	Seaman, Gunner	1	Dangerously	
	Jos. Bromfield	Private, R. M.	1	Severely.	
	Samuel Wilcocks	Do.	1	Do.	
	Joe Hissett	Do.	1	Do.	
	Wm. Pepperell	Do.	1	Do.	
	Daniel Leary	Do.	1	Do.	
	Wm. Brand	Do.	1	Do.	
	James Doel	Do.	1	Do.	
	Joseph White	Do.	1	Do.	
	Wm. Thomas	Do.	1	Do.	
	John Adams	Do.	1	Do.	
Total			15		

(Signed) W. Parker,—rear admiral.
(true copies) T. H. Maddock,
Secy. to the govt. of India, with the gov. gen.

(true copies) G A. Bushby,—off sec. gov. India.
By order of the honorable the president in council
G. A. Bushby,—offg. secy. govt. India.

No. 4.

Names of the officers who were with the advanced party in the assault of the encamped hill of Segaon near Tsekee. on the 15th March, 1842.

Captain T. Bourchier, H. M.'s S. Blonde.
„ P. Richards, „ Cornwallis.
Commander R. B. Watson,„ Modeste.
Lieut. C.E. Tennant, (flag lt) „ Cornwallis.
First lt. G. Elliot, r.m. „ do.
„ A. J. B. Hambly do. „ do.
Mr. G. H. Hodgson, Mate. „ do.
„ H D.P.Cunningham (S.C.) „ do.
„ W. Bowden, vol. 1st class. „ do.

Lieut. Jas. Fitzjames and mr. Charles Keats Jackson mate, of the Cornwallis, were ordered to cover the advance with rockets, and afterwards mounted the hill on the right before the enemy had quitted that part of it.

(Signed) W. Parker,—rear admiral.
(true copy) (Signed) W. Parker,—rear admiral.

(Copy.)

No. 77 "Cornwallis," at Chusan, 25th April, 1842

To the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,—I request you will inform the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that an abortive attempt was made, by the Chinese to set fire to her majesty's ships and transports in the harbour of Tinghae and the adjacent anchorage at Chusan, on the night of the 14th inst

About 10 p. m.—I received intimation from captain Dennis, the military magistrate of Tinghae, (which he had just obtained from his scouts) that fire rafts, formed of very large boats, prepared with powder and other combustible materials, well assorted for the purpose, were supposed to be on their way from "Singking", a small harbour, about 3 leagues to the northwest of this position.

An hour had scarcely elapsed when several fire rafts were discovered in flames on the opposite or eastern side of the harbour, and drifting towards the shipping, while others approached between the islands of Macclesfield and Trumball on the south side, where the 'Nemesis', steam vessel, had been for some days undergoing repair—others attempted to enter the anchorage occupied by the ships of war to the northward of tea island, in which latter direction the "Jupiter" was moored.

The boats of the ships of war named in the "Cornwallis" margin and of the transports in "Hyacinth" the harbour, were all on the alert, "Starling" and by the active exertions of the "Bentinck" officers and men of all ranks, the "Jupiter" whole of the fire boats, amounting to between 50 and 60, which were for the most part chained together in small numbers of from 3 to 5, were grappled with, and towed clear of the ships without difficulty, or doing the slightest injury.

While this was passing, lieut. Wise of the "Nemesis" "Cornwallis", proceeded with a "Phlegethon" small division of boats in search steam vessels of the fire boats expected on the west side of "Singking", and succeeded in discovering them to the number of thirty, anchored off a beach outside Bell island, waiting for the turn of tide to advance on the ships of war. these were also completely expected, and on the following morning, the "Nemesis" and "Phlegethon" were despatched to scour the adjacent islands, and by the activity of lieut. Hall, thirteen more boats with combustible materials, were destroyed, making a total of not less than a hundred.

Lieut. McCleverty's exertions were equally praiseworthy, but nothing suspicious was met with in the direction he was sent.

I have had great reason to be pleased with the vigilance and zeal of the officers and men of all ranks in her majesty's ships and company's steamers, as well as the agents, masters and crews of transports on this occasion, and I have much pleasure in bringing their meritorious conduct under the notice of the lords commissioners of the admiralty and Indian government. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) W. Parker,—rear admiral.
(true copy) (Sd.) G A. Malcolm,—secy. of legn.
(true copy) (Sd.) T. H Maddock,—secy. gen. gen.
(true copy) G A. Bushby,—offg. secy. gov. India

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUBSCRIBERS in *Macao Hongkong* and *Canton* indebted to the *Canton Register* for subscriptions or advertisements, up to the 30th of June, 1842, are hereby requested to settle their accounts forthwith.

C. R. Office, Macao, 27th August, 1842.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th June	Singapore	15th Aug.
U. States	18th May	Java	16th Aug
Calcutta	23rd July	Manila	24th Aug.
Bombay	16th July	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	9th Aug.	Amoy	20th Aug.
Nanking	Aug.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Aug. From
30, Fenella, ——, Singapore.
1, Thetis, *Cass*, Singapore and Bombay.
1, David Kinnie, *Mills*, Singapore and Bombay.
1, Valparaiso (U. S) *Lockwood*. New York.
2, Louisa, *Jackson*. London.
3 Ramiro, (Sp.) *Escovar*. Manila.
4, Matilda, *Rowe*, Liverpool.
4, Akbar, (U. S.) *Dumaresq*, Madras 9th Aug.
5 Zephyr, (U. S) *Johnson*, Boston, 17th May.

PASSENGERS—(omitted last week) Per Cowasjee Family. Patrick Dudgeon, esq. Per Emma Eugenia, mr and mrs. Tiedeman.

Per Thetis, Doctor A. Anderson, W F Gray, C. S. Compton, and F. Anderson, esqs. Per Valparaiso, P. W. Snow, esq., U. S. consul, mr. and mrs. Henry Sturgis and family, Thomas H. Perkins, and Joseph Moses, esqs. Per Akbar, mrs. Dumaresq and family.

Aug. SAILED For
30, Queen Victoria, *Conner*, Bombay
31, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, *Cursetjee*, Bombay.
31, Ramoncito, (Sp.) *Gonzale*, Manila.

Sept.
2, Ternate, *Mann*, Bombay.
2, Claudine, *Norris*, Chusan
5, Consuelo, (Sp.) *Blanco*, Manila.
6, John Brightman, *Violl*, Sing and Calcutta.
6, Hope, *Crawford*, Singapore and Calcutta.
6, Mor, *Methven*, Singapore and Bombay.
6, Rafaela, (Sp.) *Potino*, Manila.
6, Singulan, (Sp.) *Aviles*, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Francis Speight.
For Madras—Greenlaw.
For Singapore—Harriet Scott.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, Lord Lyttelton, Athenian, Parrock Hall, Asia, Madras, Equestrian, Black Nymph.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Devon, Will O'the Wisp, John O'Gaunt, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, Ursula, Bella Marina, Zenobia.
From Calcutta.—Victoria, Ariel, Framjee Cowasjee, Hero, Pelorus, Bengal Packet, Marian, Eliza, Juliana.
From Bombay.—Drongan, Cores, Asia, Woodman, Helena, Henry Davidson, Hebrides, William Abrahams, Lord Gardener, Prince Regent, St. Lawrence, Midlothian.
From Madras—Buckinghamshire.
From Singapore.—Francis, Will o'Watch, Rob Roy
From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelgo, Genoveva.

No papers have yet reached us by the late arrivals.

In the last number we omitted to point out the extract from capt. Elliot's public notice, dated Macao, March 22, and following question, 1267; this notice capt. Elliot read to the assembled foreign community soon after his arrival in Canton in the afternoon (about 6 P. M.) of March 24th.

We should have stated last week, when we published mr. Diggles' letter, that the *Christina's* cargo was insured for more than $200,000; she had on board *sycee* and dollars to the amount of $150,000.

The strictures of the *Examiner* on the *Chinese* war, recalls to mind the gross mistatements made by mr. Goulbourn, in

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE first class British Ship "ANDROMACHE," of 468 tons O. M. now lying at Hongkong. Apply to TURNER & Co.
Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY from MACAO.

THE "HELEN," captain Rayne, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, FOR SYDNEY, SOUTH AMERICA, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fast sailing British Barque, MAIA, captain B Spargus, 343 tons burthen, now on her second voyage. Apply to
D & M RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 11th August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Brig CORSAIR, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR LONDON,
FROM HONGKONG AND MACAO.

THE Barque WINCHESTER 383 Tons, Captain Bain, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship, LARKINS, 701 Tons, Captain Hibbert now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R J Hatcher commander 254 tons, abundantly found in stores Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 18th Jun, 1842.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr JAMES STRACHAN in our house ceased on the 30th April last; and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co. STRACHAN & Co.
Manila, 31st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. Patrick Francis Robertson in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr Patrick Dudgeon was admitted a partner on the 1st of January 1842.
Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Wardaop Shaw in our firm there, at Moulmein, and in that of Buchanan & Co. Glasgow, ceased on the 31st December last.
(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.
Penang, 9th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. James Innes in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1842; and Mr. John Henry Larkins being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
INNES FLETCHER & Co.
China, 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. Thomas Fox and Mr. James Strachan in our establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr. Arthur John Emmin was admitted a partner from the same date.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Dent is this day admitted a partner in our firm
Macao 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.
Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain Andrew Pattison are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
CAMILLO L. SOUZA.
Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, according to the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 19th August, 1842.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1842.

his speech on mr. Lindsay's motion in March last.

Mr. Goulbourn had the audacity *then* to tell the house of commons, that,—"captain Elliot *had been persuaded* by the URGENCY *of the merchants*, his fellow captives, to give the ASSURANCE NOW RELIED ON."—This assertion is a direct and impudent falsehood: an insult to the house and the country. It carries its own refutation with it: for what body of men could suppose that captain Elliot had power to give that ASSURANCE? And is it not wonderful that not a member of the house of commons—neither mr. Lindsay, nor sir G. Staunton, nor mr. Jardine, nor sir George Larpent, nor any one of the minority—contradicted mr. Goulbourn's statement? And we would ask sir Robert Peel, *when* and *where* captain Elliot's *integrity*, *ability* and *efficiency*, could have been evinced, if not in the administration of his office of superintendent of the trade of British merchants, in the *dominions* of the emperor of China? —At some interviews, forsooth, with sir Robert!

Go see sir Robert
P—see sir Robert! hum—
And never laugh—for all my life to come!
Seen him I have, but in his happier hour
Of social pleasure, ill-exchang'd for power;
Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal tribe,
Smile without art, and win without a bribe.
Would he oblige me? let me only find,
He does not think me, what he thinks mankind.
Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs, no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh out.

Is it possible that captain Elliot can have cajoled and bamboozled sir Robert Peel? We have little doubt that captain Elliot told sir R. Peel—as he did a company of his countrymen, in May, 1840,—who all laughed at him,—that to him, and him alone, was the credit of sending home the tea cargoes of 1839, 40 and 1840, 41, to be ascribed! But sir R Peel should have remembered captain Elliot's opposition to the opium trade; his absurd interference in the opium trade carried on in the river of Canton in dec. 1838; opium being a manufacture of the E. I. Co., who paid a part *(two thirds?)* of his enormous and ill-deserved salary; and sir R. Peel will soon learn, as this Chinese war lasts, that captain Elliot has been the disgrace and the curse of his country, in China:—read the *blue book*: in that publication he is condemned, *passim*, from his *own despatches*,—from the time he first disgraced his majesty's naval uniform at the gates of the city of Canton, where he was repulsed, trampled, kicked, in his gold-laced cocked hat and epaulets, & then sneaked away back to Macao:—Why, captain Elliot tells two falsehoods in his letter to lord Aberdeen, dated Janv. 25, 1842,—when he stated that by the 18th of May, '*the trade of the season was fairly off*'—and "*but though the trade of the season had been sent home:*"—when on the 18th May, 1841, 16 English vessels were at Whampoa, and a total of 36 vessels at Whampoa and Hongkong! *(vide*, supt. to C. R. June 28.)

Captain Elliot has also stated to her majesty's ministers,—who ought to know better,—that the trade *(now!)* of the season, does not commence until Nov. or Dec.; why, the company used to *ship* their teas in Oct., and, consequently, the trade *then* must have commenced some months earlier; it commenced, indeed, on the arrival of the direct ships, which were always looked for after the 12th of August. But since the extinction of the company's charter, the trade is in a constant state of activity throughout the year; the teas arrive much earlier.

Captain Elliot also wrote to the high commissioner *Lin*, that the queen of England knew of no other than the authorized and legal trade:—but to this gratuitous and false assertion *the* duke has given the *lie direct*. *(vide*, C. R. Sept. 8, 1840.)

"MORAL TRUTH, FALSEHOOD.—Moral truth, is the speaking of things according to the persuasion of our minds, though such persuasion agree not with the reality of things, or, as we say, is contrary to fact; e. g. the affirmation that such a man is good, may be true as far as regards the speaker's veracity, being according to his belief, and yet be false in fact, for falsehood is the uttering of words contrary to the persuasion of our minds. If a man would persuade another to receive for truth an unsound doctrine, which he himself believes to be sound, he unconsciously leads, or would lead him into error, but if he wish to impose upon him for truth, the belief of that which he knows to be an error, he is in such case absolutely guilty of falsehood."

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S REASONS FOR MORE TAXES—CHINA AND CABOOL.—Besides the necessity of meeting a deficit of 2,400,000*l.* in the income, and making "great reforms in the commercial tariff of England," (which "great reforms" have all the greatest abuses attached—sir Robert Peel has other reasons for asking for more taxes. The most important of these are the Chinese and Affghan wars, to which we shall, for the present, confine ourselves.

Beginning with the Chinese war, we think it, as we have thought it throughout, a just one. The representative of the Sovereign was imprisoned and coerced, every British merchant in China was imprisoned and coerced, and two million's worth of British property was confiscated, and to these insults and wrongs there was added treachery in perpetrating them. Give them what colour you please, these are the substantial facts. We have no recollection of this or any other country having had a better case for going to war. The Tory wars against the liberties of France and America, which cost seven hundred millions, and have left us an inheritance of twenty five millions of taxes a year, surely cannot be considered so.

But be the Chinese war just or unjust, it is now the war of both parties in the state. It is true that a present cabinet minister, when in opposition, made an ill instructed and incoherent harangue against it, but he was snubbed by far the highest authority on his own side, and even in opposition we heard no more of it. Now in power, the Tory party has made the Chinese war its own. They continue in authority the men placed there by their predecessors; they give them the same instructions, and in a word, they not only continue the war, but they carry it on on the very same principle. If, then, they are right now in authority, they were factious before in opposition. That is their predicament, and let them make the most of it.

Let us see, however, what is the cost of this war with *a third of the race of man*, that is usually an argument for calling upon Englishmen for fresh pecuniary sacrifices. According to the statement of sir Robert Peel himself, the charge from first to last—from the commencement of this great conflict to this present month of April—that is, for three years—is nearly 1 193,000*l.*; that is, about 400,000*l.* a year, which is about *three days'* expenditure of the last years of the war of the French revolution, that war which called for the former income tax! One Chinese town paid more than the whole cost of the war viz 1,500,000*l.*, and of this sum sir Robert Peel admits that six *did* have been carried to account. The truth is, that the Chinese war, if conducted with spirit and judgment, will pay all its own expenses, and give our commerce with the empire an improvement and expansion which nothing else but a war would bring about, and sir Robert Peel will be driven to other pretexts for taxation.

As to the disaster in Affghanistan, it has been a God-send to sir Robert Peel and his war tax. It has enabled the cowardly minister to appeal to the vulgar passions and prejudices of the representatives of the people, in order to take money out of the people's pockets. The war has been all along an unnecessary and unwise one. The war of impolicy has cost already 12,000,000*l.*, and the war of revenge, which sir Robert Peel calls for, and which he is threatened by the commons of England for calling for, will, in all likelihood, be still more costly. * * * *

And such, then, are sir Robert Peel's reasons for levying fresh contributions on the distressed people of these kingdoms. When we consider his censorship of all the *nonsplendiferous* which they spring from the timid nerves of England, the swamps of Canada, the swamps of Guiana, or the plains of Hindostan;—when we remember his bad General Somerset's commission, which ends in nothing, his additional taxation of Irish whiskey and stamps thereby turned to nothing;—when we consider his tariff reforms, which are interpreted in "cochineal leathern boots" "colonial cauliflowers," "colonial orange peel," and the like, micrometrical in every thing in endless, prodigal a Canadian "bulks, tallow," and the "dry rot," an nothing at all in tea and sugar: we feel disposed to quote the language which Burke, on a very similar occasion, applied to Pitt. "Not content," said he, in his speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts, "with winking at these "abuses, whilst he, to squeeze the laborious ill-paid "dregings of English revenue, he lavishes in one act "of corrupt prodigality, upon those who never served "the public in any honest occupation at all, an annual "income equal to nearly the whole collection of "the revenues of this kingdom."—*Examiner.*

NANKING.

On entering within the (outer) wall, we walked to the top of a very high hill from whence we could plainly survey a distance the inhabited part of the city and the famous porcelain tower, which, however, is porcelain in nothing but the tiles with which it is faced. The larger portion of the area within the wall, though no doubt thickly inhabited when this was the residence of the emperor, is now a mere waste, or laid out in gardens of vegetables, with occasional clumps of trees. The space enclosed is more irregular in shape than almost any other city of China, no doubt owing to the inequality of the surface; as the northern part, where we were, is composed in a great measure of lofty hills.

In the small proportion which the inhabited part bears to the whole area of the ancient walls, Nanking bears a striking resemblance to modern Rome; though the walls of Nanking are not only much higher, but more extensive, being about twenty miles in circuit. The unpeopled areas of both these ancient cities are alike, in as far as they consist of hills, and remains of paved roads and scattered cultivation; but the gigantic masses of ruin which distinguish modern Rome are wanting in Nanking, since nothing in Chinese architecture is lasting, except the walls of their cities. As I stood at Rome on the Coelian mount in 1837, the resemblance of its deserted hills (setting apart the black masses of ruin) to those of Nanking struck me at once, bounded as they are in both instances by an old wall.

The modern town of Nanking covers less than a half of the immediate enceinte of its walls, and being at the southern extremity of the long shaped plain on which these are built, was the furthest removed from us, who were at the northern. In the course of our stay, some of the party walked as far as the modern city without interruption, but were deterred from entering by the immense crowds which came pouring out to view the strangers. The suburb on the outside of the gate nearest to our boats was well built and populous. Two large temples particularly deserved our notice. One of these, the handsomest I had ever seen in China, contained three huge bronze vases or censers of really elegant forms and fine workmanship. Round the rims of these were inscriptions, showing that they had been made in the reign of *Hoongche* of the Ming dynasty, and presented to the temple by the person who travelled over a large portion of India with the purpose of inviting the different nations to send tribute.

Nanking is not precisely situated on the Kiang, but about three English miles from it, though a communication exists with the south of the city by a canal. All the ancient palaces, observatories, temples, and sepulchres were destroyed by the Tartars. The existing city, however, differs from its former state, is as large and populous as most other provincial capitals, and forms the residence of the first viceroy of the empire, the governor-general of the two Kiang provinces. It is celebrated as a seat of Chinese learning, and sends more members to the imperial college of Peking than any other city. The books, the paper, and the printing of Nanking are celebrated through the country as being unrivalled. The best Chinese (called by us *Indian*) ink is manufactured, not here, but at another city of the same province, named *Hoeychowfoo*, and the moulds in which the finer kind is cast, or dried, are made to assume every possible shape. A box of these, elegantly fitted up with silk, forms a very pretty present. The silks, the teas, and various other products of this province render it the most valuable part of the whole empire; and its climate is excellent. The famous pirate, who so long possessed the island of Formosa in the early period of the present Tartar dynasty, sailed up to Nanking, which he besieged.—*Davis.*

The queen's road (Baptist) chapel at Hongkong was dedicated on the 17th ultimo, a very neat and commodious building, considering its cost, which was less than one thousand dollars. It is built of "concrete earth," is about 70 by 27 feet, with cupola, bell, &c. It is the first protestant chapel built on Hongkong, but *not the first in China!* nor is the church, which meets within its walls, "the first Christian church formed in China;" it is the property of the American Baptist board of missions, having been erected under the care of the rev. J. L. Shuck, one of its missionaries, by subscription among the foreign community.—Chinese Repository from August.

Two chapels have been completed at Hongkong under the superintendence of mr. Shuck, and have been already consecrated and opened to the services of religion. They are commodious buildings and are intended for both English and Chinese services. They were both erected by subscription among the foreign community. —F. of C. and H. Gaz. Aug. 20.

The prince of Lucca has become a protestant.

Nearly 30,000*l.* have been subscribed for the purpose of erecting a new Roman Catholic cathedral in York. Upon the site chosen a monastery formerly stood. The ground, which extends from the holy trinity church to the bar, is to be laid out as a crescent, in the centre of which the cathedral is to be erected. Mr Pugh has been selected as the architect, and the works are to be commenced immediately.

The extensive improvements and alterations about to be carried into effect at Eton college at the expense of 70,000*l.*, will comprise commodious apartments for the boys and for study, and also for those monks which the pupils do not wish to be in the hall of the college.

The heads of houses at Oxford have just passed a resolution of considerable importance—namely, to propose to

conservation that the censure passed upon dr. Hampden, the recius professor of divinity, six years ago, should be cancelled, and the prof ssor reinstated in all the academical functions which his predecessors in that office were accustomed to exercise. The 7th of June is appointed for the decision of this question, when it will be vehemently opposed by the Puseyite party.—The Friend of India July 21, 1842.

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS.
Macao to W. LANE.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE, CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping. Apply to C. V GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

To the Queen's and Honorable Compa y's Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, now on Service in China.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by
Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co
General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 Wellesley Street,
CALCUTTA.

(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates on Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co's
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery,
Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ [In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money; so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co's
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery
of 1843

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of		200 Tickets
1	do	100 do
1	do	50 do
1	do	25 do
1	do	12 do
1	do	6 do
1	do	3 do
1	do	2 do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10 do
20	do of ½ do	10 do
40	do of ¼ do	10 do
80	do of ⅛ do	10 do
160	do of 1/16 do	10 do
320	do of 1/32 do	10 do
1362	do of 1/32 do	22 do
2,000 prizes or chances,		480

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843, for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme 100 do

Total, 580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, use the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out-stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After receiving 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for the chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st january, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station widners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money, or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 6 & 8 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne pryeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. DELALEYE.
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao le 15 Mai. 1842

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

Just received ex "ANNA MARIA" and other LATE ARRIVALS: and for sale at the Store of the undersigned *first N. E house Praya Grande.*

STATIONERY, &c.—Laid and wove Note, Letter, Foolscap and Copying Paper; Swan and Hamboo' Quills; assorted of Steel Pens; patent India Rubber; Blotters, with and without lock and Key; Wallets with clasps; plain and colored Visiting Cards; Portable Desks; Wafers; Bills of Exchange, loose and bound; office Tape; steel Letter Holders; "*answered*" "*unanswered*" "*Private*," and plain; Bird's Duplex Inkstands; medium, royal, imperial, atlas, and double elephant Drawing Paper; Red and Black Lead Pencils; Copying, and red and black Writing ink; Playing Cards, &c.

Sundries—Signal Lanterns, with wire guards; Chamber Chandesticks; snuffe Shoombers and other shades; Lamp cotions; Chimnies; Pint and quart Decanters; cut Wine, & Claret Glasses; Tumblers; Blacking; damask Table cloth; Huckaback Towels; Napkins; Breakfast and Dinner services; Chubb and Branch's patent Detector Desk Drawer, Cupboard, and Padlocks; Tumbler Padlocks, from 2 to 6 inch; India Rubber Braces & Garters; Men's cotton and woollen half Hose; women's do. Stockings; silk and kid Gloves of sizes and colors; gent's men's white and colored cotton Gloves; Shoe Ribond; Lucifer Matches; Bath Bricks; Ladies' side saddle, with quilted seat and safe, Riding commencer saddle; Bridles, Girths, Martingals, and Whips; 12 tune, Musical Boxes; Shot; Shot Belts; Table covers; Couch spanes; Blankets; Table cutlery; Irish Linen; fine white shirtings, &c.

Oilman's stores, &c.—Pickles; Sauces; Vinegar; French Olives; Capers; Mustard, Herring Paste; Pâté au Diable; Potted mutton; Bacon; Dutch Cheese; Jams; Jellies; Marmalade;—Bottled Fruits;—Syrups.

Perfumery—Essence of Rose; Jessamin; Macathel; Bouquet; Rondo; Sweetbriar; Cassonella rose; Verbena; Lavender Water; Naples and Brown Windsor soap; cold cream; Bears Grease; Tooth Powder; Sponge; Violet Hair Powder; Powder Puffs and Boxes; Macrow Pomatum; otto of Roses, and Rez de Pomade; Balsam of rose; Essence of Tyre; Macassar, and Prince's Russia oil; Milk of roses; superior Eau de Cologne.

Spirituous Liquorice; Essence of Peppermint.

Wines and Liquors—Superior Brandy, in case and three dozen cases; Gin; Jamaica Rum; old Brown and Pale Sherry, in pints and quarts; Port; English and French claret; Champagne; Madeira; Lisbon Wine; Hock; Barolha; Sauterne; Malmsey Madeira; and Beer and Porter.

Medicines.—A small and well selected invoice, with scales and weights, mortars, and pestles, lint, &c., and may be had retail or whole sale. Apply to
JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 5th August, 1842.

FOR SALE—A Valuable fine Piece: One 8-day Travelling Clock, by James McCabe, No. 1729, jewelled in several holes, with enamelled silverdial, strikes the hours, and shows the days of the week, and month, encased in a very handsome and beautiful metal frame, and thick glass sides; attached in a morocco case, with glass front. The Watch keeps remarkably correct time. Price $350. Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 2nd September, 1842.

FOR SALE—Java Arrack and Copper, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 17th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton Stockings of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton Socks and Stockings of ditto, Gentlemen's Calico shirts with Linen fronts, Merino shawls and silk Umbrellas &c. &c. Apply to
Macao 9th July, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship Mercury, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt-rope of sizes; Marline, Arsenic &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Bass's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,
Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, For Sale.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to
W. ALLANSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1842

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON," lying in the Typa. Cases of Bass's Beer, La Rose Claret, Oilman's Stores, Sherry in wood and bottles, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Gram, Coir Rope. Apply on board.
July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.
ditto. fine 3 " "
Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds "
Oilman's Stores, late imports.
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c.
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.
S. J. COOK.
Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine Black and Blue Cloth.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

WANTED.—The 2nd vol. of the life of Major-general sir Thomas Munro, bart. By the revd. C. R. Gleig. H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830. Refer to the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, Chinese Chrestomathy, 8p. Dr. 8.
Easy lessons in Chinese 2.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

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JOHN SLADE.
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are given on the face of the advertisement. [cents when under 5.

Non-subscribers are requested to pay the 25 cents.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to remit attention to, to avoid risk with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 37. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1842. No. 613.

Circular.

To her Britannic majesty's subjects in China.

Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary &c. in China has extreme gratification in announcing to H.M.'s subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed with the Chinese high commissioners, deputed to negotiate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important provisions.

1. Lasting peace and friendship be ween the two empires.

2. China to pay twenty one millions of dollars in the course of the present, and three succeeding years.

3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo and Shanghae, to be thrown open to British merchants. Consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just tariffs of imports and exports (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.

4. The island of Hongkong to be ceded in perpetuity to H. B. majesty, her heirs and successors.

5. All subjects of H. B. majesty (whether natives of Europe or India), who may be in confinement in any part of the Chinese empire, to be unconditionally released.

6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the emperor under his imperial sign manual and seal to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under the British government, or its officers.

7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both governments

8. On the emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first six millions, H. B. M. forces to retire from Nanking and the grand canal, and the military post at Chinkiang to be also withdrawn; but the islands of Chusan and Kolongsoo are to be held until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence H. M.'s plenipotentiary, &c. &c., purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments, as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valour, which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest, of all arms of H. M.'s combined forces during the contest, that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established, will be doubtless acknowledged by the highest authorities in the mean time, H. M.'s plenipotentiary congratulates H. M.'s subjects in China on the occasion of a peace, which, he trusts and believes, will in due time be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China.

God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, in the Yangtze-kiang river, off Nanking, this 29th day of August, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary in China.

(True copy) H. MALCOLM,
Secretary of Legation.

NOTIFICATION.

Secret Department.

Allahabad, 15th June, 1842.

The right honorable the governor general of India is pleased to publish for general information, the following despatch dated 19th March, from lieut. general sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., commanding the expeditionary force in China.

By order of the right honorable the gov. general.

T. H. MADDOCK,—*Secy. to the govt. of India, with the goc. genl.*

From lieut. genl. sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. *Comdg. Expdy Land Force China.*

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

My lord.—I have the gratification to inform your lordship of the total discomfiture, and precipitate retreat of that portion of commissioner Yihking's force, which had been sent forward to exterminate us and I feel most thankful to say, with wonderfully small loss on our part.

My letter of the 11th will have informed your lordship of the attacks on this city, and Chinhae, on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th. I deemed it right promptly to follow up these successful repulses, taking the attacking columns in detail, and understanding that general Yang pooyun was advancing from Funghwa with from 6 to 7,000 men, I moved out to meet him on the 13th, with 600 men of the 18th and 49th regiments, and Madras artillery, with 2 guns and 50 sappers, flanked by the Sesostris steamer, which moved up the river parallel with our route, having on board three companies of the 26th, and a small body of seamen and marines. Until I reached the village, Litso, about 7 miles from hence, where I understood the enemy had been posted on the 12th, I could obtain no satisfactory information of his movements; but I had the mortification to find on my arrival, that the Chinese had retreated over the hills the preceding night, apparently moving on Shanhing.

Having thus got rid of this column, although not in the way I could have wished, and being joined by sir William Parker, who on his arrival from Tasham, with the zeal for which he is so conspicuous, at once followed me up the river with the two small steamers, bringing with him 250 marines and a party of seamen, I determined upon moving on Tsekee, where I was informed that the Chinese were in considerable force under generals Twanyung, Yang and Choo. It was reported that they had two intrenched camps on the Segaon hills about half a mile north of Tsekee; that several guns had been placed on the walls, and at the gateways, and large stores of provisions laid up for the army in the city, and that 7 miles north east of these encampments, another force from 5 to 6,000 men, under commissioner Wun, with the military chest, was posted in a fortified camp in the hills at the Changki pass.

Madras Artillery with 4 eight-pounder guns.	81
18th Royal Irish,	200
26th Cameronians,	156
49th Regiment,	365
Rifles, 39th N. I.,	54
Sappers,	66
	865

The necessary arrangements having been made with rear admiral sir William Parker, the troops named in the margin were all embarked by 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, on board the steamers, *Queen*, *Nemesis*, and *Phlegethon*. Sir William Parker placed at my disposal 350 seamen and marines, making up about 1,200 bayonets. At 12 o'clock this force was landed about 4 miles from Tsekee, from whence we had a perfect view of the enemy's encampments, and I immediately pushed forward on the city. I feel it right here to observe, that sir William Parker accompanied me throughout the operations I am about to detail, and from his sound judgment and excellent arrangements, I received the most valuable assistance.

Upon our approaching Tsekee, and occupying a hill which commands the southern face of the walls, and the south gate, the Chinese fired all the guns and gingals they had for the defence of this gate, but with so little effect, and at so great a distance, that it led me, to believe that they (most unaccountably) did not propose to defend the city, and I was confirmed in this conclusion by observing that the opposite edge of us were unoccupied, while the Segaon hills, at the opposite side of the town, on which were their encampments appeared crowded with troops. Lieutenant colonel Montgomerie, having, with his usual promptitude, brought up his guns, I determined at once to take the city by storm, pass through to the north gate, there reunite my forces, and carry the enemy's encampments. I was led to this line of operations by the consideration before mentioned, that the Chinese did not seem to defend the city, as well as with a view to expedite the attack on the heights, as it would otherwise have been necessary (to provide for the possible case of the enemy being in force within the walls) to make a detour out of range through the paddy fields, but my principal object was, to prevent the enemy from falling back on the city, when driven from the hills.

In furtherance of these views, I directed the naval brigade, with a party of sappers, covered by the guns and the Madras rifles, if opposed, to escalade the walls in my front, assemble on the ramparts, and move along them to the north gate. The 49th I instructed to move on the south gate, blow it open, and join the naval brigade on the ramparts. I had previously ordered the 18th to dislodge a body of the enemy that occupied a hill to the north east of the city, after which they were to move round the walls, out of gingal range, and threaten the north gate. Should the naval brigade and 49th meet with opposition, the 26th were placed in reserve, and were directed to move with, and protect the guns.

A few minutes placed the naval brigade on the walls unopposed, and the whole, promptly formed on the ramparts. The Royal Irish, meanwhile, dispersed the enemy in their front, and rapidly moved on the north gate. I accompanied the 49th, but finding that the bridge over the canal, close to the south gate, was destroyed, and that it would take some time to replace it, the corps passed along a canal under the walls, and I directed the naval brigade to move parallel with it upon the ramparts. The whole force thus soon arrived at the place of assembly, the north gate.

The city of Tsekee is surrounded on three sides with precipitous hills, and the north gate is on a low spur of one of these hills, which terminates in an eminence with the walls. At the north west an extremity of a range of high hills, being a branch of the mountains that skirt the coast, are the Segaon or Signen hills, on which were the encampments; both were of considerable extent, and the natural difficulties of the position strengthened by abattis. These camps, which, as well as the summits of the hills beyond them, were thickly occupied, were within long range of the walls, the intervening space being a tract of paddy fields, with a few scattered houses. I at once perceived that the position was faulty, as the hills on our right commanded their left, while their left commanded their right, and I made my dispositions accordingly. The 18th with a Rifles company 36th Madras Native Infantry, were ordered to move up a ravine and occupy a hill to the left of the position. The naval brigade was instructed to move under the walls, and occupy two rather large hillocks in front of the right encampment, making a lodgment under cover ready to push forward, when the 18th should reach the summit and turn the enemy's left. With the 49th

I proposed to attack at the same moment the largest encampment in my front, my great object being to make a simultaneous attack with the three columns, pushing the 18th down in rear, while the naval brigade should cut off all the communication with the city. So rapid were our movements that only one gun could be brought up, notwithstanding the praiseworthy exertions of lieutenant-colonel Montgomerie, who dashed the gun into the canal and entered the city by a water gate. This gun was also brought up and did good execution under the direction of captain Moore of the Madras Artillery, who with his party merits great praise for their extraordinary exertions in dragging it through paddy fields and across canals.

The steepness of the mountain gorge, by which the Royal Irish and Rifles ascended, notwithstanding the enthusiasm of their advance, occupied more time in surmounting than I anticipated; and finding that the naval brigade might probably suffer more by the delay than in an immediate attack, and that the enemy appeared to gain confidence by this delay, I ordered the advance to be sounded when the 49th, with their accustomed spirit, rushed up the hill overcoming all opposition, and crowned its height within a few minutes, driving every thing before them. From this height it afforded me no small satisfaction to witness the spirited rush of the advance of the marine brigade led by their gallant chief (I am persuaded sir William Parker will excuse this expression of my admiration) who was ably supported by captain Bourchier commanding the naval brigade; capt. Richards of H.M.S *Cornwallis* and capt. Watson of H.E.I.C.S. *Modeste*, commanding the seamen battalion. The whole brigade soon reached the summit, carrying the enemy's works. At the moment when the admiral had nearly gained the height, I perceived a large body of Chinese ascending the back of the hill which he was attacking, apparently ignorant of the conjoint attack, and I directed major Gough, deputy quarter master general, to push forward with the grenadiers of the 49th, supported by a battalion company to cut off their retreat. The carnage at the foot of this hill was extraordinary great; the 49th in rear, and the naval brigade in front, almost annihilated this body, while the remainder of the 49th pressed the retiring enemy (I cannot say his columns) as the whole plain was covered with the dispersed and flying foe. The 18th and Rifles finding that they were too late to participate in the attack on the encampments, rapidly dashed into the plain and cut off the Chinese from their only safe retreat on the Changki pass, killing numbers; and one company under lieut. Bernard followed up the pursuit for several miles towards Yuyao. The 26th Cameronians, having left one company to protect the guns, pressed forward into the plain and joined in the pursuit. It was 9 o'clock before the force re-assembled, when we occupied the enemy's encampment where the men found ample bedding and comforts.

Sir William Parker has brought to my notice, in addition to the captains of the navy I have already named, the spirited conduct of lieut. Charles E. Tennant, (flag lieut.); lieut. Geo. Elliot, (slightly wounded); mr. Geo. H. Hodgson, mate, (also slightly wounded in a personal reconnaissance with a Chinese); mr. Wm. Bowden, volunteer 1st class, and mr. H. D. C. Cunningham, secretary's clerk, all of H.M's S. *Cornwallis*; also lieut. Harriott, Royal marines of H.M.S. *Blonde*. The admiral also noticed (and it came under my own observation) the judicious and well directed fire of rockets by a party under lieutenant James Fitzjames, and mr. Charles Keats Jackson, mate, both of H.M's Ship *Cornwallis*. These officers accompanied sir William Parker with the advance. Lieutenant A. J. B. Hambly, of the Royal Marines, was severely wounded at the head of his company in the advance to the hill.

I cannot too strongly express my entire approbation of the enthusiastic manner in which the whole force maintained their character. Our loss, under divine protection, was wonderfully small, but the enemy's troops stood well disputed the hills until in many instances officers and men came into personal contact with them.

The conduct of the 49th came more under my personal observation, and I entreased with great satisfaction the resolute exertion of captain Ryde (wounded), lieut. and adjutant Brown, lieuts. Ramsay and Mitchell of the grenadier company; lieut. Lane (whose left arm was amputated on the field), and lieut. Montgomery (severely wounded in the thigh). I must also mention with much approbation the conduct of brevet captain Balfour of the Madras Artillery. I almost feel it invidious to name these officers, when I am conscious that every individual zealously did his duty; but as their conduct came under my own eye, I consider it a duty to express my sense of approval.

The exact strength of the enemy I can hardly estimate as various accounts give it at from 7 to 10,000 men. I conceive it to have been about 8,000 men; they were the elite of the Chinese army, including 500 of the Imperial body guard, remarkably fine men; the Kansuh troops from the frontiers of Turkistan, a strong and muscular race accustomed to border warfare, and reputed by the Chinese invincible; and the Shansee troops, for whose arrival Yih-King gave out that he had delayed his attack. Their loss must have been very great, not less than a thousand were killed upon the field or in the pursuit and drowned in the canals; a great proportion of Mandarins fell. These troops not having before met the English, apprehended, I presume, that we should give no quarter, and although the officers and men showed great forbearance, calling to the Chinese to surrender, very few prisoners were taken. We have, however, three Mandarins, two from Kansuh, and one a lieutenant of the imperial body guard.

Fatigue parties from the several corps, together with the available native followers, were occupied in collecting guns, ginjals, and matchlocks, left in camp or thrown away during the flight, until 12 o'clock on the 16th, when I set fire to the encampments and to the several houses that the Chinese had occupied as arsenals. At daylight in the morning I had sent into the town to open the grain magazines to the populace, which largely flocked to them, and upon visiting them next morning, I found they had been completely emptied. From these and other causes I could not commence my march before half past twelve o'clock, when the column moved for the Chaugki pass, which I determined to carry, in order to destroy this, as I understood, formidable position, and capture the treasure chest. After a rapid march of three hours we reached the base of the hills, under this pass. The position appeared remarkably strong, indeed almost impracticable from the front, as the hills are lofty and exceedingly steep, and the summits of the ridges were intrenched strongly. But being again as at Segaon, I perceived that the position could be turned, and I at once directed the royal Irish to ascend the hills on the left of the position, while I moved with the 26th Cameronians, and 49th, supported by the naval brigade, and occupied a wooded spur which led up direct to the left of the encampment. On reaching the summit of this spur, I found that the enemy had retreated, taking with him his guns, and I regret to say, his treasure; but a considerable quantity of good bread was discovered, also some ammunition. We halted for a couple of hours, and as there was not sufficient cover for all the troops, the works were set fire to, together with the magazine and a large Joss house where the mandarins resided. The column returned to Tsekee, which we did not reach until nine o'clock that night; all the villages in the neighbourhood of our route were apparently deserted by the inhabitants; but I am happy to say, in no one instance was a house entered on our line of march, along which no trace was left be to a movement of troops through a hostile country. Indeed, with the exception of a very few killed in houses where the Chinese troops sung to refuge the preceding day, I did not see amid the slain one individual that was not habited as a soldier, which, as the peasantry were in many instances intermingled with the fugitives, goes far to shew the forbearance and discrimination of our men even in the heat of pursuit.

On the 17th I returned with the whole force to Ningpo with the exception of two companies of the 26th, which I sent under captain Strange, accompanied by captain Pears, direct to Chinhae, with a view to ascertain the fact of a canal communication between that place and Tsekee, and to clear the country of any straggling parties of the enemy. This duty was satisfactorily performed, and the detachment rejoined me here on the 18th.

Permit me now to bring to your lordship's favorable notice the several officers commanding corps who were most zealous in executing and even in anticipating my wishes, viz., captain Bourchier, commanding the naval brigade; lieut. colonel Morris, commanding 49th regt.; lieut. col. Pratt, commanding 26th regt.; major Tomlinson, commanding 18th regt.; captain Watson, R.N., commanding the Seamen; capt. Unsacke, commanding royal marines; and capt. Simpson, commanding Rifles 37th Madras native infantry.

From lieut. col. Montgomerie, commanding the artillery, and captain Pears, commanding engineer, I received the most zealous support.

I am greatly indebted to lieut. col. Mountain, deputy adjutant general, and major Gough, deputy quarter master general, for their valuable assistance; and I feel much obliged to lieut. col. Hawkins, deputy commissary general and major Moore, deputy judge advocate general, who accompanied me and acted as my personal Staff. Captain Whittingham my aide-de-camp having been sent to convey my wishes to sir William Parker, ascended the hill with his excellency, who speaks most favorably of his exertions.

I cannot too strongly convey my approbation of the zealous exertions of doctor French, the superintending surgeon.

I send this despatch by lieut. Montgomery, 49th, who, I am sorry to say, will not, from his wound, be fit, for service for a considerable time; he is a most gallant officer.

I have &c.

(Signed) Hugh Gough.—lieut. genl. Comdg. Expedy. Land Force.

Head Quarters, Ningpo, March 19th, 1842.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Return of killed and wounded in the attack on the enemy's intrenched camps on the heights of Segaon, 15th of March 1842.

Head Quarters Ningpo, 17th March, 1842.

49th regt.—3 officers and 4 rank and file wounded.

Royal marines.—1 sergeant and 1 rank and file killed, 2 officers and 10 rank and file wounded.

Total killed 3.—Total wounded 22.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

49th Regiment.—Captain T. S. Reynolds, severely. Lieut J. M. Montgomery, ditto. Lieut. P. W. Lane, dangerously, left arm amputated on the field.

Royal Marines.—1st Lieut Geo. Elliot, H.M. ship *Cornwallis* slightly.

Ditto.—1st Lieut. A. J. B. Hambly, ditto severely.

Royal Navy.—Mr. Geo. H. Hodgson, mate, ditto. slightly.

Ditto.—Mr. C. Keates Jackson, mate, do do.

(Signed) Armine S. H. Mountain, lieut. col. Depy. Adjt. General Expedy. Land Force.

Return of ordnance captured in the attack on the enemy's intrenched camp at Tsekee, by the forces under the command of his excellency lieut. general sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B.

	6 pounders long.	3 pounders.	12 pounders.	Total.	Remarks.
Guns.....	2	1	0	3	
Carronades	0	0	20	20	At these carronades are new pieces, made after the same model; 4 of them were planted opposite the *Modeste* & *Columbine* and 5 of them taken in boats; the remainder at Tsekee and its vicinity.
Total.	2	1	20	23	

Considerable numbers of ginjals, matchlocks, swords, pickets, rocket arrows, and magazines of powder and shot destroyed.

Nine portable pieces of a naval description were also captured, being brass tubes of 3 pounder calibre, weighing about 35 lbs, parcelled with silk and bound round with cutgut; they are quite new, and do not appear ever to have been used.

(Signed) P. Maxwell, lieut. col., Commanding Artillery Eastern Expedition.

Ningpo, 21st March, 1842.

(true copies)
T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Govt.
of India with the Governor General.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUBSCRIBERS to *Macao Hongkong* and *Canton* indebted to the *Canton Register*, for subscriptions or advertisements up to the 30th of June, 1842, are hereby requested to settle their accounts forthwith.

C. R. Office, Macao 27th August, 1842.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA

SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1842.

LATEST	DATES.		
England	6th June	Singapore	25th Aug.
U. States	18th May	Java	16th Aug.
Calcutta	23rd July	Manila	24th Aug.
Bombay	16th July	Australasia	27th April
Chusan	9th Aug.	Amoy	28th Aug.
Nankin	Aug.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Sept. From
4. Wm. Sharples, *Jones*, Singapore and Bbay.
5. Ros Roy, *Boyd*, Singapore.
6. Elvira, *Welker*, Singapore.
6. Victoria, (Port.) *Sena*, Sing. and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS—Per Rob Roy, W.H. Whitehead, S. Stephens, esqs.

SAILED

Sept. For
5. Harriet Scott, *Benyon*, Bombay.
7. Fourteen, *Baddely*, Amoy and Chusan.
8. Frances Spaight, *Wilson*, London.
8. Forth, *Murdock*, Manila.
9. Nerva, *Melville*, London.
9. Wm Pirrie, *Macdonal*, London.
10. Winchester, *Bain*, London
10. Lowjee (Am.) *Peirce*,

PASSENGERS—Per Winchester, Drs. Campbell, and Prinsle, — Webb, r. n., Samuel Pearon, esqs.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Madras—Greenlaw.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, Lord Lyndhurst, Athenian, Parrock Hall, Asia, Madras, Equestrian, Black Nymph.
From do. via Singapore.—Pink.
From Liverpool.—Devon, Will O'the Wisp, John O'Gaunt, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, Ursula, Bolla Marina, Zenobia.
From Calcutta.—Ariel, Framjee Cowasjee, Pelorus, Hero, Bengal Packet, Marian, Eliza, Juliana.
From Bombay.—Drongan, Cuzco, Asia, Woodman, Helena, Henry Davidson, Hebridge, William Abrahams, Lord Gaderich, Prince Regent, St. Lawrence, Midlothian.
From Madras.—Buckinghamshire.
From Singapore.—Francis, Will Watch.
From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelga, Genoveva.

We have received but few papers by the late arrivals, and do not discover any authentic intelligence of importance, as far as we have examined them.

With reference to the circular, addressed to h. m.'s subjects in China, we possess a document from the high commissioners, who have signed the treaty with h. e. the British plenipotentiary, addressed to the officers of this province, informing them of the cessation of hostilities, and that no more prisoners are to be made on either side, but that all now in custody are to be released. We hope we shall be able to publish a translation of this document in our next number.

We now beg to congratulate our fellow countrymen, and the subjects of all other governments in the world, on—taking the liberty to use the words of h. m.'s plenipotentiary,—"on the occasion of a peace, which, it is trusted and believed, will in due time be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China."

We frankly confess, however, that the speedy settlement of this war has surprised us! has surpassed our most sanguine expectations! we did not think, and we believe few others did, that a mere demonstration on *Nanking*, would have alarmed the emperor into a compromise. And we even now attribute his imperial majesty yielding to the English terms, more to the occupation of the grand canal, than to the constant success of our arms. This fatally vulnerable point of the empire, has always been indicated, by those who know China best. The emperor may also have considered, that if the war lasted much longer, the banks of the yellow river would not be kept in repair: the dreadful consequence would be, the flooding of the central provinces—a second *Yu's* deluge.

With reference to the port of Canton, it must be matter of great interest to the foreign trade, to be informed if the provincial government will be obliged to dismantle the newly erected forts, and clear the river of the formidable obstructions which have been in progress of erection for the last year; and also if the Chinese will be allowed to rebuild the forts on *Wangtong*, and at *Anunghoy*, *Tykoktow*, and *Chuenpe*

With reference to the $21,000,000, to be paid by the Chinese government, we think the claims of the owners of the surrendered opium, and those of the creditors of the hong merchants, will amount to about two thirds, or $14,000,000; and we trust these patient sufferers will not neglect, now all occasions are so favourable to their cause, to urge their full and just rights on h. m.'s governm.ent.

Some weeks ago there was a report in circulation respecting the "*Dovecot*" (*vide* C. R. July 5 and 19), and lately a friend has informed us that *junks* are offering for sale, along the western coast, all descriptions of British manufactures and stores; plundered from a ship wrecked on *Hainan* about 2½ months since. The Chinese smugglers state that all the crew were murdered by the inhabitants on the coast, and the ship afterwards plundered. We fear the wrecked vessel was the "*Dovecot*"; it would be well if a steamer were sent down to ascertain the fact.

The following translation was made so far back as 1840.

Human affairs are multifarious and endless.
The cause of the calamities of China arise from the ocean smoke (opium),
Which the foreigners have schemed to exchange for the precious commodities of the middle & flowery land.
The ruin to the nation and injury to the people words cannot express.
The noble *Lin* received the imperial commands to drive out envy.
A superminent worthy, devoted to his country, and loving the people;
But before his laborious efforts had obtained the victory he was dismissed.
Cringing, seditious officers, and traitorous statesmen forwarded confused reports;
And the partial *Keshen* came to the province of Yue
To injure and ruin the faithful and good, who are residing on the borders:
At the present time, if there were a will to embattle the troops
How would the barbarous foreigners dare to advance and approach?
But he has no heart to establish plans for the leaders and troops to do battle;
His thoughts are only bent on the selfish receiving of bribes;
He, taking advantage of changing circumstances seeks for conquest by dividing the Land (good ceding Hongkong;
But neither the military nor the people will submit, and his words will be ground vain and empty.
Were the emperor to restore the noble *Lin* to office,
The barbarous foreigners would bow their heads to the dust, and give thanks to the *same heaven* (the emperor).

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY is expected in the Roads from Whampoa, when she will remain and take such freight as may offer and sail for the above Ports in the first week of October. Apply to

DENT AND CO.

Macao 12th Sept. 1842.

FOR LONDON

THE Barque "ORATOR," 321 tons, captain Treby, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail with early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao 9th September, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOUNTSTEWART ELPHINSTONE, captain Lawton, 367 tons, will have early despatch. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A 1 Ship ISABELLA, captain Haggis, 350 tons register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE Barque REGINA, captain Potts, will leave for the above Ports on or about the 20th inst. For freight or Passage apply to

Captain POOL,
or Mr HARTOG,
or on board, in the Typa.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SULIMANY" H. M. Str. commander will leave Hongkong on 20th inst., and Macao in the first week of October. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE first class British Ship "ANDROMACHE," of 468 tons B. M. now lying at Hongkong. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 22d August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY from MACAO.

THE "HELEN," Captain BAYER, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, FOR SYDNEY, SOUTH AMERICA, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fast sailing British Barque MAIA, captain R Spragge, 213 tons burthen, now on her second voyage. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Brig CORSAIR, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship, LARKINS, 701 Tons, Captain Hibbert, now at Whampoa, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to J. COOLIDGE & J. RYAN, Canton.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J Burgess commander, 254 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1842.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Morrison Education Society will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday the 28th inst, at the residence of the Rev. S. R. Brown, Macao. A report will be read and officers chosen for the ensuing year. The members and friends of the Society are invited to attend.

R. C. BRIDGMAN,—Cor. Sec.

September 6th, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

EARLY this month John Smith will put up for sale, to the highest bidders a small quantity of Preserves, Tart Fruits, plain and concentrated white wine Vinegar, Pickles, assorted Sauces, Herring, & Anchovy Paste, Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Cheeses, Capers, Olives, Oil, Jams and Jellies, Brandy Sherries, and a variety of other articles. Particulars will be published hereafter in handbills.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr JAMES STRACHAN in our house ceased on the 30th April 1841; and our business after that date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr PATRICK DRUMMOND was admitted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao, 20th August, 1842. TURNER & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW in our firm here at PENANG, ceased on that of SHAW, LYALL & Co. GLASGOW, closed up the 31st December last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. JAMES TOWNS in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841, and Mr. JAMES ROBERT LARKINS being admitted a partner on the 1st inst., our firm will in future be carried on under the style of PLOWDEN, LARKINS & Co.

LARKINS FLETCHER & Co.

Chusa, 9th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

Macao, 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FOX and Mr. JAMES PERACHAN in our establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr ARTHUR JOHN EMPSON was admitted a partner from the same date.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner
Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain ANDREW PATERSON are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
CAMILLO L. SOUZA.
Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take,
A. A. D'E MELLO.
Macao, 16th August, 1842.

WANTED.—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE
HUGRESDON BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG TERMS MODERATE Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the moderate rate of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE, CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving Same for shipping. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONOURABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW OPERATING IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.
General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA.

(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity

LOTTERY.
Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery,
Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency; for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived hence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, and such certificates, or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission)

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital prize of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Our reserved prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prize may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery of 1843

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the current first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request it might be considered Universal: and equally declaratory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	200	Tickets.
1 do	100	do
1 do	50	do
1 do	25	do
1 do	12	do
1 do	6	do
1 do	3	do
1 do	2	do
10 do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20 do of ½ do	10	do
40 do of ¼ do	10	do
80 do of ⅛ do	10	do
160 do of 1/16 do	10	do
320 do of 1/32 do	10	do
1362 do of 1/64 do	22	do
2 000 prizes or chances.	480	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme..... 100 do

Total, 580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of sending as early paid postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets on the immediate presentation of messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme, (vide 4 and 5 conditions)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances until much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st january, 1843 of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against those Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or, if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets, money, or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (vide 4 & 5 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes less than half a ticket will pay the extra co.'s rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to the motives the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co.'s rs. 50, will find it worth to their advantage, to amuse for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrecargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs adresses ne pourront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.
C. ALEX CHALLAYE.
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each, from 25 to 30 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.
Macao, 27th June, 1842.

NOTICE—In a few days will be exposed for sale, at the store of the undersigned,
A FEW HANDSOMELY FRAMED
ENGRAVINGS:—
RETURN from HAREM, containing Portraits of Lord Francis Egerton and family after *Edwin Landseer*, 3 an Knox, preaching before the Lords of the Congregation in the Church of St. Andrew, Scotland, after *Wilkie*, MAID of SARAGOSSA, CAPITULATION, by *Martin*, DUKE of WELLINGTON, in his Robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, *Subscribers* off St. Michael's, *Lewis'* SPANISH SKETCHES, BYRON'S DREAM, VENICE, GRACE DARLING AND HER FATHER, rescuing the 9 survivors from the wreck of the "*Forfarshire*" steam packet, and the CORSAIR'S ISLE.
also, in sheets and cases
MAPS AND CHARTS:
War in China, Burman Empire, Canton River, Amoy, Chusan, China; World, Asia, New Zealand, Australia, India, Overland Route to India, Turkey to Burmah, Bible Maps, &c.
and in boxes and stands
CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COPRA, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
Macao, 26th Aug, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEANS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.
FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.
A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton SPENCERS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS of ditto, Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c. Apply to
Macao, 9th July, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship Mancuvy, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Junk rope of sizes; Marline Amberline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Bass's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,
Or here to WILLIAM S OTT.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms apply to
W. ALLANSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1842

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON," lying in the Typa, Cases of Bass's Beer, Lt Rose Claret, Oilman's Stores, Sherry in wood and bottles, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Gram, Coir Rope. Apply on board.
July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA EUZY" for sale. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.
ditto. do 3 " "
Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds " "
Oilman's Stores, late imports
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1841. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Ale ge bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three or four, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHARACTERISTIC, Sp. Dic..... 8.
Easy lessons in Chinese..... 2 50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

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Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c..... $ 5
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ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE — Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications from it from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 38. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1842. No. 614.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, September 15.

The following literal English version of a proclamation in Chinese, issued by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on the 5th of July, and also a Circular to Her Majesty's Subjects in China, under date the 24th of July are published for general information.

A. R. Johnston,—Deputy Superintendent.
Charged with Government of Hongkong
Govt. House, Hongkong, }
9th September, 1842. }

PLENIPOTENTIARY, Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary &c. &c., makes this clear exposition for the information of all the people of his country.

Under the canopy of heaven, and within the circumference of earth, many are the different countries: of the multitude of these, not one is there that is not ruled by the supreme heavenly father, nor are there any that are not as brethren of one family. Being then of one family, very plain is it that they should hold friendly and brotherly intercourse together, and not boast themselves one above another. But England, coming from the utmost west, has held intercourse with China in the utmost east, for more than two centuries past; and during this time the English have suffered ill treatment from the Chinese officers, who regarding themselves as powerful and us as weak have thus dared to commit injustice. The English, unwilling to enter into contest with them, bore such treatment for many years, till in the year 1839, the emperor of China, having determined to prohibit effectually the importation of opium sent a special commissioner, Lin Tsih-seu, to conduct the arrangements for that purpose; and that officer, finding himself unable to seize the actual offenders of each nation, in place of consulting and concerting measures with the several national officers residing in China (as it was his proper duty to have done), had the audacity forcibly to confine in Canton the English officer and people, at the same time threatening them with death. His object was, by extorting from them what opium there that year might be in China, to gain favor with his emperor; and the English officer at Canton seeing this position of things, commanded the English merchants, in the name of their sovereign that they should deliver up, for the ransom of themselves from this position of extreme danger, whatever opium they might have in the Chinese waters. Here is one great offence committed by the Chinese officers against the English.

The sovereign of Great Britain, in consequence of this and numerous subsequent acts of injustice, appointed as her envoy, the admiral Elliot, and Elliot, this superintendent at Canton, to whose justly fall pow to wose given for the settlement of affairs with China. And having in consideration the many past acts of injustice of the Chinese officers. Her majesty directed the admiral to take command of a combined naval and land force, and to quarter it at one of the islands on the Chinese coast; her instructions being, that if the Chinese government were willing to admit its errors, and affix redress, a peaceful arrangement of affairs should be concluded; but otherwise, if justice and recompense were refused, that the standard of justice should be raised and its claims enforced by war. The admiral &c. here-upon proceeded to the Peiho, and there presented a letter from the minister of Great Britain, which the minister and governor Keshen, transmitted for the consideration of all the ministers to Peking; after this Keshen wrote to the admiral stating, that affairs which concerned Canton, it was difficult to arrange so far off, and if the admiral &c. would proceed to Canton, it would not need long to arrange affairs there. The high English officers, still desiring peace, consented to this, and proceeded to Canton, where they met Keshen, and had frequent communications with him, both written and personal. Arrangements were not yet concluded, when from a times at Peking, men without truth or good faith, induced the emperor to recall Keshen, and send instead a general Yekan, to fight and war with the English, so that the English were actually compelled by these proceedings to take the Bocca Tigris, and close line of defences from thence upwards, and to bring Canton into its submissions, and to take from it a ransom for the punishment of such ill faith. In this ill faith of the Chinese ministers, we have a second great instance of offence against

The high commissioner, Yukien, and other high officers, generals &c., in the several provinces, in repeated instances, when they have found our people cast by the weather on their coast, or induced by evil men on shore, have being dead to all good and honest feeling, dared to put the captives thus brought into their hands to a tyrannical and cruel death; and have deceitfully and falsely reported the cases to the emperor or hypocritically published proclamations to the people, wherein they have invented tales of a pretended contest and a injure of vessels in battle, with slaughter of many people. Thus falsely did Yukien declare last year, the circumstances of the English occupation of Chusan; thus did the general Yek-shan pretend that he had destroyed many vessels; the governor, Yen Petae, that he had by force of arms recovered Amoy; the Tartar on Formosa, when shipwrecked boat men on that Island, that he had gained a victory over them in battle and the general Yi-shing in May last that he had destroyed many vessels and killed a great number of men at Chusan, when not the vessel was injured, nor a single man killed. These unfinished false statements, misleading the emperor and people, and hindering peaceful arrangements, are a third great cause of offence against the English.

Without licence to trade the English merchants need to carry their goods to many places, and buy from and sell to the people generally, which was to the people wholly a benefit, and in no sense hurtful. But the officers at Canton wishing to confine the profits to themselves, induced the emperor by false statements to restrict trade to Canton alone and to permit 13 "hong merchants" to conduct it, not even allowing intercourse with any of them and the linguists appointed by the government, thus did these officers gain the power of monopolizing every matter, extorting as they would and diminishing everything under fabricated names to the emperor. This is a fourth great cause of offence.

There are besides many minor grievances that excite indignation and wrath, but that here need not be enumerated.

Because of these grievances the plenipotentiary &c., has been sent not by command of his sovereign to demand redress and satisfaction. When these are obtained, peaceful arrangements may be made, and the former friendliness of intercourse renewed. But until then, the high officers now command her Britannic majesty's naval and land forces will continue as commanded also by their sovereign to maintain the cause of justice and to extend with all their power for the enforcement of such redress. When the emperor shall appoint a high officer with full powers to negotiate and execute arrangements on his own responsibility, and not till then will hostile operations be stayed.

Now these principles are quite, for the redress and satisfaction now spoken of, open by compensation for losses and expenses, a friendly and peaceful intercourse on terms of equality between the two countries, and the cession of insular territory for commerce and for the good use of merchants and as a necessary and guarantee against future renewal of offensive acts.

If these things be acceded to there will be no difficulty in the settlement of any minor points.

That the people may know our objects and not be misled by the false representations of their officers to commit acts of hostilities that would bring home to them ruin and trouble, the heads of the plenipotentiary &c., proclaims for general information this clear exposition.

Dated in the Yang-tze-keang the 6th day of July in the year 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.
(True copy) H. M's Plenipotentiary.
G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary of Legation.

CIRCULAR.

To her Britannic majesty's subjects in China.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China has high satisfaction in promulgating for the information of her majesty's subjects in China, the important progress and success of the expedition since the date of his last circular of the 24th of June.

The expedition was detained by bad weather and other circumstances at Woosung until the 6th of July, on which day it advanced up the river Yangtze-keang, and on the 14th, reached a military position, built on a range of hills commanding the stream, where two small, recently erected batteries, mounting thirteen guns, opened the first fire since leaving Woosung, on the leading ships, but were instantly silenced, and the guns, batteries, and military buildings, connected with them destroyed as soon as men could be put on shore.

At this point the main body of the fleet was retarded by adverse winds for nearly a week, during which period some of the ships of war, assisted by the steamers got up to "Kinshan" or "Golden island," where the whole armament, amounting to seventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and anchored abreast of the city of Chinkeang foo.

A reconnaissance having been obtained the same evening, the troops were disembarked as early as possible the next morning. It was at this time believed, that the majority of the Chinese troops, which had been variously reported at from fifteen hundred, to three thousand men,—were in a camp which was visible from hills overhanging the river, at a distance of about three miles.

Against this camp the right brigade moved under major general lord Saltoun. The centre brigade, both by major general Bartley, was directed in the first instance, to cooperate with the right one, in cutting off the anticipated retreat of the fugitives from the camp in the direction of the city, and the left brigade, headed by major general Schoedde, landed on the river face of the city opposite the fleet where it was instructed to scale the northern wall, which the centre brigade was likewise appointed to do on the southern side, after it had performed the other duty assigned to it.

The Chinese troops in the camp, did not venture to stand the near approach of our men, but after firing three or four distant volleys from their jingalls and matchlocks, broke and dispersed all over the country, which was hilly and covered with thick jungle. By this time the left brigade had got on shore, when it became obvious, that the Tartar garrison intended to defend the city, from the walls of which they opened a heavy and incessant fire of cannon jingalls, wall pieces, rockets and matchlocks.

As the left brigade moved up from the landing place, the "Auckland," steam brigade, which had been placed in position for the purpose, threw some shells amongst the enemy on the works with admirable precision, but was obliged to cease firing, owing to the rapid advance of the brigade to the bottom of the wall, which was most gallantly escaladed under a heavy fire from the Tartar troops, who behaved with great spirit, and disputed every inch of the ramparts, availing themselves with great tact of their knowledge of the localities to gall our, and screen their own troops.

The centre brigade got into the city (after some delay in finding a bridge to cross the grand canal, which runs along the western side of Chinkeang foo, and separates the walled city from very extensive suburbs), by blowing open one of the gates; but even after the left brigade had received this large reinforcement, besides parties of marines and seamen, who were landed the moment

the opposition proved to be an stubborn; the Tartars manfully prolonged the contest for some hours, and it was late in the afternoon before they entirely disappeared, which it is surmised the survivors did by throwing away their arms and uniforms, and either hiding themselves till night enabled them to escape, or else mingling with the other inhabitants.

The city of Chinkeangfoo is rather more than four miles in circumference, the works are in excellent repair, and the parapet, which is so thick and solid that nothing but cannon shot could have made any impression on it, is pierced with narrow embrasures, and loopholes, and flanked at a variety of spots with transverse walls.

It has hitherto been impossible to obtain anything like a precise return of the strength of the garrison, but from calculations made with reference to the extent of the works, and Tartar troops seen on them at the same moment; it is thought there could not have been less than three thousand men. Of these it is said, that forty mandarins (officers) and one thousand men, were killed and wounded. The Tartar general commanding in chief, retired to his house when he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death. His private secretary was found the day after the assault, hidden in a garret, and on being carried to the spot, recognized the half consumed remains of his master, who was worthy of a nobler death.

It will be readily understood, that a brilliant service, of which the preceding detail gives but a very feeble outline, could not be performed without loss on our side, and her majesty's plenipotentiary is sure that all her majesty's subjects in China will participate in his feelings of sincere regret at the annexed returns of casualties in killed and wounded in her majesty's combined forces.

Arrangements are in progress for placing a strong British garrison at Chinkeangfoo (which commands the entrance to the grand canal, and is, therefore, of vast importance), and the remainder of the expedition will shortly move up this majestic river, headed by the admiral's flag ship "Cornwallis," to the neighbourhood of Nanking (which ancient capital of the empire is about forty miles distant, and situated about three miles from the Yangtsekiang, with which it is connected by a variety of canals), it having already been ascertained by actual survey that there is ample depth of water, and no natural impediments.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam frigate "Queen," Yangtsekiang river at Chinkeangfoo, this 24th day of July, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
H. m.'s plenipotentiary.

LAND FORCE.

Killed.—Col Bolton 6 M. N. I; Capt Collings 18th R. Irish; Lt Gibbons 49th.

Wounded.—Lt Bernard 18th R. Irish; Lt Boldero 49th dangerously; Lt Grant 49 slightly; Major Warren 55th severely; Lt Cassel 55th severely; Capt. Simmons Royal Artillery severely; Ensign Travers 2 d M. N. I slightly; Lt Carr, 2nd M. N. slightly; Lt Waddy Madras Artillery severely; Zemadar number 2nd M. N. I severely.

NAVY.

Killed.—Ussicke Major 1
Wounded.—Crouch, L. Lowe, Mids. 2
Killed and wounded on board the Navy 21
Army 143—169 Total

Abstract return of the killed, wounded and missing of her majesty's combined forces in the assault on the city of Chinkeangfoo on the evening of the 21st July, 1842.

	LAND FORCE.								
Killed	3	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	21
Wounded	11	2	4	1	1	9	1	1	119
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—143
	NAVAL FORCE.								
Killed	1	0	0	0	0	1			
Wounded	4	1	2	1	0	1			24
	0	0	0	0	0	0			
									Total 169

(Two rows G A Malcolm—Secretary of Legation. Yangtsekiang Estuary, off Chinkeangfoo 24th July 1842.

"Heavy rains and want of wind detained us at Woosung until the 6th July, when the whole of the fleet at length got under weigh again. We reached here (Chinkiangfoo) after a fourteen days passage, distance only 180 miles, on the 20th of July having had to anchor every evening and frequently for whole days on account of the strong currents (running on an average five knots per hour) and want of strong enough winds to proceed against them, besides occasionally the delay of the surveying vessels ahead, which had to look out for the proper channel in this unknown river. We are now within three miles of Nanking, anchored off Chinkiangfoo and abreast of the island of "Kinshan" or golden island which is pretty, the lower part a kitchen garden and the upper part is covered with a tumultuous assemblage of buildings without order or picturesqueness. The tiles of the joss houses being of a kind of porcelain of a yellow or golden color perhaps gave name to the island.

We have found plenty of water for all our ships (80 sail) all the way up the river between 200 and 300 miles. This is indeed a noble river and the country is most beautiful at Chinkiangfoo: you have the river before you to the westward giving access to the whole length of the empire of China proper and the grand canal leading north and south, on either hand almost to the utmost of the eighteen mighty and populous provinces of the Ming dynasty. I trust we now have *Chind opened* and to that degree that ere long we may be able with the ready concurrence of the authorities to explore all its beauties and advantages, perhaps viz the sources of this river penetrate through Kokonor & Thibet to the British possessions in India. A little time must however elapse before this is done. It really appears that China was destined by providence to show what *steam* can accomplish as a means of intercommunication. We quite count on thus navigating its internal waters.

To return to my narrative, all the way up the river we met no vessels, shipping or small craft. They managed to squeeze themselves into the inlets and canals which are connected with the river. What pleased the eye most in the scenery passing up was the rich and luxuriant appearance of everything around.

At Chinkiangfoo the Tartars fought well and when they had lost all hope they, many of them, committed suicide as also killed their wives and families. This self immolation is dreadful, and it is said nearly fifty times the number perished here by this method than did at Chapoo. This large city was given up to *loot*. It must have contained 2 to 3 0,000 souls. Many of our friends got an awful lot of *Sycee* and I came in for my share as an amateur. Not many jewels or ornaments of value were found. Measures were taken to divest many of the red coats of their plunder which was afterwards sold by public auction.

Colonel Schoedde's escalade it was said was the prettiest thing yet done in China. The walls were in good repair 20 to 30 feet high. Cadell was the first on the walls where he was wounded.

23d August. Off Chinkiangfoo. I find in storming this place major Warren killed in a personal contest two of the enemy.

After our troops had got possession of the walls they met with considerable opposition from the Tartar troops who seemed disposed to dispute every foot of ground with them. General Bartlett's brigade lined the banks of the grand canal and *sniped* away at every man that dared to show his face at an embrasure. The Madras sappers under captain Peters blew up the gate. He with lieutenant Rundall fired the bags in an instant the gate was blown to atoms and the building over it was at the same time fired by a rocket. It was after the town was taken that our principal loss took place. The fire was hot in the extreme, surpassing the memorable one at Canton. Two officers also of the 9 0 died from a *Coup de Soleil*.

The sudden hostilities were set on fire and the troops prepared to quarter for the night when a party of the 49th were fired upon by a secreted party of the enemy two men were killed and eight wounded. Indeed during the night a desultory firing was kept up.

About 10 o'clock in the morning a boat of the *Blonde* with two naval officers proceeded up the canal as far as the brigade at the west gate, when the boat was fired on and sunk by the enemy.

The island of Kinshan or golden island is a perfectly fairy spot, the prettiest scenery we have yet seen in China is to be met here. It has a pagoda of seven stories a great part gilt. Though not kept in good order it has a very picturesque appearance, it is evidently intended as a residence for the priests attached to it.

On the 20th of August the imperial commissioners *Elepoo, Nieu and Kyeng* attended by the Chinese naval and military officers paid their first visit to the plenipotentiary on board the Cornwallis whither they were conveyed by the Nemesis steamer. The envoy & suite dressed in splendid costumes were received by their excellencies in full uniform with their suite, staff, &c. &c., under a salute due to their rank. On ascending the accommodation ladder they were greeted with a salute from the marines of the guard. The band playing the national anthem. They were conducted to the state cabin where *à la mode d'Angleterre* a sumptuous repast was laid out and partaken of with evident satisfaction by the mandarins who were certainly pleased with their reception.

Afterwards they expressed a wish to inspect the ship, never having before seen a man of war. They were accordingly conducted over every part, and appeared quite astonished at the numerous guns from deck to deck, and the order and discipline which resigned throughout.

24th August. The plenipotentiary, admiral and general with their cortege returned the tartar's visit on shore. They were received with a salute of *three* guns and a guard of honor, accompanying a band playing in a Joss house fitted up for the occasion outside the city walls. The street leading to it being lined with tartar troops without arms with their band also playing. They were met at the door by *Elepoo* the governor general, and Tartar general with a numerous assemblage of their officers, who conducted the visitors to the upper end of the room, in which a table of refreshments, sweatmeats, preserves, tea and shroshoo were handed about and every fitting attention paid.

28th August. It is said a letter of the highest complimentary tenour, has been received by the plenipotentiary from the emperor. He has even condescended to express satisfaction at the delicate respect which was paid his dignity and honour, in waiting till the treaty had received his sanction and *signature*; instead of being contented with that of his high commissioners. The emperor willingly and readily accedes to every demand, making a slight objection only as regards residence and trade with Fuenchow foo, which however he consents graciously to waive. He moreover acknowledges the equality of the honorable foreigners, as he now styles us. He also directs the immediate payment of the first instalment, directs the high commanders most explicitly to draw up the treaty, so as to gain a new *eternal peace* between the two nations, by having no ambiguity in the stipulations.

29th August. At ½ past two P. M. a royal salute was fired by the Cornwallis in celebration of the peace then declared with China. The imperial yellow flag of the empire flying on the main and the union jack on the mizen.

The 2nd instalment of the indemnity is to be paid in Canton within 12 months. The last of Hongkong within two years.

30th August. Off Nanking. We have peace and no mistake. We stand certainly

move out of the river by the 10th September, it seems it will not require much time to arrange all particulars. I hope soon to be with you and shall be much disappointed if we do not meet our friends in old England time enough to part with the glorious roast beef and plumb pudding of the next Christmas day.

Nanking, 31st August. What will the world say for us we have *here* dictated a peace instead of going as we all expected we must to Pekin. The most exquisite of us never dreamed that the Tartars would so soon knuckle under. We felt sure we should have one or two campaigns more before the business could be settled. When I left you at Hongkong you said we shall meet again either in six months or two years; little did I think the contest would be so suddenly over. We were all disappointed with this city. The walls are about 20 miles round and in height varying from 40 to 70 feet. The streets are broad and dirty, but there is a general similarity between China towns, China faces and China scenery. They are truly a homogeneous people.

The celebrated porcelain tower is in a good state of preservation the lapse of five centuries has not impaired the lustres of the colours which were beaut into the material with which it is roofed and decorated. It is believed here that the private ratification of the treaty was received from the emperor on the 24th inst. Sir Henry Pottinger insisted on having the formal ratification of the emperor, which he magnanimously consented to give and it arrived here on the 29th.

It is thought that lord Saltoun, will stay some months at Hongkong; that the 14th regiment with the 2d Madras native infantry some of the Madras artillery, with the 18th Royal Irish, will garrison Chusan and Koolangsoo. The 55th, 98th and the Royal artillery will be quartered at Hongkong with a few companies of Madras native infantry.

There is some talk of sir Hugh Gough proceeding forthwith to Calcutta in the *Marion*, and H.M. ship Modeste being sent home with the treasure, or rather with part of it. I am sorry to say the forces have lost a good many by cholera. I have given you the latest *on dits* and think them correct, but it is impossible to say what other changes may yet take place.

Major Malcolm, the secretary of legation with his treaty, signed by the emperor of China, is hourly expected. The formal ratification had taken place at the date of the last accounts.—F. of C., Sept. 15.

Macao Bay, 7th September 1842.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—I beg intimation of the arrival of the barque, Corsair Packet, from Calcutta, with a cutter of about 4 1-2 ft the Saddle do on the 7th of August, Singapore 5th ult. make. On the 6th instant, at noon, lat. obs. 1° 35' N. long. 101 22 E., passed by a quantity of wreck. There the ship to, and sent the boat to examine; found upon which, however, a false gun attached to part of the upper work of the ship, and a ornamental chair; from the appearance of the wood and the workmanship of the coop, it has belonged to a man large Europe ship. About one hour after picked up two bales; by unknown; and the bales are still attached coss quently must have been only a short time in the water. I have nothing further of consequence to communicate, only the several vessels had sailed from Singapore since the 1st of ship, and several others were to follow in a few days. The Fanjee Cowasjee and the Algerine sailed from Singapore for China on the 4th instant. Expected very fine weather, this fellow season. All well; consignees, D & M Rustomjee. Yours &c. servt, F R CHALLENGER.—Courier.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUBSCRIBERS to *Messrs Hocking and Cotton's* Circulars to the *Canton Register* for subscriptions or advertisements, up to the 30th of June last, are hereby requested to settle the same forthwith.

C. R. Office, Macao, 25th August 1842.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

Sailing from 20th, 1842.

	LAST DATES.		
England	6th June	Singapore	25th Aug.
U. States	18th May	Java	15th Aug.
Calcutta	23rd July	Manila	24th Aug.
Bombay	16th July	Australasia	27th April
Chusan	9th Aug.	Amoy	28th Aug.
Nanking	Aug.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Sept.	ARRIVED	From
10.	St. Lawrence, *Nicholds*,	Bombay.
11.	H. C. Str. Ariel, *commander Pepper*,	I. N. England, Cape, Mauritius and Singapore.
—.	William Hyne, ——,	Bombay.
—.	Regina, *Poole*,	Calcutta.
15.	Abberton, *Colt*,	Bombay.
—.	Pine, *McIntosh*,	London and Singapore.
16.	Pedro, *Triggs*,	Singapore.
—.	Peter Reuter, *Burrell*,	Bombay.
—.	Kierman Finlay, *Scott*,	do.

PASSENGER.—Per Pink, Mr. Michaelis.

Sept.	SAILED	For
14.	U.S.S. Constellation, *com Kearney*,	on a
—.	U.S.S. Boston, *comr Long*,	cruise.
15.	Shepherd, *Bowditch*,	London.
—.	Larkins, *Hibbert*,	do.
16.	Chusan, *Harrison*,	do.
—.	Potentate, *Ramsay*,	do.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Calcutta—*Mermaid* and *Regina* to be despatched on the 25th.

For Madras—Greenlaw.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, *Lord Lyttelton*, *Athenian*, *Parnock Hall*, *Asia*, *Madras*, *Equestrian*, *Black Nymph*.

From Liverpool.—Devon, *Will O'the Wisp*, *John O'Gaunt*, *James Matheson*, *Julia*, *Liverpool*, *Ursula*, *Bella Marina*, *Zenobia*.

From Calcutta.—Ariel, *Prainjee Cowasjee*, *Hero*, *Bengal Packet*, *Marion*, *Eliza*, *Juliana*.

From Bombay.—Dromgin, *Cuzen*, *Asia*, *Weightman*, *Helena*, *Henry Davidson*, *Hebrides*, *William Abrahams*, *Lord Goderich*, *Midlothian*.

From Madras.—*Buckinghamshire*.

From Singapore.—*Francis*, *Will Watch*

From Java &c.—*Indiana*, *Luz*, *Providencia*, *Tremelga*, *Genoveva*.

The H. C. Stea. *Sesostris* and *Tenasserim* arrived at Hongkong from Nanking on the 9th inst., and sailed again on the 11th the former for Ceylon, and Suez, the latter for Calcutta.

Captain Newlands, of the *St. Lawrence*, arrived here on the 10th, from Bombay 31st July, reports having spoken the *Robert Fulton*, from Macao, 30 lat. 9° 35 N., long. 109° 30 E., on the 31st August. On the 8th September the *Hope* from Macao to Singapore in lat. 19° 20 N. long. 113° 42—also saw on same day two ships standing to the southward.—C. P. Sept. 17.

The few Calcutta papers that we have looked into contain no certain intelligence from Affghanistan.

We return our thanks to capt. Chalcott, for his interesting letter; but from the melancholy intelligence it contains, it is evident another direction-less of a British vessel is to be said to be long list already recorded.

We have borrowed from the Friend of China, the public papers, ordered to be published by mr. deputy-superintendent Johnston for general information.

We highly approve of the steps adopted by h. m's plenipotentiary, with respect to the public affairs of this empire generally; as different from the different manner of his predecessor; but we do not understand why an English functionary should assume the dead-set at the Tea staple—"off mirror". However, we imagine this manifesto must have had a second public effect on the popular feeling, and certainly have lessened the horror of foreign ers, with which it has been always the policy of this government to inspire its subjects.

We have extracted from the F. of C., its private correspondence from the merchants, which is highly important. We believe, at present, all remarks on the treaty; and we consider it would be highly unbecoming to offer any, for so yet, we know nothing but its provisions.

Footnote—It was pointed out to the court of directors many years ago as being the most easy low port for the shipment of the teas, by mr. Bain, the chief engineer of canton.

We should have mentioned before now, that on the 1st instant, mr. Johnston, who arrived as a passenger in the Cowasjee Family, was robbed between 6 and 7 a. m., near the gap. Five Chinese leisurely came up the hill from the sea side; mr Johnston did not take any notice of them, they approached him quietly, as if to pass on; two of them then seized him by the arms, two others by the legs,—and laid him down on the ground while the fifth robber took off his watch and chain and silk umbrella. Mr. Johnston called out, upon which they at first began with gravel. Footsteps being heard approaching the thieves all scampered off in different directions.

From the above short narrative of a successful robbery, we beg to offer the following advice to the pedestrians of Macao.

1. Never to walk alone, and always carry sticks.

2. Whenever five Chinese are seen together, mark them close *engaging* two are intended as your *body guard*: two in charge of the arms, two of the legs, and the fifth of your head, face, teeth, &c.

3. If you are turned on your back like a turtle, don't cry out, for fear your mouth should be stopped with gravel &c.; but endure like a martyr.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY is expected in the Roads from Whampoa where she will remain and take such freight as may offer, and for the above Ports in the first week of October. Apply to

DENT AND CO.

Macao 12th Sept., 1842.

FOR LONDON

THE Barque "ORATOR" 321 tons, captain Tracy, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao 9th September 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOUNTSTEWART ELPHINSTONE, captain Lawson, 387 tons, will have early despatch. Apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 19th September 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1 Ship ISABELLA, captain Hosein, 423 tons register. Apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE Barque REGINA captain Poole, will have for the above Ports on or about the 26th inst. For freight or passage apply to Captain POOLE, (at Mr HARTON), or on Board, in the Typa.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SULIMANY," H. M. str. commander will leave Hongkong on 20th inst. and Macao in the first week of October. For freight or passage apply to D & M RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fast class British Ship "ANDROMACHE," of 468 tons O. M. now lying at Hongkong. Apply to TURNER & Co.

Macao, 22d August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY from MACAO.

THE "HELEN," captain Bayne, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, FOR SYDNEY, SOUTH AMERICA, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fast sailing British Barque MAIA, captain B. Spaight, 315 tons burthen, now in the inner roads. Apply to D & M RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Brig CORSAIR will have quick despatch. For freight apply to D & M RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1 clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. Perrins commander, 244 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th Jun, 1842.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Morrison Education Society will be held at 11 o'clock a. m. Wednesday the 28th inst., at the residence of the Rev. S. R. Brown, Macao. A report will be read and officers chosen for the ensuing year. The members and friends of the Society are invited to attend.

F. C. BRIDGMAN.—Cor. Sec.

September 6th 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SOME TIME this month J. na Sorra will put up for sale to the highest bidder a small quantity of Provisions, Tea Trays, plain and concentrated white wine Vinegar, Pickles, assorted Sauces, Herring, & Anchovy Paste, Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Cheese, Capers, Olives, Oil Jars and Jettees, Brandy Shorties, of the new Time mis be put up for sale the former on account of Consumption

SHELLEY, &c.

consisting of:—Lacy's Bass ale, Lacon cups, printed Bass ale, other dessert Tiffin cups & and Gauze Seats, Hair Pens and Pencils, patent Japan Leathers, Calcutta made Boots Brogue Sole Handsaw bells Saddles and Bridles, Carpenters Sets, Lancashire Cotton Counterpanes, Jacket Lasters, and a variety of useful Leather articles.

Purchasers are requested to be punctual to their bills.

Macao, 7th September 1842.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of JAMES ERSKINE & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to present the same to DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co. for liquidation, and all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to the said DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co.

JAMES ERSKINE.

Macao, 31st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to present the same to DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co. for liquidation, and all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to the said DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co.

THOMAS DUGGLEBY.

Macao, 31st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to present the same to DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co. for liquidation, and all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to the said DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co.

ALEXANDER ERSKINE.

Macao, 31st August, 1842.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to present the same to DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co. for liquidation, and all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to the said DUGGLEBY, ERSKINE & Co.

JAMES ERSKINE.

Macao, 31st August, 1842.

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THOMAS DUGGLEBY.

Macao, 31st August, 1842.

THE

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW in our firm WISE, at MOOLMEIN, ceased on the 31st December last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 19th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest of the late Mr. JAMES LYALL in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

JAMES FLETCHER & Co.

China, 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm

Macao, 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FOX and Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr. ARTHUR JOHN EMPSON was admitted a partner from the same date.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain ANDREW PATERSON are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take,

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

WANTED.—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c. &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles: as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day too: are promptly attended to and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's

General Agents for the Canton Service and Army,

No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,

CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. will also, always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified or multifarious nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity

LOTTERY.

Messrs THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co's

First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery,

Of 1843 at all Prizes.

☞ [In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta succeeding in obtaining universality of support or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Mediocrity Agency for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras &c., it is presumed, to divide and add the principal portion of the profits derived hereby, towards the gradual establishment, and consolidation of a reserve Fund; such to be accommodated to all those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to be enabled them to proceed to England, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon such certificates, or urgent private affairs: with or without charge or from the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commissions.]

2,000 on all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 20,000 and 10,000 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co's

First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery of 1843

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees 8's (580) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first January 1843

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co, beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of		200	Tickets.
1	do	100	do
1	do	50	do
1	do	25	do
1	do	12	do
1	do	6	do
1	do	3	do
1	do	2	do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20	do of ½ do	10	do
40	do of ¼ do	10	do
80	do of ⅛ do	10	do
160	do of 1/16 do	10	do
320	do of 1/32 do	10	do
1362	do of 1/64 do	22	do
2,000 prizes or chances		480	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme. 100 do

Total, 580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, use the urgent necessity of making as early and post-age applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will without the full amount of their tickets on the immediate presentation of messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co's. letters or demands much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casualty circumstances, fail to pay for their chances until much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange rooms or any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers before the 1st January, 1843 of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a consideration to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy if united and respectable objected to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or if preferable, will in cash at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts on exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money or drafts.

7—Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose leasing the 1/2 rest single first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or at present the property of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes only amongst those subscribers whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 4 & 8 conditions)

8—Should any of the above 1/2 reserved tickets be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the government rupees 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 condition messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843 so as to discourage this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition subscribers may with the greatest confidence rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the proprietors in the drawing of their chances. Those who may feel inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for rupees 58 will find it much to their advantage, to secure for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 3½ to 4½ cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS.—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, at Bee's Hall. Apply to

Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. JNO: SMITH.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English MADRAS COPPERS, from 16 to 28 inch and NAILS; apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

JUST LANDED and exposed for sale:

A few HANDSOMELY framed

ENGRAVINGS:—

RETURN from HAREM, containing Portraits of Lord Fean in Egyptian and family attire, *Edwin Landseer*, J. Mc Knox, preaching before the Lords at the Congregation, in the Church of St. Andrews, Scotland, after *Wilkie*, MARY of SARAGOSSA, CONFIRMATION, by *Martin*, DUKE of WELLINGTON, in his Robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, SUPPRESSION of St. MICHAEL, *Lewis*' SPANISH SKETCHES, BYRON'S DREAM, VENICE, GRACE DARLING AND HER FATHER, receiving the 9 survivors from the wreck of the "*Forfarshire*" steam packet, and the CORSAIR'S ISLE, a PRE-EMINENCE MEMBER of the HUMAN SOCIETY, QUEEN VICTORIA &c.

ALSO, in sheets and cases,

MAPS AND CHARTS:

West in China, Burman Empire, Canton River, Amoy, Chusan, China; World, Asia, New Zealand Australia, India, Overland Route to India, Turkey to Burmah Bible Maps, &c.

and in boxes and stands,

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COPPER in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEANS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE from 1 to 9 inch on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 6th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c. FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best qualities, Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and SOCKINGS of ditto, Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c. Apply to

Macao 9th July, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa—Canvas, with Sewing and Rigging Twine; English Cartridge and bolt rope of sizes; Marine, Anchorite &c.; White Black, and Green Paint; Bass's Burton ale; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Barrelled Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,

Or to the undersigned WILLIAMS OTT.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the "ISABELLA ROBERTSON" lying in the Typa, Cases of Bass's Beer, Ex Rose Bolt, Offmann's Stores, Sherry in wood and bottle, Provisions, Rice, Table Rice, Grass, Coir Rope. Apply on board.

July 1st, 1842.

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per ANNA ELIZA for sale. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.

" do. 3 " "

Claret 3 " "

Sherry Pale in Hhds "

Offmann's Stores, late imports

Bowrie Tierces, Pork in Barrels.

Coals, 150 tons Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical Organs of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter Ex packet Bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—At Wm Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH

Macao, 4th January, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three in all, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register office, Chinese CHART NIGHT, Sp. Dec. 8

Easy Lessons in Chinese . . . . . $2.50.

Both of these to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.

Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.

Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.

Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.

Batavia.—Messrs. Thomyson, Rowcliffe & Co.

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JOHN SLADE,

AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are outgiven on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 39. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1842. No. 615.

LONDON MARKET.

(London, 1st July, 1842.)

Sugar.—Cane Liquor.—There has been a good demand through the month and at a public sale of 1,000 chests on the 17th inst., prices advanced 5 a 7s per cwt., packed bundles realizing 90s 6d a 91s middling 87s a 89d, and ordinary and coarse 77s a 78s 6d. The market remains very steady, and there are buyers at the rates last paid at auction. Cloves.—very little doing throughout the month and the article remains very dull of sale. Prices nominal. Amboyna—1s 2d a 1s 5d, Penang, 1s 9d a 2s. Mace—transactions being limited, at public sale 8 cases low quality brought only 1s 3d. Nutmegs—very little has been done at public sale. 10 chests were put up and sold, duty 2s 6d paid) at 6s 6d a 6s 9d for middling to fair brown Penang, and 9s 11d for small.

Tea.—The downward tendency in prices noticed in our last advices was arrested by the importers refusing to submit to the low rates ruling at the close of the last month. The absence of public sales, and the continued demand from the country dealers have caused prices to rally fully 1d a 1½ per lb on sound common Congous, which may now be quoted at 1s 8d, but for the finer descriptions the enquiry has been very limited. The trade are considered to hold very light stocks and the market has a firm appearance. The arrivals during the month amount to 5,530 packages at London and 10,477 packages at Liverpool.

Stocks 30 June 1841, 27,307,000—1842, 32,200,000.

The market for Tortoise-shell contains dull; 50 chests from Singapore were offered on the 5th ult., when only 3 found buyers at 18s for middling, in parts, and 90 chests brought forward on the 13th were mostly taken in at same price. By private contract the 47 chests withdrawn from the first sale now referred to, have since been disposed of at a price not allowed to transpire, but understood to be about 16s.

Dragons' blood is still very dull of sale: 4 cases middling lump were taken in from £6 to £6 7s 6d, with siftings at 31s.

13 chests gamboge sold from £1 5s to £20 for middling to good pots.

Galanga root, 12s a 13s per cwt.

Gamboge, picked, fine, £21 a 25 10 cwt.

Rhubarb, 5s a 8s 3d per lb.

Hemp, Manila, £23 a 24 per ton.

Silk, Tsatlee, 18s a 22s lb., Tayasam none.

Sugar, Manila, 13s a 17s per cwt., Siam, white, £1 a 1,2 per cwt., yellow 15s a 20s per cwt.

Turmeric, China, 18s a 32s per cwt.

Tortoise shell, Singapore, 10s a 23s per lb., Manila, 9s a 23s per lb.—Sup. Sing. Free Press, Sept 3.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUBSCRIBERS in Macao *Hongkong* and *Canton* indebted to the *Canton Register*, for subscriptions or advertisements, up to the 30th of June, 1842, are hereby requested to settle their accounts forthwith.

C. R. Office, Macao 27th August, 1842.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th July	Singapore	4th Sept.
U. States	15th June	Java	16th Aug
Calcutta	3rd Aug.	Manila	2nd Sept.
Bombay	9th Aug.	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	9th Aug.	Amoy	28th Aug.
Nanking	29th Aug.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Sept	ARRIVED	From
10.	Minnesheeres, (Bm.) ———	So. America.
11.	Pottan Mohamedy, *Horse*, Sing. and Bmy.	
12.	Grecian, Wallace, Madras.	
17.	Hashmeah, Cundasi, Sing. and Bombay.	
17.	Adventure, *Hill* Singapore and Calcutta.	
18.	Frances Ann Cook, *Edward*, do do	
18.	Calcutta Packet, *Elliot*, do do	
20.	Zenobia, (Bm.) Parmee, Liverpool, 29th may	
20.	Daniel Clark, (Dm.) *Poulsen*, Singapore.	
23.	Salsette, *Bell*, Valparaiso.	
23.	Mary Charlotte, Webber, Mauritius.	
21.	Anna Mary, *Reckless*, Madras.	
22.	H.M.S Agincourt, ———, esq. capt. England.	
22.	Ugent, *Thomson*, Chusan.	

PASSENGERS—Per Sabapian, mr. and mrs. de Stor, mr. J. Apparruty. Per Danish Dirk, J. Burd, esq.

Sept.	SAILED	For
10.	Semiramis, *Cairns*, Manila.	
10.	Acnow, *Geare*, Chusan.	[Nanking
14.	H. C. Str. Memnon, —*Pow R.* esq comr.	
17.	H. M. S. Vindictive, J. T. *Nicholas*, esq. capt.	
23.	Pink, *McIntosh*, Chusan.	[to be N. S. Wales.
24.	Delil, (Am) *Cole*, Manila.	

PASSENGERS—Per Delhi, mr. and mrs. Henry Sturgis and family.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Calcutta—*Vermeid* and *Regina*.
For Madras—Greenlaw.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, Lord Lyndhurst, Asia, Athenæum, Parrock Hall, Madras, Equestrian, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Boustead, Greyhound, Little Catherine.

From Liverpool.—Devon, Will' O'the Wisp, John O'Gaunt, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, Ursula, Bella Marina.

From Calcutta.—Ariel, Hero, Bengal Packet, Marian, Eliza, Juliana.

From Bombay.—Drongan, Cores, Asia, Woolman, Helena, Hebrides, William Abrahams, Lord Goderich, Midlothian.

From Madras.—Buckinghamshire.

From Singapore.—Francis, Will Watch

From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelgs, Genoveva.

The Henry Davidson, from Bombay to China, was cast away; on Pedra Branca near Singapore on the 2nd September. Crew all saved except two, by the brig Jane, by which they were taken to Singapore.

Arrived in England from China—June 14th, Duchess of Northumberland. 18th, H. M. S. Larne. 20th, Mary Ann. 22nd, Indus. 24th, Parkfield, Young Queen. 26th, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Stains Castle, Samuel Winter. 27th, Sophia, Rajah.

From Manila—June 22nd, Shepherdess. 25th, Garland Grove. 27th, Bencoolen.

Sailed from England for China—June 3rd, D'Arey. 9th, Asia. 13th, Athenæum. 21st, Fiam, George Wallis, Orestes. 22nd, Christopher Rowson. 27th, Hindostan. 29th, Alexander Baring, Pandora, John O'Gaunt. 30th, James Matheson.

Leading in England for China—Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Boustead, Greyhound, Little Catherine.

For Manila—Rosmi.

Many papers from various places have been delivered to-day; but our local news is of far a greater interest: we therefore defer extracts except from the Sept Singapore Free Press, until future numbers.

TRANSLATION OF A DESPATCH FROM THE HIGH IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF CHEKEANG, TO THE HIGH OFFICERS OF CANTON PROVINCE.

Ke, the governor of the two *Kwang* provinces, hereby transmits to *Kung*, the criminal judge, a despatch which has been received, that its contents may be obeyed accordingly.

On the 15th day of the 8th moon (Sept 19), a despatch from the imperial commissioners, *Kegung*, *Elepoo*, and *Neukeen*, was opened, containing as follows:—

Hostilities with the English nation have already ceased. We, the great ministers, have already made a duly prepared report of the several items of their requisitions; two of which are that if any of the *barbarians* have been made captives, or any natives seduced by them (and therefore seized as traitors), they are to be released forthwith.

We have now respectfully received the imperial commands:—"I order that all may be done as they have requested, and so forth."—*Respect this.*

We now write to you honourable sir, requesting that you will take the trouble to examine accordingly. Now since the English *barbarians* first rebelled, but are now obedient: and as the *barbarian* general and *barbarian* soldiers have made captives of our troops; and also that the natives who have had intercourse with the English *barbarians*, and have been, in consequence, seized and imprisoned, to be examined, let immediate orders be given to the judge to respectfully obey the imperial will, and forthwith examine clearly and release them, and let the cases be forgotten. The (English) prisoners are to be released, in order to strengthen our present good understanding: for a state of peace will bring repose, and overthrow an adverse faction. We request you will favour us with a reply: and so forth.

This coming before me the governor, it is proper that I prepare an immediate despatch; which, when it reaches the said judge, let him meet the treasurer and respectfully obey, clearly examining and managing the business. Let no opposition be made to this despatch.

By J. S Ed. C. Rr.

It is remarkable that the three imperial commissioners, in their despatch to the high officers of this province,—of which the above is a translation,—should *still* adhere to the use of the very objectionable character 夷 *E, barbarian:* from private information from the northward, it appears that his imperial majesty has, in his reply to h. m.'s plenipotentiary, termed the English—"*the honourable foreigners:*"—but it is clear the commissioners are not so polite as their imperial master; the only remark in excuse that we can make, is, that the character is used in *public* despatches passing between Chinese officers and not intended for the eyes of foreigners: but, after the lessons they have received and the humiliation of their empire, even they, it might be supposed, would alter their offensive phraseology.

Under the head of "*The Chinese consuls*," our contemporaries of the *Friend of China*, amuse themselves with stating, in a long string of instructions, what they "hold the consul's duties should consist in."

The duties of a British consul are defined, strictly enough, by British Law; although a revision of the whole system has been recommended, and mr. D'Israeli made a motion that consuls should be invested with the powers of a *chargé d'affaires*: in other words, become and be considered diplomatic agents, instead of merely facilitating and extending the commerce of Great Britain, at the port or city where they are stationed.

It is one duty of a consul to be well ac-

quainted with the language of the country in which he resides; and in China, with the exception, perhaps, of Canton, if the consul is ignorant of the language, he must have interpreters on whom can depend, or he will be altogether helpless in his endeavours to discharge his functions.

"A British consul, in order to be properly qualified for his employment, should take care to make himself master of the language used by the court and magistracy of the country where he resides so as to converse with ease upon subjects relating to his duties. If the common people of the district use another, he must acquire that also, lest he may be able to settle differences without troubling the magistracy of the place for the interposition of their authority; such as accidents happening in the harbour, by the ships of one nation, running foul of and doing damage to each other."

Our friends also say a good deal on—"*The Commercial Treaty.*" We sincerely hope that there will be no commercial treaty: all that is wanted is the publication of the imperial tariff.

"Nations ought to regulate their tariffs in whatever mode they judge best for the promotion of their own interests, without being shackled by engagements with others."

If we have a commercial treaty, it must be made on equal grounds, as between two independent nations;

"When a few general rules are agreed upon for the efficient security of trade and navigation of all commodities not prohibited by law; the speedy adjustment of disputes; the regulations of pilotage, harbour, and lighthouse duties; the protection of property and the effects of merchants in the event of a rupture, &c. &c. all is done that ought to be attempted in a commercial treaty. It may, indeed, be properly stipulated that the goods of the contracting powers shall be admitted into each other's ports on the same terms as "those of the most favoured nations"—that is that no higher duties shall be charged upon them than on those of others. But these stipulations ought to cease. It is an abuse and a perversion of commercial treaties, to make them instruments for regulating duties or prescribing custom-house regulations."

and the court of Peking may introduce such regulations with reference to the opium trade as may tend, in course of time, to involve and impede the other branches of British commerce. We do not expect the Chin se will now neglect their military education; and as for the courage of the Mantchows, witness *Chinkeangfoo* and the *suttee* of the gallant and devoted Mantchow general! who but *he* would have determined on a death so terrible! Every regulation required for the protection of British life and property and the liberty of locomotion, may enter into a political treaty, a treaty of peace and amity; but a commercial treaty will only serve to perplex the merchants. We should be glad to learn from any of the commercial community if they would prefer the trammels of a commercial treaty to the liberty of *laissez nous faire?*

We would draw the particular attention of all masters of vessels navigating the eastern seas, to captain Laird's letter, which we have republished from the *Canton Press* of the 10th inst., but have not had room for its insertion in our columns until now. It is highly probable the admiral will order a new survey of all these dangerous eastern straits.

A lascar, named John Bean, made another attempt on the Queen's life.

These attempts on the Queen's life are becoming ridiculous: the attempts to murder the king of the French and the duke d'Aumale, can be understood: they originated in republican rage and madness: but that a parcel of idle London apprentices should conceive a thought of approaching their sovereign with any felonious intention is ridiculous: it is a *monomanie*; but greatly to be lamented if, in consequence, the "Young Queen" suffers one moment's uneasiness of mind.

We have received a long letter from S. H., dated Hongkong, sept. 22, as a rejoinder to the remarks of the editor of the Canton Press, in his paper of the 27th ulto., on the letter published in the Singapore Free Press, "A day in Manila." signed S. H.

The publication of this letter in our columns would please no body but the writer. But we have a great objection to any further allusion to the subject, particularly at the present time, when affairs of such vast importance are in progress, and besides,—the letter is much too long: it would fill three columns of the Register. As we think it would be most prudent to allow the matter to rest, we shall, as S. H. has desired us in that alternative, destroy his letter.

We recommend to S. H. whenever he sends a communication to a newspaper, that he should write as *round* and plain a hand as he can, and only on *one* side of a sheet: then shall he be honoured by the printers.

We have this moment received the following letter from captain Walker of the "Elvira" dated "Typa, 14th September."

"In consequence of the threatening weather yesterday, I ordered at one o'clock the quarter boat to be hoisted up, and two of my young men jumped into her to hook her on the davit tackles, when, unfortunately, one of them, William Henry Casson, who was hooking on the stern tackle, let go his hold on it, and fell overboard from the boat, and was drowned before any human effort to save him, could be rendered. I, and four seamen immediately jumped into the boat, in the hope of saving him, but he never again rose to the surface. During my absence from the ship in the boat, the gale increased with heavy squalls, and prevented my getting on board my vessel until 7 a. m. this morning; when, pulling towards her, I saw a colored man in the water, clinging to a piece of wood, whom I took up and conveyed on board the schooner *Speck*, from which vessel he had fallen overboard."—C P., Sept. 24.

We copy the following slip from the Canton Press.

CANTON PRESS OFFICE,
Saturday, 24th September. 6 A. M.

We have just this moment received (by express) the gratifying intelligence that the *Auckland* steamer, which left Nanking on the 14th, has arrived at Hongkong with major Malcolm, and that the treaty of peace has been ratified by the emperor. Major Malcolm forthwith proceeds to England for its ratification by the queen. Two or three ships of war and some transports, were to remain in the north—the remainder of the force was to proceed to Hongkong forthwith.

We unite with the editor of the Canton Press, in regretting the abolition of the government agency office in Macao, and in his approval of the general use of the office to the public, whilst under the management of mr. Rickett. We presume the cession of the island of *Hongkong* to the British crown *for ever*, is the principal reason for closing the office; for we conceive the British merchants must soon remove their establishments to *Hongkong*; in fact, we suppose they will carry on business both in Canton and Hongkong, if not at *Amoy Chusan &c.*

BARK CHUSAN.

Messrs. Dent and Co.

Barque *Chusan*, 10th August, 1842.

Gentlemen,—As we will anchor in Batavia to-morrow to fill up our water and get some supplies, I beg to inform you of the arrival of the *Chusan* thus far on our passage in 60 days. We had very light winds from S. E. after we left Macao, and it was 13 days before we got to the entrance of the Mindoro Sea; we had then calms for three days: on the 29th June a light breeze sprung up from the S. W., and am sorry so say that, that night at 9. 30 p. m. we grounded on a reef going about 3 knots, in lat. 11° 51' N. and long. 121° 30' E., not mentioned by Horsburgh or laid down in his charts: got the longboat, and run the stream cable and anchor out in 4½ fathoms, brought the stream cable to the windlass, and our stoutest warp for a spring to the capstan, and am happy to say, succeeded in getting her off by 2 o' clock after striking very heavily for about 5 hours, but have made no more water in consequence of getting asbore. Had very light winds till we got down to Basseelan straits, when we got becalmed again for 5 or 6 days; got a breeze from the S. W. that took us down to the entrance of Macassar straits, and here it blew for 10 or 12 days from the southward, that we could gain nothing. We stood over to eastward to try to work to windward in smooth water, standing over on the 25th July, at mid-night, saw a vessel to leeward throw a rocket and blue-light tacked at once, found afterwards that she was on shore, but saw her off next day. We ourselves struck on another coral reef on the afternoon of the 24th and knocked off a part of our false keel; finding we could make nothing of her between the reef and shoal, we gave them a wide berth, until the breeze moderated on the 29th; was then under single reefed topsails with maintop gallant sail for 10 days previous. After this we got very easily down Macassar straits, and have had a good run from there till now, and am happy to say that she makes not the slightest drop more water than usual. The *Castle Huntly* was in company in the Sooloo sea, also an American ship, and we have only lost sight of her this day. The vessel we saw on shore was the *Cyrus*, whaler, captain Spratly; she was aground on the reef for 26 hours; he boarded us in the straits, and gave us the following account of the different reefs and shoals not laid down in the charts, or if so, not correctly.

I shall begin at the entrance of the Mindoro sea: where captain Spratly says, there is a small reef or rock 9 miles to the westward of the Apo shoal with only 9 feet water on it, very dangerous; then of the reef we were on he says the native name is "Pannkatan." Three small low islands with a very extensive reef all round, from longitude 121.30 till very near the islands of Caravanes or Buffaloe, with a passage between them, and also between them and Simirara, and the same reef that the *Francis Charlotte* and *Camden* were wrecked on in 1839; to the S. E. of them is another low woody island, in about lat. 11° 40' and long. 121° 4' mentioned in Horsburgh's directory, but not laid down in his charts,—a coral bank to the northward of the Dry Sandy island, with only 4½ or 5 fathoms on it, dangerous for large ships;—in lat. 10° 5' and long. 121° 47', an extensive reef, which the calls the "Golconda," where she and many other vessels have struck, and right in the track of vessels. Next is one which the barque, *Ann*, got on, which I presume you have heard of before; it lies to the southwest of Santa Cruz island, also one off the same island due west, in Basseelan straits, with 10 or 12 miles between them and the island. Capt. Spratly was one of the whalers that assisted in getting the *Ann* off the rock; he says the *Australasian Packet* had a very narrow escape, having gone over the same reef but at high water, and anchored inside of it. The Sooloo islands, capt. Spratly says, are very imperfectly laid down in the charts. The next are the Maralua or St. John's islands in the Celebes sea, where the reef off it is upwards of 30 miles farther to the eastward, than laid down in any chart, and on this we saw capt. Spratly's ship a ground on the 25th ulto., his lat. 1° 54' and long. 119° 8'; while on the reef the water was shoal north and south as far as he could see from the masthead; but

could not see Maratua; the tide, while he was on the reef, rose in the morning 7 or 8 feet and only two or three in the evening tide: he was on the reef the day after full moon, and it was high water at 4 a. m.; to the south of this are the two Haring's islands, bearing S. E. and N. W. from each other in latitude 1° 40' and long. 119° 15', with a reef all round; also a very extensive reef 4 miles south of them, where we struck.—The Bemeeze islands lat. 1° 32', long. 118° 56', with reefs and breakers, all round them, and a shoal between them and point Ranneoongan.—On the Celebes side there is a reef off cape Donda about 10 miles to the N. E., and one off cape Temoel to the westward 5 or 6 miles. Capt Spratly mentioned a number of others, but not in the track of vessels going to or coming from China, and that in the many whaling voyages he has made in these seas, he has been aground on nearly all these reefs and shoals, and never knew such a continuance of southerly winds as we experienced before we entered Macassar straits.

We come to anchor in Batavia roads on the 11th, and will get away on the morning of the 13th.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES LAIRD.

(Sup C. Press, 10th September.)

The Sixth Report of the Committee of the London East-India and China Association, presented to the general meeting, held at their office, No. 2, Cowper's Court Cornhill, March 3, 1842.

[Concluded from the Sup. Page 172, No. 31.]

APPENDIX.

SUGAR DUTIES.

Resolutions referred to p 85th May. 1841 (p 154 C. R.)

That a deputation should forthwith wait upon the chancellor of the exchequer to express their views to the following effect:—

1. That, whilst this meeting disclaim any desire to continue a system of prohibitory duties on foreign sugars, and do not desire any protection beyond that which will be necessary to enable the Indian cultivator to bring his sugar to the home market at a reasonable profit, and without entailing a heavy charge upon the consumers, they cannot view without serious apprehension the recently proposed alterations in the duties on foreign sugars, adverting to the peculiar situation of British India—to the recent admission of its sugars into an quality in duty with west Indian sugar—the encouragement to increased production afforded by that measure—the large capital laid out in consequence in sugar concerns, and the contracts entered into for the supply of the home market upon the supposition that the only competition in that market would be between sugar from the east and west Indies, and the Mauritius.

2 That whilst the difference between the duties on east and west India sugars was 5s per cwt., scarcely any sugar was imported from India for the home market; and that referring to the superior qualities of some foreign sugars, the advantage they possess in cheaper freights, and other circumstances, the committee do not think 12s. an adequate difference in duty between east India and foreign sugars.

3 That this meeting would recommend either a reduction in the duty on British plantation sugars, or an addition to that proposed on foreign sugars.

4. That a reduction of duty on British sugars would, by rendering sugar cheaper, increase its consumption, and throwing that increased consumption upon foreign sugars, benefit the revenue.

5 That, assuming the price of sugar in India at the low-est rate say 8 rupees per maund, exchange at 2s. 1d., freight £5 per ton, India sugars would stand in the home market at per cwt.....35s.

add duty.....24s —59s.

Cuba or Brazil & Cuba sugar would cost, (say) 24s

add duty.....36s —59s.

6 That the average price of Indian sugars is about 9 rupees per maund, and that contracts have been made at 12 and 13 rupees, which, upon the fall of price to the rate at which foreign sugars with a duty of 36s per cwt could be introduced, would leave a loss absolutely ruinous to the Indian contractor and produce a change for which he was totally unprepared.

7. That this meeting do therefore beg to press upon the chancellor of the exchequer the justice and expediency of reducing the duty on British plantation sugars, or, increasing the proposed protection to their favour beyond 12s. per cwt; and of giving sufficient time before the intended alteration shall be adopted, to enable the Indian cultivator to adapt his production, and the Indian merchant to arrange his contracts to the different state of circumstances which such alteration would create.

COFFEE.—(see p. 18) (p. 158 C. R.)

To the right honorable Henry Labouchere president of the board of trade, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Having left it for the committee the substance of the communication I had the honour to have with you on the 27th ultimo, regarding coffee, they beg leave respectfully to draw your attention to the serious disadvantage the trade with India will labour under unless provision be made as heretofore for foreign coffee grown within the limits of the east India company's charter being imported from British possessions at an intermediate duty, which, it is understood, was originally enacted with the object of facilitating the returns for the sale of British manufactures in the Indian Archipelago and the shores of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, of which countries coffee is one of the chief staple products.

The committee are aware that by a strained construction of the wording of the schedule of the customs' duty act foreign coffee of America, either direct from thence or from Europe, has been enabled by a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope to evade the foreign duty of 1s. 3d. and has been admitted at 9d. per lb., and are far from pressing upon the board of trade any classification of duties that will not put an end to such an anomaly; but they would submit that the proposed wording of the accompanying draft of a new schedule of coffee duties would preserve to the India trade the benefit it has so long enjoyed, and effectually guard against abuse.

The committee at the same time beg me to call your particular attention to the coffee imported from Mysore and the states in the peninsula of India under the immediate protection of the British government, and which are as dependent thereon in all their commercial regulations as any integral part of the company's possessions. And I am desired most earnestly to press upon your board the justice and expediency of placing such coffees respectively upon one and the same rate of duty.

In adopting the rates of 3d. 7d. & 9d. in the proposed schedule, the committee assume those figures as mentioned at the late conference, in order to show their relation with each other, not as expressive of their opinion that it may not be considered expedient to reduce the duty on each class still lower, under the expectation, in a great degree warranted by previous experience, that the consumption will be thereby greatly increased to the benefit of the public and the revenue. I have the honour, &c.

8th April, 1841. G G de H Larpent, Chairman.

COFFEE AND COCOA

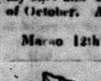
Foreign.....A..... 9d. per lb.
do., imported from any British possessions in the east Indies..... 7½d. "
Produce of, and imported from all British possessions, including the states under British protection in the peninsula of India 5d. "

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY is expected in the Roads from Whampoa, where she will remain and take such freight as may offer and sail for the above Ports in the first week of October. Apply to

DENT AND CO.

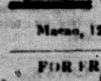
Macao 12th Sept., 1842.



FOR LONDON.

THE Barque, "ORATOR," 321 tons, captain TERRY, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao 9th September, 1842.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOUNTSTEWART ELPHINSTONE, captain LAWTON, 387 tons, will have early dispatch Apply to DENT & Co.

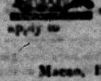
Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. Ship ISABELLA, captain HARRIS, 423 tons register Apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

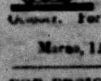
SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA



THE Barque REGINA, captain POOLE, will have for the above Ports on or about the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to Captain POOLE. (at Mr. HARTON). or on Board, in the Typa.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE "SULIMANY," H. Mans, commander will leave Hongkong on 26th inst., and Macao in the first week of October. For freight or passage apply to D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE first class British Ship "ANDROMACHE," of 468 tons O. M. now lying at Hongkong. Apply to TURNER & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, FOR SYDNEY, SOUTH AMERICA, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fast sailing British Barque MAIA, captain R SPROULE 345 tons burthen, now on her second voyage. Apply to D & M RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY from MACAO.

THE "HELEN," captain PAYNE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Brig CORSAIR, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R J Butcher commander, 224 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SOME TIME this month J ms Surrn will put up for sale, to the highest bidders a small quantity of Preserves, Tart Fruits, pl in and concentrated white wine Vinegar Pickles, assorted Sauces, Herring, & Anchovy Paste, Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Cheese, Capers, Olives, Oil, Jams and Jellies, Brandy, Sherries.

at the same time will be put up for sale

the residue of an Invoice of fashionable

MILLINERY, &c.

consisting of:—Lady's Bonnets, Lace caps, printed muslin and other dresses, Tippets, silk and Gauze Scarfs, Hair Pins and Rollers, patent Japan Leather, Calcutta made Boots Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Saddles and Bridles, Counterpanes, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Table Lamps, and a variety of useful other articles. Particulars will be published hereafter in handbills.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

NOTICE—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr JAMES STRACHAN in our house ceased on the 30th April last; and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co. STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Interest, and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr PATRICK DUNCAN was admitted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW in our firm HERE, a MOULMEIN, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co GLASGOW, ceased on the 31st December last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

China, 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN DENT is this day admitted a partner in our firm

Macao 1st July, 1842. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FOX and Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our establishment ceased on the 30th April 1841, and Mr. ARTHUR JOHN EMPSON was admitted a partner from the same date.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

China, 5th August, 1842.

NOTICE—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain ANDREW PATERSON are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurances of risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 16th August, 1842.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN AGENCY, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

Founded in 1839, and limited exclusively to Agency and commission transactions.

AARON H. PALMER, Director

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c. &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.
General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA.

(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either Short or long dates; Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity

---

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery,
Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency; for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries, from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and all of the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission]

2,000 or all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery
of 1843.

One hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	200	Tickets
1 do	100	do
1 do	50	do
1 do	25	do
1 do	12	do
1 do	6	do
1 do	3	do
1 do	2	do
10 do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20 do of ½ do	10	do
40 do of ¼ do	10	do
80 do of ⅛ do	10	do
160 do of 1/16 do	10	do
320 do of 1/32 do	10	do
1342 do of 1/64 do	22	do
2,000 prizes or chances.	480	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme 100 do.

Total, 580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid post-age applicat ons as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s letters or demands much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or, if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money, or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the superior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 5 & 6 conditions)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket, will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHAMPAVE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine
Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 31 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boys Hats. Apply to

Macao, 16th Sept. 1842. JNO: SMITH.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English WATERING COPPERS, from 16 to 28 cm and Nails; Apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

JUST LANDED and exposed for sale:
A few HANDSOMELY framed
ENGRAVINGS:—

Return from Hawkes, containing Portraits of Lord Francis Egerton and family after Edwin Landseer, Jun. Knox, preaching before the Lords of the Congregation, in the Church of St. Andrews, Scotland, after Wilkie, Maid of Saragossa, Capitulating, by Martin Peak of Wellington, in his Robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Surrender of St. Michaels, Louis Seventh Setting Sail for Palestine, Venice, Grace Darling and her father, showing the 9 miles she rowed from the wreck of the "Forfarshire" steam packet to the Carrain's Isle, a Distinguished Member of the Humane Society, Queen Victoria &c.

MAPS AND CHARTS:

War in China, Burmah Empire, Canton River, Almoy, Chusan, China; World, Asia, New Zealand, Australia, India, Overland Route to India, Turkey to Burmah Bible Maps, &c.

and in boxes and cases,
CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to JNO: SMITH

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

HOSIERY &c FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality, Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS of ditto, Gentlemen's CAMBRIC SHIRTS with LINEN fronts, MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c. Apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa.—Canvas, white Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and doll rope of sizes; Marline, Ambeline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Bass's Burton ale; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Tube Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,

Or here to WILLIAM S. O. T.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.
ditto. fine 3 " "
Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds
Oilmen's Stores, late imports
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

S. J. COOK.

Messrs. D & M RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter and pale bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register office, CHINESE CHRIST-MATHY Sp. Drs. ..... 8.
Easy lessons in Chinese ..... 27.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, NOTES on Chinese Grammar. By PHIL. S. WELLS. BATAVIA: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $4.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Timmerman, Schmitz & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do do. in do
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do 6 months 7 do do in advance.
Do. do 3 months 4 do. do. in do
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per annum $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents.
Non-Subscribers..... 50 do.

Subscription to the Register, for one month $1.50
Broken period less than a month, will be charge as a month; exceeding a month, as a quarter.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 cents.
do. less than do. 10 do.
Non-Subscribers..... 25 do.

EXTRAS

To Subscribers..25 cents To Non Subscribers..50 cents

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS — Intended to appear on Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE — Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 40. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1842. No. 616.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUBSCRIBERS in *Macao Hongkong* and *Canton*, indebted to the *Canton Register*, for subscriptions or advertisements, up to the 30th of June, 1842, are hereby requested to settle their accounts forthwith.

C. R Office, Macao 27th August, 1842.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

OCTOBER 4TH, 1842.

	LATEST	DATES.	
England	6th July	Singapore	15th Sept.
U. States	15th June	Java	16th Aug
Calcutta	1st Sept.	Manila	17th Sept.
Bombay	9th Aug.	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	9th Aug.	Amoy	28th Aug.
Nanking	15th Sept.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Sept. ARRIVED. From

16. BLACK NYMPH. *Hall.* London.
16. ROYAL EXCHANGE, ———, Chusan.
16. OSPREY, *Kirk*, Liverpool.
17. MARY, *Johnson*, Singapore.
17. PALESTINE, *McLean*, Liverpool.
21. JOHN CALVIN, *Knox*, Singapore and Bombay.
21. HEBRIDES, *Melville*, do do
24. GITANA, (Sp.) *Salado*, Manila.
26. EMMERALDA, (Hamb.) *Tollars*, Hamburg.
26. DRONGAN, *Johnson*, Sing and Bombay.
27. ARIEL, *Burt*, Singapore and Calcutta 1st sept.
27. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, *Jones*, Colombo.
27. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, *McGregor*, Madras.
27. FORT WILLIAM, *Hogg*, Sing. and Bombay.
28. HERO, *Fowler*, Singapore and Calcutta.
28. JOHN MOORE, *Whittycombe*, Sing. & Bombay.
28. JULIANA, *Chapman*, do do
Oct.
1. FELIZ VIENA, (Port.) *Grill*, Manila.

Sept. SAILED For

24. H. M. S. NIMROD. *F. H. H. Glasse*, esq. comr. Singapore and Calcutta.
24. H.C.Str. AUCKLAND, *R. Etherseg*, esq. comr. Suez.
27. REGINA, *Poole*, Singapore and Calcutta.
28. MERMAID *Gill*, do do
28. U.S. Sloop BOSTON, — *Long*, esq. comr. Mazatlan.
28. CHINA, *Robertson*, London.
Oct.
2. ANNA MARIA, *West*. London.
2. TRINIDAD. *Brown*, Sydney.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Caledonia, on the 10th inst.
For Singapore—Elvira, on the 10th inst.
For Sing. and Calcutta—Madura, on the 15th inst.
For Bombay—Zephyr, on the 7th inst. at 5 p. m.
For Madras—Greenlaw.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, Lord Lowther, Asia, Athenæum, Parrock Hall, Madras, Equestrian, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Bonstead, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Foam, Orestes, Hindostan, Alexander Baring.

From Liverpool.—Devon, Will O'the Wisp, John O'Gaunt, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, Ursula, Bella Marina.

From Calcutta.—Bengal Packet, Marian, Eliza, Moulmain, Malacca, Elizabeth Nabab, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne.

From Calcutta for Chusan—John Macvicar.

From Bombay.—Cores, Asia, Woolman, Midlothian, Helena, William Abrahams, Lord Goderich, Belvidere, Leina, Quintin Leitch, Gilbert Henderson, Victoria, Chelydra, Inglis.

From Madras.—Buckinghamshire.

From Singapore.—Francis, Will Watch, Herculaneum

From Java &c.—Indiana, Luz, Providencia, Tremelga, Genoveva.

The principal item of news contained in the July mail is that the new Tariff has become law: it passed the house of commons on June 27, amid loud cheering; its provisions come into effect in October.

Francis was tried for high treason on the 18th of June (anniversary of *Waterloo*), and was found guilty. After lord chief justice Tindal had addressed the prisoner;—his lordship passed the sentence of the law, as follows:—"That you, John Francis, be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and that you be drawn from hence on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you are dead; that your head be then severed from your body, and your body divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her majesty may think fit—and may the Lord God Almighty have mercy on your soul!"

Mr. Hocker, the usher, replied—Amen!

The prisoner, whose demeanour throughout the entire day had been remarkably firm, though demonstrative rather of gentle firmness than a bold or audacious daring, appeared to be totally overcome towards the conclusion. He seemed to be sinking rapidly from the moment of the finding of the verdict; his breathing became quick and oppressed; and on the termination of the learned judge's address and the sound of the solemn "Amen," which rang like a death knell through the court, he sank backwards with a convulsive sob into the arms of the gaoler, and was in that state removed from the bar.

Francis was afterwards reprieved, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Translations.

Peking Gazettes.

On the 15th day of the 7th moon (Aug. 20th), the following imperial edict was received.

At the present time the English are creating confusion in the provinces of *Keangsoo* and *Chekeang*; and the coasts, and *chow* and *heen* district of these two provinces have been subjected to their tyrannical cruelty; and the people have been driven from their homes to seek a livelihood elsewhere, having lost their employments of husbandry. I, the emperor, feel the greatest sorrow and compassion (for the distresses of my people). In the twinkling of an eye the time of harvest (cutting the paddy) will arrive, and the husbandmen will lose the fruits of their labours (of sowing—have been pressed for soldiers,—or driven to other parts), and will be unable to pay the duties, and under these circumstances, how can (the government) hurry and press (them to pay). If I wait for the reports of the governors and lieut. governors, I fear too much time will be lost, and the people will not so soon know of my beneficence. All the *chow* and *heen* districts of the two provinces of *Chekeang* and *Keangsoo* which have suffered the calamities of war; besides the *heen* districts of *Tinghae, Kanheen, Shanghae*, & *Chinhae*, my imperial will has been already made known that their duties for this year should be remitted; and this year's duties which should be sent to Peking in the grain boats, of all the *chow* and *heen* districts which have suffered the calamities of war, I have ordered, as an additional mark of favour, to be remitted.

As to those parts of the *chow* and *heen* districts which have not suffered the calamities of war, I still am apprehensive that their husbandry has been impeded, I order the governors and lieut. governors to clearly examine and distinguish, and request my imperial will; and consult, whether one or two parts in ten should be lessened (in the duties), in order to manifest substantial compassion. The said governor and lieut. governors are immediately to have these orders engraved on yellow paper, and circulate them in a perspicuous edict, that all may be sensible of my real benevolence, and do not allow the clerks and officers' servants to commit mean and wicked actions. My deepest throughts are on the people's distresses, and first intentions to bestow rich favours speedily.

Let the revenue board immediately obey, and issue an edict throughout the two provinces.—*Respect this.* B. J. S. ED. C. R.

The emperor has since changed his opinions.

We glean the following items from the F. of C. and H. K. G., of the 29th ulto.

The hong merchant's monopoly is at an end. Musters of tea from Nanking have been forwarded to Hongkong by h. m.'s plenipotentiary: the price is moderate and the report on their quality generally favourable. The Calliope has gone to Formosa, to bring away the crew and passengers of the *Ann*. On Sept. 15th $6,000,000, the first instalment of the $21,000,000, had been paid. The Blonde takes $3,000,000, the Modeste and Columbine about $800,000 each, home; the Herald $1,000,000 and Clio $1,000,000, to Calcutta. The Endymion proceeds to Bombay, the Calliope to Hongkong.

Major Malcolm, the secretary of legation arrived at Hongkong, in the Auckland, steamer, on the 23d ulto., and left on the the 24th for England *viâ* Suez, with despatches. The Auckland will touch at Singapore, Point de Galle, and Aden, *enroute*.

Major Malcolm is the bearer of the treaty, signed with the *vermillion* pencil.

The imperial commissioners have offered to accompany h. m's. plenipotentiary to the newly opened ports of trade.—The captured junks have been restored, and trading between the English and Chinese has commenced in the *Yangtszekeang*.—The self and mutual destruction of the tartars at Chinkeangfoo was carried to a fearful extent:—fathers killed their sons, mothers, their daughters, children, their parents, and friends, their friends—and we suppose it may added,—husbands, their wives. Col. Stevens, 49th and doctor Fraser, do., died of cholera.—This number of the H. K. C. contains the proclamation in Chinese, issued by h. m's. plenipotentiary, July 5th—published by order of A. R. Johnston, esq., deputy superintendent, charged with the government of Hongkong.

Mr. Reynolds, chief officer of the Mercury, came to the Register office about 1 p. m. Oct. 1st, to make the following report, namely: that mr. C. D. Rhind, chief officer of the Portuguese brig, Maria, captain Danneberg, while about shoving off in a Chinese sampan from the sch. Island Queen, at about 6.30 p. m. Sept. 30., lost his balance, while standing, from the uneasy motion of the boat, fell overboard and went under the schooner's counter, and was not seen afterwards. The body to this date has not been recovered.

Mr. Reynolds made an ineffectual attempt to grasp mr. Rhind's foot, as it glanced over the gunwale of the boat.

It will be some consolation to the friends of the deceased, to know that the body has been recovered and buried on the shore of the Typa. Mr. Rhind was 23 years old.

Mr. Edward Farncomb was sworn in as coroner for Hongkong, on the 3d ulto.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, September 29.

We understand, from authority, that the following will be the distribution of the land force to be left in China.

At Hongkong. The whole of h. m. 98th regiment, one wing of h. m. 55th regiment, and one wing of the 41st Madras native infantry. A company of royal artillery, and a detachment of sappers and miners. Major-general lord Saltoun, commander in chief in China. Head quarters at Hongkong.

At Koolongsoo. One wing h. m. 18th royal Irish, one wing 41st Madras native infantry. A detachment of royal artillery and a company of sappers and miners. Captain Apthorp, and lieut. Call of the 18th royal Irish, commanding officers.

At Chusan. The whole of the 2nd Madras native infantry, one wing h. m. 55th regiment, one wing 18th royal Irish. A company of Madras artillery, and a detachment of sappers and miners. Lieut. Elphinstone, of the Madras army, commandant.

Dr. Graham will be medical store-keeper in China, and stationed at Hongkong. Capt. Ramsay is appointed to superintend all the commissariat in China, to be attached to the head quarters at Hongkong. This efficient officer, however, has seriously suffered in health for some time past, and leaves China shortly on sick certificate for six months. The commissariat duties are at present satisfactorily performed by captain D. Bamfield of the Bengal Volunteers.

From the London Mail, July 6, 1842.

East India Intelligence.

The Overland Mail from Bombay, 2nd May, reached London via Marseilles on 6th June. That portion of the mail via Falmouth arrived in London on 10th June.

The steamer Oriental arrived at the Motherbank from Alexandria on 9th June; and the Tagus left Falmouth for Malta and Egypt on 2d July.

The memorial, soliciting the establishment of a second mail overland to and from India in the month, is still before the India house and board of control; but we have no reason to belive it will be conceded.

Persons have been specially appointed to assess and collect the income Tax, 7d. in the pound, on all payments made at the India house, where the total income is over £150 per annum.

The court of St. Omer has reversed the sentence of the court of Boulogne on the courier of the Morning Chronicle, thus defeating the attempt of the French post office to suppress the transmission of expresses by couriers on horseback.

Lieut. H. Congreve, of the Madras artillery, has published a letter, addressed by him to major-general sir J. L. Lushington, G. C. B., recommending the establishment of the system of telegraph in India. The objects of this pamphlet are to show the want of expensive and rapid means of internal communication on the continent of India, and to suggest a mode of supplying it. According to the plan laid down, intelligence might be conveyed from Calcutta to Bombay in three hours and a quarter—to Madras in two hours and twenty-four minutes—to Delhi in two hours and 31 minutes—and to Nagpore in two hours and four minutes.

Naval and Military.

June 18th—Ens. Kirk is being tried by court martial for having made false returns as to the state of his accounts, falsely stated that the claims of all persons who had supplied clothing, messing, or necessaries to the men, had been paid and acted dishonourably from a pay-serjeant, misapplied funds, retained discount on regimental accounts, and other offences of the same kind. Lieut. Bloomfield, ens. Ward and Broderick, and 100 men are on board the Orestes for China.

26th—Twenty-four men are on board the Orestes, and lieut. Lovett, ens. Rennie, and 26 men are on board the Hindostan for China.

40th—Lieut. Bluckall, ens. Thompson and Mayne, with 160 men, are on board the Hindostan, under command of capt. Herbert, 39th foot, for China. Lieutenant Pearson is appointed to the recruiting service, and stationed at Newcastle-under-Lyne.

55th—Lieut. Brooke, ens. Lloyd and Hickson, and 104 men are on board the Orestes, under command of Captain Best, 57th for China. Lieut Brooke has charge of the detachment, vice Edwards withdrawn by a medical board unfit to proceed. Ens. Montresor is on leave to 31st Dec.

Commercial Intelligence.

China goods.—Nankeens, yellow, good 2nd sort, 4s to 4s 3d; ordinary and 3rd sort, 1s 9d to 2s 6d; very ordinary, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; blue ordinary, 3s; crape shawls, damask'd, 12s to 12s 4d; worked 38s to 250s; crape scarfs, damask'd, 4s 6d to 5s; damasks, various colours, 70s to 100s; Pongee silks chiefly of inferior quality 3s 6d to 4s 6d; 8 quod, middling and good, 60s to 80s; Pongee silk Handkerchiefs, plain, white, 30s to 32s; crimson, 31s; figured crimson, 24s to 37s; do superior, 42s; green, 31s 6d to 33s; rose, 37s 6d; scarlet, 48s to 48s 6d; straw, 32s to 35s; white, 22s 6d to 33s 6d; black silk Handkerchiefs, twilled, 25s; coloured do, 20s; white do, 20s 6d; satins, black, 68s to 70s; sensham, black 38s; satin aprons, 12s to 13s; gross cloth Handkerchiefs, 22s to 25s; sewing silk, 6s; floss silk, 6-6d.

Raw silk.—At the public sales, which terminated on the 23rd June, the quantity offered was 1776 Bengals, 420 Chinas, and 152 Cantons of which a tolerable proportion was sold, except the Chinas, which were nearly all taken in at previous rates. In the Brussa and Persian markets little has been done during the past month. Of some 410 bales unloaded a small quantity, good, were sold, but for the larger proportion, low sorts, there was no demand.

Prices Current,

CHINA.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Teaflee, 9-12 Mows 3d and inferior		16	0	18	0
Do. 1st and 2nd		19	0	22	0
Yn-un to 6-8 Mows 3d and inferior		16	0	17	0
Do. 1st and 2nd		18	0	19	0
Taysaam	None				
Canton 3d and inferior		7	9	10	6
Do. 1st and 2nd		12	0	14	9
Chin chew	None				

Tea.—Importers of tea are very firm, and have refrained from offering any at auction, indeed none is yet declared. The demand has been brisk for black tea, and the parcels offering have found ready purchasers at rather higher rates. The quantity of tea on the market is still not ample for the wants of the trade, and some orders remain unexecuted. Congou of common sound quality for cash has fetched 1s 9d to 1s 9¼d, good common 1s 9½ to 1s 9¾d, but mid and mid blackish leaf descriptions 1s 9¾d to 1s 10¼d, good strong black leaf 1s 10½d to 1s 11d, fine and Pekoe flavour 2s to 2s 6d per lb. In Twankay several purchases have been made—common at 1s 7¼d, good common 1s 8d to 1s 8¼d, and superior 1s 9d to 1s 11d per lb; but Canton descriptions of Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson, are little asked for, and may be purchased at comparatively low rates. Company's Congou firm at 1s 9½d to 1s 10d cash. Public sales are anxiously looked for, as the trade not only here, but also in the country, are getting bare of stock. The quantity taken for home consumption this year at all the ports differs little from that of 1841, and the exports have been equal to those of last season, but the imports have been much larger. The China news does not seem to influence the market.

From the London Monthly Overland Mail, July 4, 1842.

Presents for her Majesty. — An Arabian man-of-war, the first that ever appeared in English waters, came up the river on the 12th of June, in tow of a steamer. This vessel, which excited much curiosity, is from Zanzibar, and has brought over four valuable horses and other presents from the king of Muscat, to queen Victoria. She seems about 600 tons burthen, and carries ten guns.

Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, accompanied by his nephew, dr. M'Gowan, and mr. and mrs. H. M. Parker, has arrived in London from France, and was presented to the queen at the Drawing Room on the 16th, by lord Fitzgerald.

A marked sensation, says the *Times* of June 10th, was produced in the city, by intelligence that the respectable firm of Briggs, Thurburn, and Co., had suspended their payments. The immediate cause of this unfortunate event is understood to be the continual absence of returns from Calcutta, for advances made upon consignments, and of remittances to meet draughts upon the house. The firm was one of agency merely, and had no speculation on its own account, so that a moderate return to them of their assets will enable them to recover all their engagements. Messrs. Briggs, Thurburn, and Co., were the agents of the Agra bank, and it may be satisfactory to the parties holding the bills of that bank, to know that the funds and agency have been transferred to messrs. Coutts and Co.

A circular has been issued by mr. S. Briggs, the object of which is to state that the temporary suspension of payments by messrs. Briggs, Thurburn, and Co., of London and Liverpool, will in no degree affect the house of Briggs and Co. of Alexandria, and that with respect to the draughts of this latter firm, arrangements have been made with messrs Heath, Furse, and Co., to pay them when due.

The king of Prussia has expressed a wish, which the home authorities have granted, that two officers of his guards, capts. Dorlich and Roeder, may be permitted to join the British forces in Affghanistan. The king of Prussia has lately acceded to a similar request made by her majesty's government, by allowing a certain number of engineer officers to be attached to the Prussian corps of engineers about to be employed in the construction of certain fortresses in Germany.

A Ballot was taken at the India house, on June 8th, for the election of a director in the room of lt.-col. P. Vans-Agnew, C. B., when Elliot Macnaghten, esq. was elected. The numbers being for mr. Macnaghten 785, major Oliphant 782, mr. Whiteman 521.

From the last advices received from Alexandria, it appears that the Pacha of Egypt is fulfilling the promises which he made to the Peninsular and Oriental steam navigation company for opening and facilitating the transit of passengers and goods to and from India. The Pacha has granted permission to navigate the great canal from Alexandria to Atteh, on the Nile, by steam-boats, a point of which he has hitherto been very tenacious. This will facilitate the transit of passengers in a most important degree.

The *Malta Times* publishes a letter from Alexandria saying, "There is a report in town that the English government is making arrangements with that of Austria, to convey her Indian Mails from Ostend, across Germany to Trieste, and from thence by the Lloyd steamers direct to this."

On the 29th ulto., Alli Ben Nassur, envoy on a special mission from the Imaum of Muscat, had an audience of her majesty to deliver his credentials.

An establishment for trying the cold water system of cure is about to be formed at Cheltenham.

With the period of one hundred hours, observes Galignani's Messenger, three of the greatest calamities of this or any other century have occurred: viz, the fire at Hamburg on the 5th of May; the earthquake at St. Domingo on the 7th; and the fatal accident on the Versailles railroad, on the 8th.

A proclamation announcing the issue of a coin of a value unknown before, namely half-farthings, has been published. To merchants eighths of a penny have long been familiar in their dealing; but how shopkeepers may like this new money is problematical. Hitherto a large proportionate profit has been made out of fractions, which never have been given in favor of the buyer, and which will now be ended: and therefore by so much will it be beneficial to the poorer classes.

It is said that the treaties between Texas and Great Britain were exchanged and signed on the 27th inst., at the foreign office.

Ireland.—It is confidently rumoured in Dublin that Earl De Grey is about to be removed from the lord Lieutenancy, in consequence of differences with sir E. Sugden and lord Elliot.

The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says that it has latterly become a question whether lord De Grey or lord Elliot should resign; and that sir Robert Peel and the duke of Wellington decided in favor of lord Elliot's more moderate policy. Lord Jersey and the duke of Buccleuch are both named by rumour as likely to succeed lord De Grey.

Earl De Grey has tendered his resignation, and will leave Dublin about July 18th.

New Spanish Ministry.

"The *Madrid Official Gazette*, June 17th of this morning, announces the formation of the new ministry. It is composed as follows:—minister of war and president of the council, general Rolil; president of the senate, minister of state, count Almodovar; minister of justice, Zumalacarregui; minister of finances, Roman Calatrava,

ministry minister of marine, Capaz, senator; minister of the interior, Torres Solanot, senator. The chambers will not meet before monday."

THE TEA TRADE.—The arrival of the overland mail has brought more interesting intelligence from China. It appears from 1st July, 1841, up to 28th February of the present year, the exports of tea to Great Britain were 26,405,788lbs. There was still a large quantity remaining, but nothing could be obtained on lower terms than twenty-two taels for common congou, and which, if any extensive purchases had been made, would not have been obtainable at that rate. Here the market has got into a much healthier condition since the importers refrained from forcing off such large parcels by public sale, while, in the opinion of experienced brokers, the business done has proved little short of the average monthly auctions, to say nothing of the better rates obtained. There has been an improved demand from the country, and the rates have been nearly as good as before the decline of the last month. The deliveries last month were very satisfactory, and this year they have been 17,615,857lbs against 16,916,045lbs to 1st July, 1841. The consumption of congou has increased by 426,246lb; that of souchong, none of which was imported last year, by 615,005lb; of bohea, by 34,654lb; of flowery and black leaf pekoe, by 16,552lb; of orange pekoe, by 28,646lb; of hyson, by 127,621lb; of imperial and gunpowder, by 103,576lb, and of Assam, by 4,940lb. The falling off in consumption from London has been in bohea, in Fokien, in caper, in campoi, in souchong, in twankay, in hyson skin, in young hyson, and in unassorted. The deliveries for exportation only have declined from 179,170lb to 34,020lb. The stock on the 1st instant was 32,167,785lbs, and since about 2,300,000lbs. more have come to hand. The stock of congou is larger, but that of twankay has fallen off considerably, as compared with the first six months of last year. The imports to the 1st instant were 19,869,186lbs, exclusive of the 2,300,000lbs above given, and to the same time last year were only 5,398,779lb. Last week the deliveries were 469,534lb.—(Times).

United States.—The most extraordinary passage ever achieved by steam navigation across the Atlantic, has been accomplished by the royal mail steam ship *Columbia*, capt. Judkins, which arrived on the 28th. Her voyage from Boston, including a stoppage of six hours at Halifax to land and take in passengers and mails, has been performed in eleven days and six hours: a more rapid run than was ever before made by any vessel. The accounts from Washington are very favourable. Every event seems to conspire in assuring us that the negotiations between lord Ashburton and the American government will have a peaceable & honorable termination.

This arrival furnishes us with United States papers to the 16th, and Halifax to the 19th June, being nine days later than were brought by the British Queen. The great western also arrived from New York on the 16th, the day on which the Columbia left Boston:

(From the New York Herald of the 15th)

Negotiations with England.—Our accounts from Washington are highly favourable. Every event seems to conspire in assuring us that the negotiations between lord Ashbuston and our government will have a peaceable and honourable termination.

Within the last few days the commissioners and agents of the several states interested have arrived at Washington, and are now consulting the government during the progress of the negotiation. These commissioners have full powers from their several states to agree to a new treaty on honourable principles.

In addition to these there are also on the ground the land agents of Maine and new Brunswick. Every effort will, therefore, be made to bring the boundary question to a close. But there are difficulties in the way, beyond the reach of the negotiators.

It is not known exactly what are the terms of compromise, but it is generally supposed that it will be settled on some principle of equity—dividing or commuting the territory, either in money or land. Possibly the free navigation of the Mississippi on the part of England, and of the St. Lawrence and the St. John's on the part of the United States, may be one of the points of discussion and arrangement. The Caroline and Creole affairs cannot involve any difficulty—neither can the right of search, as developed in the quadruple treaty to suppress the African slave trade. This country can never be a party to any European arrangement for the suppression of that cruel traffic—what is to be done will be done on her own account.

Yet after all, and in spite of the favourable appearances, there may be a difficulty in Congress. The government, lord Ashburton, the state commissioners, may all agree; but if the factions in Congress are jealous of the popularity of the President growing out of the negotiations, they may get up a plot to "head off the captain," reject the negotiation, and throw everything before the winds. Two thirds of the senate are required to approve the treaty, and a majority of the house to vote the appropriations for carrying it into effect.

We are, therefore, not yet out of the wood, although it will not lay at the door of the American or British negotiators.

The New Orleans banks, which resumed specie payments a short time since were unable to maintain their position, and five of them had been again compelled to suspend, whilst the remaining five banks were contracting their operations in such a manner as to produce much inconvenience to the community at large. Business had not improved, nor is there any prospect of it for some time to come. It is now said that the government has only succeeded in obtaining a very small portion of the loan authorised to be raised; therefore they still look to Europe for the needful.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

France.—An ordinance increasing the import duties on British manufactures, &c., including linens, to the extent of from 25 to 35 per cent., in fact, a prohibitory duty, which appeared in the Moniteur was hailed with delight by the entire Paris press. The Journal des Debats gives without comment, the announcement of the Moniteur Parisien, but indemnifies itself in a leading article by an unfavorable view of the state of our Indian empire. A trifling decline took place in the funds, occasioned by apprehensions that the royal ordinance for increasing the duties on foreign (British) linens might lead to a misunderstanding with Great Britain.

Spain.—The Augsburg Gazette, of the 19th inst., states that M. Pagost had completely failed in his mission to Berlin, and it was not probable that he would have better success at St. Petersburg, as the views of the Russian cabinet coincided perfectly with those of Austria and Prussia relative to the queen of Spain's marriage. The regent of Spain is said to have declared that he would not suffer any foreign intervention on the subject, but at the same time, that he had no intention of marrying the queen to a son of Don Francisco de Paula.

Russia.—An ukase has been published by the emperor relative to the slave trade. He recapitulates the various measures taken by the Russian government against the traffic in slaves since the congress of Vienna, and informs his subjects that he has concluded a treaty between their majesties the emperor of Austria, the king of the French, the queen of Great Britain, and the king of Prussia, by which the slave trade is declared to be piracy, and is made punishable as such.

Canada.—By private letters from Canada, we learn that upto June 14th, upwards of 17,000 emigrants had arrived at Quebec from the United States—that at the lowest computation between 6,000 and 7,000 had arrived from the United States up to June 4th—that the country was healthy, crops promising, enterprise extending in every portion of the province, business in a flourishing state, and agricultural produce bringing a good remunerative price.

From the London Gazettes.

June 16th.—The queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint col. sir Robert Henry Sale, knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath, serving with the rank of major general in Affghanistan, to be a knight grand cross of the said order.

THE ARMY.

55th foot.—Ensign G. L. D Armel, from 61th foot, to be lieut. by p. v. Rogers, whose promotion has been cancelled.

From the Singapore Free Press, 8th Sept., 1842.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

A letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Cork, states that capt. Hill, of the Guiana, which arrived there from Maulmain, reports having found an opening in the Barrier Reef, in Torres' straits, two miles wide, in lat. 12° 12' S. The opening appeared quite free from danger, and is a new passage. In coming through capt. Hill also states he saw the wreck of the Fergusson, lost some months since on the Great Barries, which bore S. W. by S. distance about six miles.

(From the London Mail, July 6)

China.—Sir G. Staunton has given notice of a motion to the effect that, in consequence of our possession of Hongkong, Chusan, and other places in China it is expedient, in the first place, that a bill should be brought into parliament in the course of the present session, authorising the establishment of courts of criminal, admiralty, and civil jurisdiction in China, in tenour generally similar to that which was introduced into this house in 1833, but afterwards withdrawn, because it was found to be inapplicable to the then existing circumstances. That although it may be expedient that the native population should continue to be governed generally in the spirit of those laws to which they have been accustomed for ages, and which are suited to their condition there are many exceptions arising out of the practice of torture, the recognition of slavery, and other points, which will demand the grave consideration and the special interposition of the British legislature. The duties of the magistracy appear to have been hitherto executed with great ability and success by the interpreters attached to the British mission; but it is impossible to expect that they can continue to be so without more defined powers, and a legislative sanction to their proceedings, after an influx of strangers from Europe shall have altered the character and position of the population subject to their administration.

The official return of all monies repaid by her majesty's government to the east India company, on account of the war in China, since the commencement of the war until the present time, is as follows:—1840. Oct. 27. £150,000; 1841, July 2, £400,000; 1842, Feby. 9, £23,412; total £573,442.

Mr. Dunn, for some years a resident at Canton, is now exhibiting his Chinese collection, in a sort of Pagoda, newly erected just beyond Hyde Park corner. Her majesty the Queen accompanied by Prince Albert, visited and inspected the contents of the museum, and expressed great satisfaction with what they saw, and at the manner of the general arrangements.

To the editor of the SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Sir,—I beg to give you a short account of the loss of the ship Henry Davidson, of London, of 600 tons burden, with cotton from Bombay and bound to China, lately under my command. We left Singapore roads on Friday, the 2nd inst. at noon, and proceeded with light baffling winds to the eastward. From three P. M. till midnight tacked frequently sounding regularly. At midnight we made Buttam point to bear south 6 or 7 miles and soundings to agree, wind still at east—from midnight too hazy to see the land but wind being directly contrary and the distance of Pedra Branca so great (20 miles or more) no apprehensions where fel, when at 2 A. M. a loud rippling was heard N. E. The anchor was got ready and the lead hove; got ground at 17 fathoms and immediately the ship drove with a rate of 7 or 8 miles per hour (dead against the light wind) on a shelf of rocks; struck and in 10 minutes had 13 feet water in the well, and in half an hour the upper deck was under water; at this time we let go an anchor to keep her on the reef as the tide was still making and having got into the boats left the ship at 4 A. M. (then the water was over the gangways) and took shelter in the brig James anchored close to, and which with another vessel bound through the straits of Rhio had been thus far drifted, out of their supposed situation near 20 miles in two or three hours—proving that our mistake was caused by an unusual current and that 2 other vessels, both coasters and well-acquainted were deceived as well as ourselves. We returned after daylight and succeeded in saving some of the people's clothes &c. as also some of the sails which we unbent from aloft, but while thus engaged the ship swung off the reef and giving a heavy plunge went down head foremost, and in so doing upset one boat full of sails; and I am sorry to add that when we mustered afterwards, 2 men, John Robertson & John Smith, seamen, both of London, were missing and seen no more. I have only to add that all hands deserve great praise for their cool, steady conduct throughout, and I would take this opportunity of informing the captains of ships in harbour especially those bound home that there are now five boys and the chief officer disengaged, who would be very glad to proceed home on moderate terms and who can all have the very highest character.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. W. MACDONNELL.
Late commander ship Henry Davidson,
Singapore, London Hotel, Sept. 6th, 1842.

NEW IRON STEAMER.

We are informed, that it is in contemplation to start an iron steamer, 300 tons burthen, and 280 horse power, to ply between this port and Singapore. There will be good accommodation for twelve passengers, and room for about 100 tons of cargo. The voyage will occupy about 8 days and the steamer make ten or twelve voyages in every year. We understand, that the

greater number of available shares in the new vessel, the cost of which is estimated at two lakhs, have been already subscribed for; a certain portion, however, has been reserved for the straits. Messrs. Mackey and Co. are the chief promoters of this enterprise, which we sincerely hope will succeed. It will be of very great advantage to invalids and others, who find it necessary to proceed to the straits, and as the passage-money is calculated at no more than about 350 rupees for a trip, there is little doubt that the cabins will always find occupants. We wish the project all possible success.—Bengal Hurkaru, August 9.

The shipping report of Monday last announced the arrival of the *Royalist* from Borneo, and we are happy to have it in our power to state that she brought to this port TWENTY-THREE LASCARS, of whom twenty belonging to the *Viscount Melbourne* and three to the *Sultana*, —the disasters that befell both of which vessels have been given in detail in former numbers of this paper. It is to the indefatigable exertions of mr. Brooke that these men owe their restoration to their country and their friends. That gentleman had proceeded to Borneo proper, where his character had already made the most favourable impression, and it was not long before he established himself on a footing of the most cordial understanding with the native authorities, which he immediately availed himself of to procure the liberation of the unfortunate lascars. Those that belonged to the *Melbourne* were given up to his representations by the Borneo chief, without fee or reward; but the three of the *Sultana*'s ship's company he had to procure the liberation of by purchase, paying a ransom of twenty five dollars for each individual. These three poor fellows had been bought and sold several times over, having first *become property at Malluda* or *Malluda Bay*, and been sold and re-sold like merchandise until they found themselves in Borneo proper. Those of the *Melbourne* were picked up at a place called *Muri* on the coast, a short distance to the westward of *Tungong Baxoie*; as nothing had been heard of these men since the disaster of the vessel in february last it is impossible to say what might eventually have been their fate, had it not been for the well-timed and generous aid of mr. Brooke, one of whose principal objects in visiting Borneo Proper, was to effect their liberation.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY is expected in the Roads from Whampoa where she will remain and take such freight as may offer, and sail for the above Ports in the first week of October. Apply to

DENT AND CO.

Macao 12th Sept., 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque, "ORATOR," 321 tons, captain TERRY, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao 9th September, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOUNT STEWART ELPHINSTONE, captain LAWTON, 387 tons, will have early dispatch. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1 Ship ISABELLA, captain HOARE, 423 tons register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SULIMANY," H. MOORE, commander, will leave Hongkong on 20th inst., and Macao in the first week of October. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE first class British Ship "ANDROMACHE," of 468 tons O. M. now lying at Hongkong. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, FOR SYDNEY, SOUTH AMERICA, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fast sailing British Barque, MAIA, captain B. SPROULE, 315 tons burthen, now on her second voyage. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY from MACAO.

THE "HELEN," captain RAYNE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Brig CORSAIR, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. BURGESS commander, 234 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th Jun., 1842.

Public Sales.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable household property, plate, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, books, horse, cows &c., belonging to

H. J. LEIGHTON, Esq.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SOME TIME this month JOHN SMITH will put up for sale, to the highest bidders a small quantity of Preserves, Tart Fruits, plain and concentrated white wine Vinegar, Pickles, assorted Sauces, Herring, & Anchovy Paste, Salmon and Herrings in Jars, Cheeses, Capers, Olives, Oil, Jams and Jellies Brandy Sherries.

at the same time will be put up for sale

the residue of an Invoice of fashionable

MILLINERY, &c.,

consisting of:—Lady's Bonnets, Lace caps, printed muslin and other dresses; Tippets, Neck and Gauze Scarfs, Hair Pins and Rollers, patent Japan Leather, Calcutta made Boots Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Saddles and Bridles, Counterpanes, Lavender Water Eau de Cologne, Table Lamps, and a variety of useful other articles.

Particulars will be published hereafter in handbills.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr JAMES STRACHAN in our house ceased on the 30th April last; and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila 31st August 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUDGEON was admitted a partner on the 1st of January 1842.

Macao 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—For interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW in our firm here, a MOLEMEIN, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. GLASGOW, ceased on the 31st December last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr JAMES INNES in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ulto., our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER & LARKINS & Co.

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

China, 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take,

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN AGENCY, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

Founded in 1828, and limited exclusively to Agency and commission transactions.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS,

Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping. Apply to C. V GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office.

Macao, 27th June, 1842.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boy's Hats. Apply to

Macao, 16th Sept. 1842 JNO: SMITH

JUST arrived and for sale to quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 28 ozs: and NAILS: apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

JUST LANDED and exposed for sale:

A FEW HAND-COLLY framed

ENGRAVINGS:—

Return from Hawking, containing Portraits of Lord Francis Egerton and family after *Edwin Landseer*, John Knox, preaching before the Lords of the Congregation, in the Church of St. Andrew, Scotland, after *Wilkie*, Main of Saragossa, Crucifixion, by *Martin*, Duke of Wellington, in his Robes as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Shipwreck of St. Michael's, *Louis*' Spanish Sketches, Byron's Dream, Venice, Grace Darling and her father, rescuing the 9 survivors from the wreck of the "*Forfarshire*" steam packet, and the Corsair's Isle, a Distinguished Member of the Humane Society, Queen Victoria &c.

also, in sheets and cases,

MAPS AND CHARTS:

War in China, Burmese Empire, Canton River, Amoy, Chusan, China; World, Asia, New Zealand, Australia, India, Overland Route to India, Turkey to Burmah Bible Maps, &c.

and in boxes and stands,

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL GLOBES.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 9th September, 1842.

FOR SALE—Java ARRACK and COPPER in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 26th Aug. 1842 JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE

FOR SALE from 1 to 9 inch on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao 15th July 1842.

HOSIERY &c FOR SALE.

A beautiful selection of Lady's silk and cotton STOCKINGS of the best quality. Gentlemen's cotton SOCKS and SHOCKINGS of silk. Gentlemen's CALICO SHIRTS with LINEN fronts. MERINO SHAWLS and silk UMBRELLAS &c. &c. Apply to

Macao, 9th July, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt rope of sizes; Marline Amberline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Boss's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,

Or here to WILLIAM S OTT.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.

ditto. fine 3 " "

Claret 3 " "

Sherry Pale in Hhds "

Oilman's Stores, late imports

Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.

Coals, 120 tons. Apply to

Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."

Foster's Port and Sherry

Fine Jamaica Rum

Pale and Dark Brandy

Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs

Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c

Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

S. J. COOK.

Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.

Macao, 24th January, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three rooms suit, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CORNER CHRESTOMATHY. Sp. Dr. 8

Easy lessons in Chinese ..... 92 50.

Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
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Vessel for freight, charter, sale, &c..... $5
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do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... $9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear in Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

All advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 41. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1842. No. 617.

TRANSLATION.

The following report may be considered of some importance, as exhibiting the views of some of the highest officers in the empire, on the events of the war, the conclusion of hostilities, and the future relations between the two countries.

The commissioners tell a great falsehood when they report that h. m.'s plenipotentiary said—3 millions of dollars was not a *tenth* part of the foreign claims on the hong-merchants: this false assertion may have been made with a view to future *squeezes* of that unhappy, careworn, bullied, and now defunct race of the sons of *Han*.

The most important part of the document, is—where it is said—"and since they will guard their own market, &c."—i. e.—That, as the hong-monopoly has ceased, and the English will deal with whom they choose, and protect, with their own means, their lives, property, and trade,—they will have no claim on the Chinese for protection, aid or assistance, in any case, nor for the recovery of debts due to them from Chinese merchants. But all these details will, there is no doubt, be fully provided for by h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

Yet it is questionable whether the sudden and total abolition of what has been generally called the hong monopoly, will be immediately beneficial to the foreign trade. The great evil of the monopoly, was, the members of the cohong, being the only authorized channel of communication with the officers of government. Instead of 13 hong merchants, and often not so many—some of whom, of late years, have acted only as brokers to the foreign merchants,—if a *guild* of Chinese merchants were to be formed at each of the five open ports, numbering fifty or a hundred, or, indeed, 3 or 4 hundred, or any number of acknowledged and authorized merchants, on the principles of a copartnership, each member becoming liable, to the extent of all his means, for the debts of the copartnership, to whom the *whole* foreign trade should be confined, but they should not be entrusted with any official duties of any kind whatever, but be strictly confined to their trading transactions, and, as already said, be answerable for each others debts to foreigners—and under this provision,—the matter—the manner and extent,—of foreigners trusting any member of the *guild*, would require some especial regulations:—under this system, we think the foreign trade would advance and prosper.

From the tenour of the report, the imperial commissioners seem to entertain with pleasure the expectation of a closer and more social intercourse with the English.

With reference to the use of the term—"*barbarian*:"—it should be remembered that the commissioners are writing to their master, in whose hands are degradation, banishment, death, or life: and they might suffer any one of these punishment, were they to apply a more honourable epithet to the invaders and conquerors of their country.

Report from the imperial commissioner, and his colleagues, on the requisitions of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

The imperial commissioner and great minister, *Keying*, the acting adjutant-general of *Tsopoo*, *Elepoo*, and the governor of the two *Keang* provinces, *Neukien*, take the articles of peace which have been decided upon with the English nation, and send up a duly prepared report of all the circumstances.

1st. The said *barbarians* 夷— begged that we should give of foreign money 21 millions of dollars. On examination it is found that the said *barbarians* originally wanted to extort 30 millions of dollars; but *Chang-e* and his colleagues, argued the point strongly again, and a third time, and at length the sum was fixed at 21 millions dollars. They said, that 6 millions was the price of the opium, 3 millions for the hong merchant's debts, and 12 millions for the expenses of the army. The *Shewei* (an officer of the emperor's body guards), *Chang-e*, and his colleagues, represented that the price of the opium had already been paid by the city of Canton, in 6 millions dollars; how could payment be exorted a second time? and the debts of the hong merchants should be liquidated by themselves; how could the officers of government be called upon to pay them? As to the necessary expenses of the army, why should China be called upon to pay them: and these matters were discussed again and again. The said barbarians exclaimed, that opium was not produced in England; but that it was all sent forth from a *neighbouring* country. That upwards of 20,000 chests had been destroyed, and it required no small sum to pay for them; the 6 millions that had been paid, did not amount to half of the prime cost; and therefore the deficiency must now be supplied. As to the hong merchant's debts, the hong merchants, originally, should have discharged them; but as they delayed the payment for a long time, the accumulation amounted to a vast sum; on that account, therefore, they requested 3 milions dollars, which, however, did not amount to more than a tenth part of the original claims; and they particularly requested that a despatch should be sent to Canton, directing that a clear enquiry should be made into all the hong merchants debts; and to limit a time for their recovery; but if they (the hong merchants) had no funds forthcoming, then it will be necessary to require the government to pay the debts.

As to the item of expenses of the army; as peace has already been made, the soldiers and sailors should be rewarded, before they are sent home; as to the amount of those necessary expenses, (it is not decided to pay, you must say nothing more to us about the retirement or not, of the army and fleet; but, if hostilities do not cease, we apprehend that the expenditure of China, in future, will not stop at 12 millions dollars. Further, the men of war have already taken *Kingkow*, and have blockaded the passages; and if we are soon enabled to order them to return, the advantages to China will be very great indeed! and so forth.

The said *Shewei (Chang-e)*, and his colleagues, again authoritatively questioned as to the difficulties; but the said *barbarian* only stared at him, indignantly; the *Shewei* was not listened to.

I, your servant, have examined and found what are the unwarrantable demands of the said barbarians, which they so importunately urge; and they are deserving of the utmost hatred. But considering that they have already attacked and laid in ruins *Kingkow*; and it is proved that not only the rivers and *Chinkeang*, it will be difficult to recover speedily, but I am apprehensive we shall be blocked up, both on the north and south; which will be the heaviest calamity.

The ships that formerly blockaded the entrances were far different from these (in the *Yangtsekeang*), and great expense is unavoidable; as yet, our reputation is not lost: as to the extorted 21 millions dollars, they are to be reckoned at 7 mace each of sycee silver, which will amount to upwards of taels 14,700,000; the hong debts are 3,000,000 dollars, weighing taels 2,100,000; which must be recovered from the hong merchants of Canton, when a clear examination has been made. There still remains taels 12,600,000. This year, the first payment of dollars 6,000,000, has been made, equal to taels 4,200,000. Now one million has already been carried to the account of the people and merchants of *Keangsoo*; which the officers must pay in the first instance. And in time, money may be looked for for the purchase of honours—(buttons and peacock's feathers). The remainder is to be cleared off in 3 years, not requiring taels 3 millions for each year. Moreover, the duties that the said nation will pay should be taken into account, which will help the expenditure of the imperial family, and disbursances will be prevented.

Comparing one year's expenses of the army (with the sum paid to the English) it is as three to ten; and there is only the name of fighting, without the hope of victory; it is better to adopt plans in accordance with circumstances, and put an everlasting stop to war.

The 4,200,000 taels, the first payment made of this year, has been collected, from the funds of the treasurers and salt-commissioners of the three provinces of *Chehkeang*, *Keangsoo*, and *Gankeang*; which will be repaid hereafter by the duties on the merchants and people.

We wait to receive the imperial will, that we may send post-haste orders (to the treasurers and salt commissioners), to be respectfully obeyed.

2nd. The said *barbarians*, begged that *Hongkong* might be *conferred* on them as a place of residence; they also requested to be allowed to trade at *Kwangchow*, *Fuhchow*, *Heamun* (Amoy) *Ningpo*, and *Shanghai*. The *Shewei*, *Heuling*, and his colleagues—to the barbarians

had already built houses on *Hongkong*, and yet could beg for favour.—granted that they might dwell there. With reference to *Kwangchow*, and the other four places, they must be considered too many. As to the regulations of the trade as well as the duties, they should early be consulted and decided upon.

When clear and explicit questions were asked, it is authenticated, that the said barbarians answered,—"we consider *Hongkong* as our dwelling place, and we *must* have *Kwangchow*, and the others, in all five places, as ports of trade; but if it cannot be allowed, then neither *Amoy*, *Ningpo*, *Chinhae*, *Tinghae*, *Tepoo*, *Paoyshan*, nor *Chinkeang*, will be deliver st up, neither will our fumes retire. And as we want to trade at all those place, it is absolutely necessary that resident consuls should be appointed to superintend affairs: to restrain the *barbarians* (English), and prevent disturbances. The duties shall be paid according to the regulations of China; and when the duties are settled, there shall be no delay in the payment."

"Further, when we trailed at Canton, the whole trade was in the hands of the mandarin hongmerchants, and we were exposed to their extortions, and the injuries we suffered were not small. Hereafter, we desire to choose we own merchants, that trade may be conducted equitably; and the entire duties are to be paid through the consuls to the hoppo, and not to pass through the hands of the hong merchants, in order that their extortions may be prevented;" and so forth.

The said *Shewei*, again represented that from the five places, *Kwangchow*, &c., some should be deducted; but the said barbarian obstinately refused. I, your servant, have examined and found, that with reference to the said foreigners dwelling on Hongkong, and going to trade in the provinces of *Fokien* and *Chekeang*,* the imperial will has already been received, granting the desired permission. As to what they have requested about trading at the five places named, although the comparison is great; but as they have taken and kept possession of *Amoy*, and other places, which are not yet given up; and as they still hold *Hongkong*, *Koolongsoo*, *Paoushan*, and have not retired, and it will be a difficult matter to get them back.

If we again prepare our armies to maintain those places, it is a difficult matter to engage with them on the waters. Though near (or opposite) to each other, we have been idle (there has not been any fighting) for many days; and as to those places which they have taken, and keep possession of, will it not be best to allow them to return to us our territory, and allow them to trade, since they are willing respectfully to pay the duties? Just now, they are sensible and repent of their errors, and are as obedient as if driven by the wind, and when again united in mutual friendship, benevolence, and truth, all things will go on well. And since they will guard their own market, and surround and protect the sea boundaries (rivers and coasts) there will not be any necessity for recourse to our interference, which will be to the advantage of our country.

We request the imperial will may be sent down to the governors and lieut. governors of each of the three provinces, to examine clearly into the duties and trading regulations of the controller of maritime customs in the province of Canton; and consult about the management of affairs, and fix them on a secure basis.

2d. That which the said *barbarians* have requested with reference to the officers of China,—to have ceremonial intercourse upon an equality; and the barbarians who have been made captives, and the Chinese traitors who have been seduced (into the service &c. of the English), the release of all these they most earnestly solicit.

I, your servant, have examined, and found, that with reference to equal official intercourse, it may be unreservedly granted; and as the affairs with the foreigners are finished (the war ended), the prisoners may also be released; by which harmony and good understanding will be streng hened; for a state of peace will bring repose and gladness, and overthrow factious parties: these matters may be allow to proceed; and I have left them to the *Shewei*, without discussing them.

By J. S., Ed. C. R.

* *Shanghai* is in *Keangsoo*.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

OCTOBER 11TH, 1842.

	LATEST DATES.		
England	6th July	Singapore	22nd Sept.
U. States	22nd June	Java	16th Aug
Calcutta	1st Sept.	Manila	29th Sept.
Bombay	9th Aug.	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan		Amoy	
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Sept. From

27, EQUESTRIAN, *Cromarty*, London.
28, CHNATFIELDS, *Grange*, Madras and Sing.
28, H.M.S.CLIO, 16, *T. Tyonbridge*, esq. com. Chusan
Oct.
1, FELIX VIENA, (Port.) *Grill*, Manila.
2, GENOVEVA, (Port.) *Silos*, Timor.
2, JANE, (Dut.) *Berg*, Bally Badong.
3, H.M.S.CALLIOPE, 26, *A.L.Kuper*, esq. capt. Chusan
5, MAZEPPA, (U.S.) *Prescott*, New York, June 22.
5, FRANCES ANN, *Thomson* Singarore, Sept. 22.
6, HERA, (Ham.) *Both*, Singapore.
8, BLACK SWAN, *A. W. Hart*, Manila, Sept. 29.
9, INDIANA, (Port.) *Carvalho*, Java.
9, JOHN O'GAUNT, *Robertson*, Liverpool, June 29.

PASSENGERS—Per John O'Gaunt, mr. Chambers and mr. Podder.

SAILED. For

Sept.
29, LOUISA, *Forgan*, Chusan.
29, MERMAID, *Bysworth*, Singapore.
Oct.
8, H.M.S. CALLIOPE, 26, *A.L. Kuper*, esq. captain Singapore and Cape of Good Hope.
9, ZEPHYR, (U. S.) *Johnson*, Bombay.
9, PRINCESS, *Triggs*, Singapore and Calcutta.
10, LOWJEE FAMILY, *Ayres*, Bombay.
10, FORTH, *Powell*, do
10, CALEDONIA, *Lawson*, London.
10, CORSAIR, *Fraser*, Bombay.

PASSENGER—Per Zephyr, Wm. Delano, jr., esq. Per Lowjee Family Sr. J. M. de Siquiera, ex-secretary of the governor of Macao.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—HelenStewart.
For Singapore—Elvira. Intrepid, on the 15th inst.
For Sing. and Calcutta—Madura, on the 15th inst. Rob Roy, on the 21st inst.
For Bombay—Isabella Thompson, Helen.
For Madras—Wetsaff, Greenlaw.
For Manil —Akbar.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, Lord Lowther, Asia, Athenæum, Parrock Hall, Madras, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Bostead, Greyhound, Little Catherine Foam, Orontes, Hindostan, Alexander Baring.
From Liverpool.—Devon, o Will' O the Wisp, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, Ursula, Bella Maria.
From Calcutta.—Bengal Packet, Marian, Eliza, Moulmain, Malacca, Elizabeth Nabab, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne.
From Calcutta for Chusan—John Maevicar.
From Bombay.—Corea, Asia, Woodman, Helena, William Abrahams, Lord Gulerich, Belvidere, Lama, Quintin Leitch, Gilbert Henderson, Victoria, Chelydra, Inglis.
From Madras—Nepaul, Baboo, Siam, MaryCatherine, Himalaya, St. Vincent, Kestrel, General Kyd.
From Singapore.—Herculaneum
From Java &c.—Luz, Providencia, Tremelga.

The Pink, McIntosh, having left Hongkong for Chusan, put back to Hongkong with damage on the 30th september.

We have not received any further intelligence from the northward, by the late arrivals; neither have any papers been as yet delivered at our office.

The *Black Swan*, has brought intelligence that the French frigate, *Erigone*, arrived in Manila bay on 27th Sept., in 11 days from Chusan; it is said she is to be refitted at Manila, and then sail for France.

Twelve hours after leaving her anchorage, the Black Swan experienced a very heavy gale of wind from W. S. W. to S. W., which lasted about 16 hours; and, *not* being outside the Corregidor, sought shelter under the Marravella, where the Black Swan brought up in company with two Spanish pontoons, one of which, as the gale encreased, was driven out of sight, and the other dismasted. The Black Swan sustained but little damage; but it is much to be feared,—the wind being in the before mentioned quarters, and from the very heavy sea that set into the bay,—that the shipping in Manila roads have suffered much damage.

H. M.'s SHIPS.

On the 17th ulto., h. m.'s ship, Vindictive, sailed for *Austral Asia*, and notice was not given to the government agent, or British merchants in Macao; & on the 7th inst., h. m.'s ship, Calliope, sailed for Singapore and the Cape, and only between 2 and 3 hours notice was given, which did not afford time for the agent to issue a circular: is not such sudden departures, without any, or without due and timely notice to the British merchants, uncourteous, and ungracious?

With reference to the 2nd, 3rd, and 8th articles of the treaty concluded between h. m.'s plenipotentiary and the Chinese high commissioners,—we think it is to be regretted that *Chapoo*—of which we had possession—was not included among those to be thrown open to British merchants; as it is the only port of China that has any commercial intercourse with Japan—and that shut up country *must* soon open its gates; although such a consummation will not be effected without a great loss of life on the part of the officers and soldiers.

By the 8th articles of the treaty, the English are to retain possession of "the islands of *Chusan* and *Kolungsoo*, until the money payments, and arrangements for opening the ports be completed."

The money payments are to be made in three years: thus, those two islands will be held by the British government until the end of 1845; &, it may be, longer; for some hitch may occur in "the arrangements for opening the ports."—But, considering the slowness of the Chinese to any change; the impassiveness of the Chinese government, laws, institutions, manners, customs, feelings, and habits, to all external impressions; the indelible character fixed on all these by "hoar antiquity;"—we think it would have been politic to have insisted that *Chusan* & *Kolungsoo*, should have been subject to British government, until our new relations with this singular people had become matured—until the Chinese thoroughly understood Englishmen, if not all other foreigners; until they had become intimate with some portion, at least, of European literature, science, and religion; with some portion of foreign, particularly of modern, history; until, in brief, another generation had arisen: say for 20 or 30 years.

The greatest and most incessant vigilance will be required, on our part, not only to improve and extend our commercial relations with China, but to effectually hold the concessions we have wrested from the government in our favour; and again, with reference to the 8th article of the treaty, & the report of the high imperial commissioners to the emperor;—and more especially to the last paragraph but three,—in which it is said, —"And since they will guard their own market, &c.," the important questions arise,

—how are the consuls and the traders to be protected at the newly opened ports? At *Hongkong*, it is to be always be a military and naval force, as a necessary means of protection against all nations; and we presume that military and naval establishments will be maintained at *Kulungsoo* and *Chusan*, until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports, are completed." But will it not be imperatively necessary to maintain both a naval and military force at *Fuhchow*, *Ningpo*, *Shanghae* and *Amoy*, "to guard our own market & surround and protect the sea boundaries" (rivers and coasts), as we are to protect ourselves, and not to have recourse to the Chinese government!—We consider this part of the commissioner's report, as containing a most singular concession: but they consider it to "the advantage of their country;"—for instance, if hordes of rebels or banditti, were to pour down, "like Cadron in flood," on the British consular and mercantile establishments, and repeat the scene of slaughter of native christians and Portuguese, in *Ningpo*, in 1845, the Chinese officers would look calmly on the onslaught, and would not interfere. But we shall stop —for the management of British affairs in this country is in able hands and determined hearts: and we offer these remarks with much diffidence: but they have occured to us from reading the singular concessions in the commissioner's report.

The troops on whom the duty will devolve of protecting British commerce at *Amoy*, *Fuhchow*, *Ningpo*, and *Shanghae*, will be, we think, that ever loyal devoted, gallant, and distinguished corps, the Royal Marines; and we suppose the corps will be greatly augmented, as well the complement of h. m.'s ships on the China station.

The police reports and coroner's inquests, recorded in the *Hongkong Gazette*, of the 8th instant, are subjects of universal astonishment and alarm. It is said that the far preferable promontory of *Kowloon*, was declined as a cession to the British crown, for the reason, that it was on the mainland, and it would be difficult to protect the foreign inhabitants from Chinese banditti. But what is the state of society in *Hongkong*, an *island*, where the British flag has been flying for nearly two years? Why, armed bands of Chinese plunderers, come in the night, but not *like the night—nukti soikia*—but with lighted torches, spears, and shields, and door-breaking, battering implements! When was such a state of things ever known in a British settlement?

The attack on mr. Pybus's godown,—for the third time, as it is well known that valuable merchandise is there stored,—and on the premises of lieut. Hamilton, the ordnance commissary, & the neglect of keeping a night police watch, these facts are an everlasting disgrace,—an indelible stain, on the present government of the British island of *Hongkong*. No night watch during any part of the 24 hours that a watch ought to be kept, from the far east to the far west end of the town, scattered although it be: but the town is necessarily so scattered, from the narrowness of the slip of land on the margin of the sea, on which it is built, and from the mountainous ground which is studded. What is the machinery and organization of the police on *Hongkong*, and what officer holds the superior controlling authority? Until how and where are [illegible] during that night? this necessary information for the guidance of h. m.'s subjects and the [illegible] Hongkong, who may [illegible] any night [illegible] matters in question, [illegible] gun, [illegible] whose [illegible] but it is God's good providence [illegible] of h. m.'s officers was not slaughtered by Chinese incendiaries, robbers, and murderers, while there is a police in the town of Hongkong, and two [illegible] battle-ships, two steamers, and two of h. m.'s brigs lying in Hongkong bay.

We trust the editors of the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, will, in their next number, inform the public fully on the state of the Hongkong police force; its number, its management, its station, day and night; and its general efficiency: for it is rather "too bad," that British subjects, living under the protection of the British flag, in a British settlement, are to be exposed to the risk of being burnt in their beds, to have their doors battered down, with noise and clamour, their property despoiled and themselves murdered,—by the vile vagabond race of native banditti. If they had succeeded in battering open the doors of mr. Pybus's godown, there would have been "such a getting up stairs, I acher hub see." Why, life and property is far better protected under the pagan government of Canton, than under the christian, and British military government of Hongkong; and the unceasing vigilance of the authorities of Macao, cannot be too highly praised. What said mr. Jardine, in his speech at the magnificent, public subscription dinner given to him by the British, U. S.'s, and Parsee merchants, on his leaving China? he said as follows:—

"I have been a long time in this country, and I have a few words to say in its favour; here we find our persons more efficiently protected by laws than in many other parts of the east, or of the world; in *China*, a foreigner can go to sleep, with his windows open, without being in dread either of his life or property, which *are well guarded by a most watchful and excellent police*; but both are perilled with little or no protection in many other states: * * * these, and some other consideration, are the reasons that so many of us so often visit this country, and stay in it so long."

No Chinese boat, above a certain size, should be allowed to be under sail after dark: and a strict water-police should be kept, and guard rowed in front and from end to end of the town, during the night.

We expect much information on this serious subject in the next number of the F. of C. and H. K. G.

We have republished, under the head of "Spirit of the English press," a fuller report of the high testimony of sir R. Peel, in capt. Elliot's favour, than we have seen before.

Captain Elliot is a lucky, and must, we think, be a happy man; for he is greatly praised by a praise-worthy man: a very proud distinction. Yet, when sir R. Peel says, "*any duties* that may be cast on him,"—we presume he reserves the plenipotentiaryship, and chief superintendentship of the British trade in China; as well as the archbishoprick of Canterbury, and the lord-chancellorship of England.

With reference to sir R. Peel's "*knowing nothing* of captain Elliot, until within a short time"—captain Elliot used latterly to say, that he considered sir R. Peel much more his friend, than any one of his own party—the whigs: and this feeling arose from the fact,—that when capt. Elliot held some civil office, in the west Indies, re British claims, connected with the emancipation of the slaves, he drew up a report, when sir R. Peel was in office, with which sir Robert was much pleased: but the credit of the report, in the house of commons, was granted to a member of capt. Elliot's, much to the [illegible] and dismay of sir Robert: who, by his confirmation of captain Elliot in his appointment as consul-general [illegible] and [illegible] approach to the [illegible] took [illegible] of [illegible] to captain Elliot for the wrong he [illegible] suffered.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, 8th October, 1842.

Coroner's Inquest, October 1st 1842.

Before Mr. T. Farncomb, Coroner.

J. F. Hight Sworn.—About 1 o'clock this morning, as near as I can remember, I was awoke by my coolie watchman, and understanding from him that the godown where I reside was attacked by thieves, I went down, and my comprador informed me they had been trying to batter the door down——— was a great noise, and during the confusion and noise I could not tell what part of the premises were attacked. I went to the front entrance, and from the great noise I could not exactly tell whether they were in the act of battering the door or not. I immediately went back to the house by the private entrance, and on opening the window facing the wharf I saw a great number of Chinamen and a large boat or junk lying close to the pier. Their intention was so evident, that I immediately took my pistols and fired a random shot amongst the crowd: they then retreated, making a great noise, the boat got away, and when the place was clear, I opened the door and went out, and there found close to the door a large mallet, weighing, I suppose about 40 lbs.; on going down to the pier, I found 2 swords, 5 spears, 3 shields, & a charcoal fire with a joss stick in a pan. This morning about 11 o'clock I saw a body floating close to the pier; was that of the thief, as I supposed, whom, I think, must have been shot by the pistol. I examined the doors and found several dents, which evidently proved the intention of the thieves to break them open.

Asung—I am comprador to mr. Hight. This morning at about 1½ o'clock, I heard a noise as if some persons were beating at the door of the godown: all the people in the godown got up. We went and called mr. H.: the thieves ran away; mr. H. fired a pistol at the thieves. This morning I and the coolies found the arms on the pier; this morning also we found a dead body floating opposite the wharf. It might be one of the thieves, I am not certain.

William Henry.

I am in Jamieson and How's employ; this morning about 1 clock I was awoke by a great noise at the bottom of the hill, immediately got up and came half way down the hill to the back of our godown, I did not know at first whether the noise proceeded from our godown or mr. Pybus', but by waiting there a little I observed by the light of the moon* a boat lying alongside the pier of mr. Pybus' godown, and an immense number of men, as I thought, going to the boat, immediately after that I heard a pistol fired: I saw the boat push off, and watched it for some time as I came down the hill going towards the west point. I came down to the godown, and saw mr. Hight and his coolies on the pier. They were picking up the spears &c. left by the thieves. I went up towards the town with mr. H. and four coolies I called in at the police station, and awoke one of the police and informed him what had taken place: the police said there was no night watch, and they could do nothing. About 10 o'clock this morning called at the godowns, and I there saw the body lying on the beach: it appeared to be that of a man shot through the head.

The jury returned a verdict that the Chinaman was shot by the pistol.

Robbery.—In addition to the daring attempt at [illegible] upon mr. Pybus' godowns, the particulars of which will be found sufficiently detailed in the coroner's inquest published above, we regret to have to announce an attempt equally daring upon the premises of lt. Hamilton, commissary of ordnance. This occurred a night before last at 12 o'clock.

* The moon did not rise that morning until after 3 o'clock.

in a regular gang of 15 men, who came with lighted torches, and armed with spears. In endeavoring to fire one of the servants apartments, H. H. and his writer were aroused, and rushed out and discharged three pistols, if is supposed with effect, at the robbers They, however, gave battle and having dangerously wounded H. in four places, also his writer and two servants, they all fled, only taking off about ten dollars.

The following highly interesting summary exposes the misconfidence, self deception, disunion, and deceitful conduct toward their emperor, of the highest officers, Tartar and Chinese, in the empire. After the experience of nearly, or quite, three years, dating from the affair of *Kowloon*, in Sept. 1839, the Chinese could, with the skill and courage they possess, have opposed the most serious obstacles to the advance even of a British fleet up such a river as the *Yangtszekeang*. But—

Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

They were divided in their councils; falsehood and deception were their choicest weapons; they appear to have willingly deceived themselves and each other:—*Qui vult decipi, decipiatur*. The only one who deserves a recollection of regret, is the gallant and devoted Tartar general *Hailing*, peace be to his *ashes*.—The feeling of confidence, that our vessels could not approach the great canal, after the advance of the Conway, in 1840, is most surprising: and the late events have proved what the first expedition could have achieved, and even what the little Lame and the armed merchant-ships within and without the Bogue, with their crews, and the English in Canton, could have done in 1839.

But we suspect much more is yet to be done, by stern remonstrance, if not by stronger measures, before the foreign trade will be renewed and conducted on a secure, honourable, and lasting basis: we cannot retrograde—*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*: and if we do not advance into the bowels of the land, we must be sternly stationary on the *points d'appuis* that we have won. Time will show.

From the Chinese Repository, for Sept.

Art. II. *Summary of information collected from official documents regarding the views and proceedings of the emperor and the officers of his government, since the evacuation of Ningpo.*

On the 20th of May, the emperor issued an edict, with reference to the occupation of Ningpo by Chinese officers, being in reply to the report which Yiking had transmitted to the capital. The approach of the Chinese army, it appears from this, so alarmed the British troops (already disheartened by the destruction of several of their ships, with the slaughter of several hundreds of their men, at Chusan), that they hastened on board their ships, stowing the way with baggage dropped in their flight, and retired immediately to Chinhai. On the 7th of May, Ningpo was reoccupied by the Chinese. The emperor encourages himself, on the receipt of these tidings, with the assurance, that, after such a display of feebleness, the utter destruction of the enemy must be near at hand; and commands that an early opportunity for retaking Chinhai also, be sought and awaited of.

From the heavy loss which the English suffered in the attacks made by fire rafts at Chinhai, during May, when they lost, it appears, several tens in, and more than 200 men, the emperor is assured, that they will now feel the incendiary force of their strongly built vessels and heavy guns; and highly gratified with this success, his majesty gives permission to all the leading officers concerned, to be the most active of the meritorious personages, Chang Tingchiéw, son of one of the generals killed last year in the defence of Chusan, the insignia of the 4th rank, with a peacock's feather,—and renews the high commendations and encouragements Yiking, with his three joint commissioners, Wantsing, Tei shaw, and Tachún, with honors, for their success in having directed the measures, imagined by him to have been so successful.

In the middle of June, of his joy on this occasion his majesty could not restrain his mind from anxiety (indeed the expressions of joy and expectation might be traced to disguise the real feelings), in consequence of the fall of Chapú on the 18th of May, and the approach of their enemy to the borders of Kiangsu, and the mouth of the Yangtsz' river. Kiying, of the imperial house, appointed general of the Tartar garrison of Canton, but detained, on his way, as high commissioner of the west of that, had to organize his campaign and subdue the rebellion, for the first time since the firm establishment of the Tartar in China, of a portion of their own people. His majesty in replying, feels urged to speak of the past loss, and dwells only on his success for the future. He draws some comfort from the assurances of Niu kien (governor-general of the provinces Kiangsu, Anhwui, and Kiangsi), that as the enemy ventured not to leave his ships beyond a short distance, while at Ningpo, so neither will he be ready and that the difficulties of the Yangtsz' kiang will render that river unnavigable, for any distance, by his ships. Of the stoppage of communication by the canal, he is not the first, he thinks, he has no apprehension His majesty directs that efforts be specially directed to the apprehension of all traitorous natives, who may be assisting the enemy with information or otherwise.

To this last direction, Niu kien responds, but observes that it must be done cautiously, so as not to alarm and irritate the people He promises also strict accordance with the imperial injunction, to follow with immediate condign punishment every semblance of cowardice. In further urging his own opinion, that the enemy would never go *far* by land, he remarks, that to obtain territorial possession evidently is not the object sought, for that even Ningpo and Chapu, rich places of trade on the coast, were not long retained. He proceeds with many arguments to assure him of and the emperor, that the inner parts of the Yangtsz' kiang are safe, and that the talk of reaching the grand canal and Nanking is mere talk and nothing else. He felt much more apprehension, lest the intelligence of the enemy's approach, shall drive away the people, and so leave the country at the mercy of bands of lawless natives, who will take occasion to rob and plunder, and perchance do yet more.

A few days later, and the emperor learns that the enemy's ships are approaching the mouth of the Yangtsz' kiang; and directs immediately that the commander-in-chief in the province of Hupé shall assemble as many soldiers as can be withdrawn from that province, and repair forthwith to Kiangsu. Niu kien is still slow to believe that the enemy will enter the Yangtsz' kiang, but promises implicit obedience to the emperor's injunctions to watch carefully every inlet by which entrance can be gained, either into that river, or from it to the waters of the inner cities. The emperor is in part convinced, and hopes it may indeed be so.

He shortly, however, hears from the governor of Chekiang, that more than 31 vessels are lying at an hor not far from Chapu, 13 at Chusan, 2 at Chinhae, and that a great number of boats have been recently made,—from which it is to be feared that new attacks, and at various points simultaneously, are about to be made. His majesty fears, that, under pretence of entering the Yangtsz' kiang, they may be preparing for an attack on some other place. He directs that the governor-general shall make Shanghai his head-quarters, and not allow himself, by any feint of attack elsewhere, to be diverted from that place. A new edict, a day or two later, shows that the enemy's proceedings have at this time become a constant source of anxiety at court.

Some months previously, Hailing, lieut.-general of the Tartar garrison at the mouth of the grand canal, had requested permission to stake the Yangtsz' kiang across at several places of difficult passage; but on representation of Niukien, that the sands and sunken rocks in the river were its best defences, and that staking would be not only expensive and ineffectual, but at the same time a source of alarm to the people, the lieut. general's request had been refused. The difference of opinion becomes now the cause of recrimination. Nor is this the only incautious neglect on Niukien's part: he had failed also to provide an abundance of fire vessels and fire rafts.

In this position stood the governor-general, when he found it necessary to report, on the 13th of June, that the enemy had come to his gates. The commander in chief of Kiangsu was with him at Wusung, and assured him from a half century of naval experience, that with the powerful defenses of cannon placed in his hands, victory was certain to be his. Great was then the governor general's astonishment, the next day. He was on the point of sending a message to the commander-in-chief, when the sound of the commencing battle rung in his ears and he went out himself to the scene of action. The shot flew wildly about him, but he went forward, encouraging the whole force by his presence. Advanced a little further, the shot fell all around him, killing a number of his retinue, and before him foams of the vast ships of the enemy, standing firm as the mountains. He was led and dragged off the field, and returned ashamed to the neighboring town of Paoshan. There, he found the place, before half emptied, now wholly deserted, except by the magistrate, who met him with 2000 of the militia. He now learned that the commander-in-chief was killed in the camp, that others had come off severely wounded, that the battle indeed was lost. It was vain to stay longer; he left the town, and had journeyed but a mile or so, when he beheld one gate of the town in flames, and the magazine of powder exploded. For a moment he yielded to the violence of his pain and grief. But other duties awaited him. He hastened to rememble his routed force, to issue proclamations for quieting the minds of the people, and to prepare new means of defence.

The report of the fall of Shanghai follows rapidly on this. But the advance of the small steamers to the very shore of Shanghai, and their return, with the ultimate evacuation of Shanghai itself, afforded opportunities, not to be lost, of taking some credit, to make amends for the disgrace of utter defeat at Wusung. Twice the enemy's advance towards Sungkiang and Soochow was repulsed with loss. The steamer had chiefly approached Sungkiang, whither, after the defeat at Wusung, a letter to assure and official correspondence of the commissioner and pay officer had been sent out from Shanghai. The latter desires one of the city gates to be shut that the bold front shown by the garrison, drawn out in the suburbs, indeed the enemy seem to retire. With these exceptions, details are given of the loss suffered on the side of the English at Wusung. Two ships had been sunk and a steamer injured. On the side of the

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "WERAFF," Captain Hunt, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine sailing copper fastened Hambro' Schooner HEBE, 130 Tons burthen. She is built of Oak, and is well found in stores. For particulars apply to

Macao, 10th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A CLIPPER VESSEL OF SMALLER SIZE.

THE fine British Barque HYGEIA, of 377 Tons O. M., carries and sails well, and is in fine order. Is well calculated for a receiving ship at one of the Northern ports; her copper, spars and riggins, being nearly new. Apply to G. RYE Jr.—Canton.

C. FEARON.—Macao.

Macao, October 10th, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE fast sailing A. 1. Bark "INTREPID," Captain S STUART, will be despatched for the above Port on the 15th Instant. For freight or passage apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 10th October, 1842

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE "ROB ROY," Captain Boyd, will have for the above Ports positively on the 3 st instant. For freight of treasure only, apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, October 8th, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque, "ORATOR," 321 tons captain TERRY, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Macao 9th September, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOUNTSTEWART ELPHINSTONE, captain LAWTON, 387 tons, will have early dispatch. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1 Ship ISABELLA, captain HEARIS, 423 tons register Apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, FOR SYDNEY, SOUTH AMERICA, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fast sailing British Barque, MAIA, captain B. SPROULE, 315 tons burthen, now on her second voyage. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY from MACAO.

THE "HELEN," captain HAYNE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SULIMANY," H. MING, commander will leave Honghong on the 20th inst., and Macao in the first week of October. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE first class British Ship "ANDROMACHE," of 466 tons O. M. now lying at Hongkong. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. BURNES commander, 254 tons, abundantly found in stores Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 20th June, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

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SUPPLEMENT

to the

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1842.

mise force, 2,000 men had reassembled, and busy preparations were being made for the defence of all approaches to Suchau: for, that the English would forthwith spread abroad in all directions, the governor-general could no longer doubt as they had cast aside the cloke of benevolence and justice which they had endeavored to wear at Ningpo, and now showed themselves in their true character of robbers and plunderers.

Immediately before hearing of these events, the emperor had received from all the provinces along the coast, information of ships moving northward, and had therefore called off toward Tientsin many troops before ordered to Suchau. In the state of anxiety in which he then was, the announcement of the fall of Shanghai was received with small indulgence. Niu Kien's statements were but doubtfully listened to. He was, however, in consideration of the personal exertions made by him at the expense of his life, allowed to remain unpunished, and enjoined to sustain his energies adequately to the actual emergency. The generalissimo, Yiking, was directed to send one of his joint commissioners to Kiangsu, whither the high commissioner, general Kiying, and the lieut.-general Elipu (Elepoo), were also commanded to proceed, there, "in conjunction with the governor-general to concert measures adapted to the actual circumstances." In what precise capacity these last two were ordered to Kiangsu do not appear, and probably will not appear, till such time as they shall see reason to exhibit their instructions. It seems, that their duties are not unconnected with the military arrangements of the province; for, as soon as they reached the frontier of Kiangsu, they wrote to each of the principal military officers for returns of the number of the troops, and amount of military stores. On the other hand, they stand apart from the generalissimo and his joint commissioners, whose duties point solely to the conclusion of the war by force of arms. And the emperor commands them, in the orders addressed to themselves, "to proceed with haste to Chekiang, there in concert with Niu Kien, to consider and measure circumstances, and consulting together, securely to manage affairs."

Though some doubt still remained, whether the enemy would not yet, after drawing away the Chinese soldiery toward this quarter suddenly return to Chekiang, or proceed to Tientsin, it was now however apparent, that a campaign in Kiangsu was chiefly to be looked for. Liu, the commander-in-chief in Hupe, whom the emperor had ordered to Kiangsu, and had afterwards directed to act in the place of the deceased commander-in-chief of this last province, was for a moment called away toward Tientsin, and another officer, Yu, appointed to the acting command instead of him; but counter orders overtook the former ones, and he reached Chekiang in time to meet the English troops in the field. A special general department of commissariat, pay, and ordnance supply was formed at Suchau, for the more rapid furnishing of all necessary supplies to the troops engaged in the province, and the emperor's permission was obtained for its borrowing a portion of the ample means that has been gathering for some months in Chekiang. The magistrate of the city district of Chekiang (Tantu hien) had already reported on the 26th of June, that the vessels transporting grain, &c., to the capital had all passed from the southern canal, accross the Yangtsz'kiang, and that the body of militia formed for their protection had therefore been disbanded; so that this subject of anxiety was for the present year at rest. Not so, however, another one, the apprehension of the Chinese traitors, and the dread of native plunderers gaining the upper hand wherever war approached, in consequence of the flight of large masses of the people.

Niukien had trusted to the defences of Wusung for the defeat of the English, and in case of that failing, to the presumed difficulties of navigating the river; the defences therefore beyond Wusung were utterly contemptible; he had neglected too the union of stakes and batteries, as well as the provision of fire rafts, means of defense and offense in which his countrymen place so great confidence. There was nothing capable of offering a moment's resistance to the progress of even a couple of vessels up the river: and he now felt this. Others, less confident in the difficulties of the river, felt it still more and complained of it to their sovereign.

There are three good positions for defence between Wusung and Chinkiang. Ngopitsui off the large town of Kiangyin, where low bluff hills approach closely to the river side, and under them the deep water channel runs; with Chinsan (marked by a high hill surmounted by a pagoda), where the rapid current and winding of the river renders the passage difficult, and bluff hills approach the river's bank; and Shangshan, or Tungmatau a few miles farther on, at the termination of the windings, and close to Chinkiang, where the great rapidity of the current, between a small island and the main, renders it impassable for ships, without the aid of powerful steamers or a strong breeze. These three points were feebly defended by a few guns. The governor general's opinion was, that it was folly to offer resistance with these feeble means, and by his advice we find the magistrate of Kiangyin removing the guns from the first place, and the military officer there angrily complaining of the interference. The general of the Chinkiang garrison succeeded in retaining his batteries at the other two places, being points so much nearer to himself.

The soldiery of Kiangsu had been in part drawn off to Chekiang (one of its generals of division had been slain at Chusan the year before), they were scattered too at various posts, posts in themselves utterly indefensible,—in place of being drawn together at a few points of good defense. The approaches to Suchau were defended by vessels prepared for sinking at the moment of the enemy's approach: but the number of troops behind them (about 4000 in and around Suchau) was not deemed sufficient for the defence of the capital of a province, and earnest representations were sent to the emperor, and the generalissimo Yiking to furnish more troops. A Kiangsi force of 2000 men was sent by Yiking from Chekiang, 40 guns, and 100 jingalls, also, were brought with them. From Kwangsi 1000 men, too, are on their way, and they are ordered to Suchau. The general of the Nanking garrison likewise wrote for an increase of his force, requesting the generalissimo to send back a detachment of 800 of his men, which had been stationed on the banks of the Tsungpo, throughout the past winter. These were to have reinforced the Chinkiang garrison, but on their arrival there, found orders to return at once to Nanking. He also requested the emperor to send his garrison an increase of 1000 tartars from Si-an, on the western frontier. But this request was refused, on account of the distance; and he was told to do the best he could with the troops of the province. The brigadier commanding the naval force of Chinkiang had been stationed at Kiangyin, and the force under his command was scattered between that place and Chinkiang. The tartar garrison of Chinkiang, called by the emperor 15 0, appears, by other documents to have been reduced to 1200 disciplined fighting men, out of a total tartar population according to oral information, of about 3000 adult males. To these a tartar force from the Koko nor, 400 strong with 13 officers, was added. There were originally 18 pieces of ordnance, but eight of them were lost at Wusung, and six more were placed in the small battery of Tung-matau, and there spiked. These particulars are derived from the returns rendered to Kiying and Ilipu. Besides the numbers here given, there was the city commandant's force of about 800 men * and probably some recalled portions of the naval brigade, making a total within the walls of 2400 or 2600 men at arms, with about 1400 more of adult tartars who would naturally assist the others in opposing an escalade. The commander-in-chief of Hupe brought a reinforcement of 1000 men from that province, which was joined by a nearly equal number of Kiangsi troops sent from Chekiang, besides 700 men under the joint commissioner Tsishin, who also repaired from Chekiang to Kiangsu. These encamped outside the walls.

The garrison of Nanking consisted of nearly 3000 men at arms, and of about an equal number of chingse; (at this moment it is increased by the Hupe force that was at Chinkiang previous to the 21st of July, and by other reinforcements gradually collecting). The troops on the northern bank of the Yangtszkiang have been wholly useless, the position of defense occupied being all on the southern shore. Two thousand one hundred and fifty men from the departments north of the Yangtszkiang were summoned to Suchau.

The reinforcements from different parts mentioned in the preceding details had not arrived, at the time when the departure of the English fleet from Wusung was first reported. On the 29th of June, its departure from the mouth of the Wusung river, and its anchorage outside, with the arrivals of additional ships, (which had before been sailing northward,) and the detention of a number of merchant junks was announced to the emperor. From the ambiguous character of the enemy's proceedings, it was supposed that he might be returning to Shanghai, to try if a more successful issue could be arrived at than before, when no booty was obtained (the brass guns, useful to himself, excepted); and from the seizure of junks, and plunder of the clothing of its crews, it was thought that to obtain an entrance, in a Chinese disguise, to the interior of the country, was intended. The loss of booty at Shanghai suggests to his majesty a new mode of resistance, that of strong walls with an empty country, and he commands that measures be speedily taken to repair the defences of Shanghai.

On the 29th and 30th of June, it is announced from Tsungming, that some of the enemy's ships are beginning to move about; and to attack that island, it is feared, is the object. Reports of the 1st and 2nd of July show, however, that their destination is farther west, and that they are learning, in small boats, the depth of water. At length, on the 6th, 22 vessels move as far as to Changshan (the island of which Harvey

* It appears that this force, the exact number of which was 835 men, was chiefly posted throughout the country: there were, however, by addition of a portion of Tsaijun's force, or otherwise, not far from 2400 fighting men within the walls.

Point is the western extreme); the following day, 26 follow them; and then some move on to the northwestward, while others yet remain there. Aroused by this intelligence the high officers hasten to throw into the port of Ngopitsui stronger means of defence. The 9th of July brings the fleet to Langshan, on the "northern shore; but for reporting this, the officer on the southern shore is disgraced, and his disgrace announced to the people, in order that their minds may be quieted. The approach of the surveying squadron to Kiangyin is reported on the 10th, and that of the whole fleet on the 12th. At this time, the governor general, after a conference with the high commissioner, Kiying, was in the neighbourhood of Kiangyin, making arrangements for a vigorous resistance, with guns (which when the enemy approached, the magistrate, acting under his orders, removed,) as well as with stakes and sunken junks, and fire rafts. While his preparations were yet making, however, the steamers arrive, passing through the shallow water on the north shore. He was the next day joined by the joint commissioner, Tsishin, who forthwith proceeded to Chinkiang and thither, after writing to the emperor, the governor general also followed him: for Ngopitsui, the best defense of the Yangtsz'kiang, had been harmlessly passed. On the 13th two steamers reached Chunshan, and met with a brave resistance, which drove them back, after they had fired without success a rocket and a couple of shot. But on the 14th the whole fleet arrived, the river was filled with white sails, and all further resistance was ineffectual. The brave defenders of these two batteries, here retired behind the hills to tempt the enemy of shore; but he would not come, till after dusk, when he landed only under cover of the darkness to destroy the guns. On the 15th, the steamers again proceed in advance of the fleet, and Tungmatan also fell, the battery being destroyed by the vessel's fire, and there men being wounded, while *en revanche* they struck several times the steamers and killed sundry of their men, the general Hailing himself looking on, from the north gate of Chinkiang. On the 17th, other vessels came up to Kinshan; and on the 18th proceeded to shop the navigation of the river.

It was in the midst of these last events, that Tsishin arrived to assist the general Hailing, with his advice. The governor general arrived at Chinkiang on the night of the 13th, but passed on immediately to Nanking on the evening of the 14th. The commander in chief of Hupe, with his reinforcement of 1000, arrived on the 16th. It was not till later, if at all, that a further reinforcement of 600, (out of 1000 Kiangsi men, dispatched on the 18th from Nanking, also arrived.

These reinforcements could afford, however, but little relief to the general Hailing, left alone in the midst of his difficulties to bear the brunt of the day,—deserted by the governor-general, and refused further help, as everything was required for the defense of Nanking. The fire vessels which the governor general had left, too, under the charge of an officer of his own selection and with special directions from himself, proved utter failures. Under these circumstances, the general shut the gates of the city, an act by which he incurred much ill feeling among the people, as he could not thereby impossible for those within the walls to escape from the scene of action. In the midst of his perplexities, he wrote to the governor-general on the 18th, saying, "My force is indeed but feeble; of the commissariat office which you established, no person is present, nor is there any one, either at the district granary, or at the post station; the stores of grain and money are inadequate; my official communications are cut off; and the north and south are effectually separated; so that even my dispatches to be forwarded to the throne, can be sent only by special messengers sent off express by myself. The number too of people within the city is very great, and, it is to be feared, will, from want of food, give rise to internal revolution."

On the 20th, Hailing writes his last communication to the emperor. A dispatch from the governor general had reached him detailing the aid he had afforded in fire rafts, reinforcements, &c., after quoting which, he exclaims, "at the receipt of this, your slave was much astonished. The governor general reached Chinkiang only on the evening of the 13th, he first gave his orders for the preparation of these fire rafts on the 14th, and the same evening he went on to Nanking; the next morning the foreign vessels came to Chinkiang, and when they arrived nothing of the fire rafts was to be seen." After some further details of his measures of defense, and the strength of the united forces acting under and aiding him, he recurs to the refusal of his request some months before to have the river sunked, and thus ends his last dispatch: "Now the whole fleet of the rebellious barbarians is approaching, ship quickly following ship. Your slave is under the banner of the tartars, an hereditary servant of the crown. He, then, can do no otherwise than exert his whole heart and strength, in endeavors to repay a small fraction of the favours he has enjoyed from his government." The day after this he fought bravely for many hours, and when he found his troops all routed, and the city committed to his charge fallen into the enemy's hands, he sat down in one of the public courts of his official house, and ordering fire to be set to it remained there and perished in the flames. "And what else could he do?" is each Chinaman's remark; "he never could again see the emperor."

It appears, from another document, that the intendant, lately appointed over the commissariat, the magistrate, and the officers of the post, fled on the 15th, but appeared again shortly after.

Drawn up by J. Robt. Morrison,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

From the Chinese Repository for Sept.

We are now prepared to follow the expedition, in its advance from Woosung to Chinkiang and Nanking. The difference of longitude between Wusung and Chinkiang is about two degrees, and the difference in latitude is 50', nearly. Nanking or (Kianning fu, as the Chinese now call the ancient capital) is distant from Chinkiang about 40' W., and 6' or more S. The surveys, made by captain Bethune in H. B. M. ship Conway in 1840, were found correct.

It was on the 29th of June when the exploring squadron—consisting of h. m. ships Starling, Plover, Modeste, Clio, and steamer Phlegethon—commenced the advance, sounding and buoying off the course for the larger vessels. More shoal water was found than had been anticipated, just beyond where captain Bethune had surveyed two years ago; the steamers Pluto and Medusa were therefore sent forward to join the exploring expedition. This was July 1st. The next day the steamer Auckland was sent off to Tsungming to bring fresh provisions there procured, and now beginning to be scarce in the expedition. Some scurvy therefore had begun to appear. More than a month had now passed away, since the ships sailed from Chapu.

On the 4th, the Phlegethon returned, reporting all clear, and deep water, though in a difficult channel, to within a few miles of Gold'n island, which lies between Chinkiang on the south shore and Kwachau on the north, at the junction of the waters of the grand canal with the river. The North Star, and one steamer, and a transport or two, were to remain off Wusung, while the combined forces moved up the river.

The army was divided into *four* brigades, besides the general staff, and the sappers and miners, the last remaining as a separate command. The squadron was formed into five divisions, besides the steamers, sloops and brigs, which remained around the admiral at his command. The arrangement of both arms of the force are exhibited in the accompanying schedule.

Order of sailing of the squadron in the Yangtsz'kiang.

Advanced squadron.—Surveying.

Starling 6, commander H. Kellett. Modeste, 18, com. R. B. Watson. H. C. armed steamer Phlegethon, lieut. J. McClevery, R. N. Plover, 6, commander R. Collinson. Clio, 16, com. T. Trenbridge. H. C. armed steamer Medusa, lieut. Hewitt, R. N.

General squadron.

H. m.'s ship Cornwallis, 72, captain Richards, flag ship of rear admiral, sir William Parker, K. C. B., commander-in-chief of the naval forces.

First division.

H. m.'s ship Calliope, 26, captain A. S. Kuper C. B.
H. c.'s armed steamer Vixen, captain H. Boys.

Transports.

Marion, lieut.-gen. sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., and general staff. Atlas Robinson, sappers and miners. John Fleming sappers and miners. John Cooper, esqr. Urgent, Abbs, 37 sailors. Trio, followers. Martha, esqr. and followers.

Second division.

H. m.'s ship Blonde, 42, captain T. Bourchier, C. B.
H. c.'s steamer Auckland, captain R. Ethersey.

Transports.—Artillery brigade.

Sophia, royal artillery. Rustumjee Cowasjee, headquarters of Madras artillery. Palmyra, head-quarters of Madras artillery. Gipsy, Lady Flora, pandies and horses. City of London, Defiance, horse artillery. Tessar, Livingstone, Lynedoch, artillery followers.

Third division.

H. m.'s troop ship Belleisle, captain J. Kingscomb, major-gen. lord Saltoun, and h. m.'s 98th regt.
H. m.'s troop ship Jupiter, lieut. G. B. Hoffmeister, h. m.'s 98th regiment.
H. c.'s armed steamer, Queen, W. Warden, master commanding.

Transports.—1st or right brigade.

Roberts, flank comps. of 41st M. N. I. Soret Merchant, Flowers of Ujein, followers. Burhampooter, head-qrs. of Bengal volunteers. Maria, Tamerlane, Percy, Wanton, City of Palaces, Bengal volunteers.

Fourth division.

H. m.'s ship Endymion, 44, capt. the hon. F. W. Grey.
H. c.'s armed steamer Sesostris, capt. H. A. Ormsby, R. N.

Transports.—2d or centre brigade.

Orient, Coromandel, W. transfer,—major-gen. Schoedde, and h. m.'s 55th regt. Asia, William Turner, Walmer Castle, Runnymede,—4th regt. Madras native infantry. Gertrude, followers. Amelia Thompson, Madras rifles. William Money Urgent, Duke of Bedford, Rohomany,—2nd regt. Madras native infantry.

Fifth division.

H. m.'s ship Dido, 20 capt. the hon. H. Keppel.
H. c.'s armed steamer Tenasserim, capt. P. Wall.

Transports.—3d or left brigade.

H. m.'s troop ship Apollo, com. Frederick, major-gen. Bartley, and h. m.'s 49th regt. Minerva, h. m.'s 49th regt. H. m.'s troop ship Rattlesnake, h. m.'s 18th regt. Emaad, Belle Alliance, Mullick Behar—h. m.'s 18th regt. Cursetjee Cowasjee, Pekin, Victoria, Faize Rohamy,—11th regt. Madras native infantry.

Brigades.

Artillery Brigade.

Staff.—Lieut.-col. Montgomerie, C. B. Bt.-capt. G. Balfour, brigade-major. Corps.—1 troop Madras horse artillery. 1½ company royal foot artillery. 3 companies of Madras artillery. Gun lascars.

First, or right brigade.

Major-gen. lord Saltoun, C. B., G. C. B. Capt. Conyngham, 3d bats. A. D. C. Major Grant, 9th lancers, brig.-major. Lieut. Gibbons, 49th regt. sub-assistant commissary. H. m.'s 26th Cameronians. Bengal volunteer reg. Flank companies of 41st Madras native infantry. H. m.'s 98th regt.

Second or centre brigade.

Major-general J. H. Schoedde, h. m.'s 55th regt. Lieut. Elphinstone, sub-assistant commissary. Captain Daubeney, 55th regt., brig.-major 14th Madras native infantry. Rifles, 36th Madras native infantry. H. m.'s 49th regt.

Third, or left brigade.

Major-general R. Bartley, 49th regt. Capt. Browne, 49th regt., brigade major. H. m.'s 18th regt. royal Irish 14th regt. Madras native infantry. H. m.'s 49th regiment.

Engineers.

Capt. Pears, Madras engineers. Sappers and miners, Engineer department.

Two singular occurrences (sadly ominous in the opinion of the Chinese) may here be noticed. On the 8th of July, when the expedition was off Fushan, in the department of Suchau, an eclipse of the sun, almost total—and quite total at Peking—occurred; and on the 22d, the day after the terrible destruction at Chinkiang, there was an eclipse of the moon.

The fourth anniversary of the Morrison Education Society was held at the residence of the rev. S. R. Brown, on Wednesday the 28th inst., rev. dr. Bridgman presiding, in the absence of the president and vice-president. The report of the past year was read by the principal; it exhibited a most satisfactory progress of the pupils in their studies, and that they took a hearty interest in their own improvement; and showed that the institution was fully accomplishing the objects of its founders and supporters, so far as they had given it the means. The society's house at Hongkong has been begun, and will soon be ready for the reception of the pupils.

A meeting of the Medical Missionary Society was held the same day, when the report of its hospital in Macao for the past fifteen months, was read, and other business transacted. From this report, it appears that 5265 new cases have been entered upon the books, of which 433 were in-door patients. The total expenditures for native assistants, repairs, furniture, food of indigent patients, &c., since July 1st, 1841, has been a little over $700. The medicines were contributed by friends in England. Fuller accounts of both these meetings, with the reports, lists of their officers, statement of funds, &c., will appear in the next number.

A slight shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt at Macao on the 16th of this month at 14 minutes past 4 o'clock P. M.; there was first a light rumbling noise, presently succeeded by a

louder noise, attended with a slight tremor, somewhat as if a heavy tierce was being rolled in a distant part of the house.—Chinese Rep. for Sept.

The North and South American coffee-house, which has long been known in the city for the spirit of enterprise with which it has been conducted, and for the facilities it has given in the diffusion of news, has lately commenced operations on a more extensive scale, under the management of mr. Markwell, of Long's hotel, Bond-street, the new proprietor. The papers at present taken in comprise all the London daily journals, a wide range of the provincial, including all those from the manufacturing districts and great out-ports of the united kingdom, with all the acknowledged foreign & colonial journals of the day. The subscription-room thrown open within the last few days, on a new and extended scale, is fitted up with every convenience for business, and must, from its advantageous position, form a constant resort to merchants and others when the new royal exchange is finished. —The Times, June 7.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT.

The hero of Canton and Hongkong is, like every member of his family, one of fortune's favorites. A few months ago a cry for the impeachment of him resounded from John O'Groat's to Penzance—now the first minister of the crown rises up in parliament, and thus speaks in his behalf:—

"Sir, some time since the hon member for Montrose (mr. Hume) put several questions to me respecting the mission of captain Elliot to Texas; those questions were put to me without notice, and several of them at once, and I answered the hon. member in the same off-hand manner in which the questions were put. Had those questions been put in a different manner, I would have taken the opportunity of stating, that whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the conduct of the gallant officer in the difficult and embarassing position in which he was placed at Canton, of that I give no opinion; but I now say, from the intercourse I have had of late with the gallant gentleman, *I am led to place very great confidence in his integrity and ability to discharge any duties which may be cast upon him.* I hear this testimony spontaneously and most disinterestedly, for I knew nothing of captain Elliot until within a short time, but I feel bound to say that I feel the utmost confidence in his integrity and ability."

It is presumed that since the period of his famous Chinese diplomacy captain Elliot has manifested some display of genius sufficient to cause the past to be buried in oblivion, and the most brilliant results to be anticipated for the future. But as sir Robert Peel is almost the only man in England who is at present in possession of this very interesting secret, we think it becomes him to drop all mystery, and favour the supporters of his government with a little insight into it. We are amongst the warmest of those supporters, and therefore thus we speak: for when a man has been recalled from his mission, as captain Elliot was from Canton, and unceremoniously superseded, as captain Elliot was by sir Henry Pottinger, and all this by his own party—the uncompromising supporters (opposers!) of the present administration—we must confess that, with all our admiration of sir Robert Peel and his principles of government, it requires something more than his *ipse dixit* to convince us that captain Elliot is not utterly unequal to the due fulfilment of any important place of state trust, and to persuade us that he has ever manifested the slightest portion of capability for the execution of those duties with which he was so injudiciously and wantonly entrusted, by the ministerial mountebanks lately ejected from office.—Age, May 29.

Treaties between Great Britain and Texas.—The ratifications of the long-pending treaties between Great Britain and Texas were exchanged on Tuesday the 28th June, by the Earl of Aberdeen, plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and the honourable Ashbel Smith, plenipotentiary of the republic of Texas. These treaties are three in number,—a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce; a treaty undertaking mediation by Great Britain between the republic of Mexico and Texas; and a treaty granting reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the African slave trade.

(Supplement to the Madras Spectator, Aug. 24.)

DEATH OF THE NAWAB OF SURAT.

A letter from a correspondent at Surat, dated 9th inst., intimates the death of his excellency the Nawab of Surat, from Cholera. "He was seized on the evening of Saturday, and expired on Monday morning, in the 63d year of his age. He occupied the seat of Nawabee for a period of 32 years. All the people of the city, Hindoos, Muslims, and Parsees, high and low, attended his funeral. His son-in-law, Meer Jafur alias Khan Bahadoor, a young man about 26 years of age, endowed with talent and abilities, has already taken charge of the palace. I believe government, according to its treaty, will appoint him successor to the late Nawab."—Times, Aug. 13.

MARRIED.—On the 20th ultimo, in the Queen's Road Chapel, Hongkong, by the Rev. mr. Shuck, Sergeant John Bruce, of h. m. 26th regiment, to mrs. Barbara Kerr.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Spanish Brigantine "GITANA," of 260 tons, JOHN SMITH will put up for sale by Public Auction, some time this month (if not previously disposed by private contract), that fine and fast sailing, new (only a few months old), Brigantine "Gitana;" she is remarkably well found in stores; her Inventory of stores may be seen on application; further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 10th October, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will sell by Public Auction, on Friday the 14th instant, a quantity of Chints and Bengal Cotton, slightly damaged.

Macao, 10th October, 1842.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable household property, plate, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, books, horse, cows &c., belonging to

H. J. LEIGHTON, Esq.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DAVITRE, and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON, in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo. REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our house ceased on the 30th April 1841; and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUDGEON was admitted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW in our firm HERE, a MOULMEIN, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. GLASGOW, ceased on the 31st December last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

China, 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN AGENCY, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

Founded in 1828, and limited exclusively to Agency and commission transactions.

AARON H. PALMER, Director

NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c. &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,

No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,

CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will ever always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery

Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ [In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived hence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 or all prizes!!!

☞ With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery

of 1843.

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of		200	Tickets.
1	do	100	do
1	do	50	do
1	do	25	do
1	do	12	do
1	do	6	do
1	do	3	do
1	do	2	do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20	do of $\frac{1}{2}$ do	10	do
40	do of $\frac{1}{4}$ do	10	do
80	do of $\frac{1}{8}$ do	10	do
160	do of $\frac{1}{16}$ do	10	do
320	do of $\frac{1}{32}$ do	10	do
1362	do of $\frac{1}{62}$ do	22	do
2 000 prizes or chances.		480	
Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme.		100	do
Total,		580	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making an early paid-postage application as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

6—As a consideration to the general complaint of misfortune against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully advised to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each tickets, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil subscription winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 5 & 6 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 2 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it ineffectual to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE.
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE in the *Rua do Hospital*, the second southwesterly from the *Canton Register Office*. Apply to

Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO DE OLIVEIRA.

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE, from 1 to 4 inches.
1 Anchor and 1 chesnicable } for a vessel of 300 Tons,
3a. superior Manila cigars in ¼ & ½ Boxes. Apply to
JOAM BARRETTO.
Macao, 8th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in *quantities to suit purchasers*: Dutch and English BREATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz. and NAILS; apply to
Macao, 10th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boy's Hats. Apply to
Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Java ARRACK and COPPER, to quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th July 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt rope of sizes; Marline Amberline &c.; White Black, and Green Paint; Bass's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,
Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms apply to
W. ALLANSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1842

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds. per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz. cases.
ditto. fine 3 " "
Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds "
Oilman's Stores, late imports
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1841. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport"
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Fowl, Meat, Soups, &c. &c
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.
S. J. COOK.
Messrs. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

TO LET. — Apartments, three EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY. Sp. Drs.....8.
Easy lessons in Chinese.....92.50,
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

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FOR SALE, at the *Canton Register* Office, NOTES on Chinese Grammar. By PHILO-SINENSIS. BATAVIA: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $1½.

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FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar*, for 1842. Price to subscribers to the *Canton Register*, $1, to non subscribers, $1½. Enquire at the C. R. Office, *Rua do Hospital*. Copies of the *Kalendar*, can also be procured at the *British* and *Albion* Hotels, and at the *Queen Victoria* Hotel, *Hongkong*.

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Edited, Printed and Published by
JOHN SLADE,
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VOL. 15. No. 42. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1842. No. 618.

TRANSLATION.

There are a great many important admissions by one of the principal officers of the empire, in the following singular letter.

1stly.—In the 2nd paragraph, the writer appears to abandon the long-cherished claim of the Chinese government of universal supremacy over all beneath the canopy of heaven:—"As there is only one sun in heaven, so there is only one heaven's son—emperor—in the world"—seems to be no longer a dogma of Chinese statesmen.

2ndly.—In the 5th paragraph, *Neuchen* seems to admit that the trade was beneficial to both parties.

En reste:—It seems evident that the retirement of the British merchants from Canton, the interruption of the regular course of trade, much less the expeditions of 1840-41-42, and the military operations of the two last years, never entered into the calculations of the cabinet of Pekin, nor of the governors of the maritime provinces, nor of the long-cap merchants:—it is clear that *Neuchen* and his colleagues are heartily sick of the war; they are in great dread of the native banditti, and fear for the distresses and terrors of the people; and we seriously think that if the war were to be protracted for another year or two, the government of every province in the empire would become disorganised, and the "flowery and sunny regions of the central nation," be scenes of anarchy, and devastated by the plundering ruthless hands of the many united brotherhoods.

Recollecting that it is one of the magnates of China who is the writer of the letter we think it reflects no discredit on his flowery pencil. How the times are changed since the latter end of 1839:—*Lee*, the governor of Canton, then said—"The great ministers of the *celestial empire* are not permitted to have private intercourse by letter with *outside barbarians*." • • • "But, though he (lord Napier) be really an officer of the said nation, he yet cannot write letters *on equality* with the frontier officers of the *celestial empire*."

It is evident the whole empire was at the feet of the British forces and the world cannot say that we have not remembered mercy and forbearance, and been most temperate and moderate in the terms which we have exacted.

"A letter from *Newkeen*, the governor of the two *Keang* provinces, dated 6th moon, 20th day (July 27th), conveyed by the deputed officers, *Chin* and *Lin—Shoupei*—3r majors—to *Chinkeang*, to be delivered to the English nation's public ambassador (分憲); concerning battles and strife, which are occasioned from our being separated and not knowing and misunderstanding each other. I write purposely, with perfect sincerity, a perspicuous proclamation, by which we may understand the principles of reason and our true and sincere feelings and intentions.

It is generally known, that men, being influenced by the elements of heaven and earth, by which they live, it is not necessary to discuss, whether the flowery (Chinese) or foreigners are not restrained by the two words—reason and human feelings. On the vast breadth of the four seas, every kingdom has its prince, every nation its (own) people; custom-houses, where goods are inspected; and the boundaries are divided by drawn limits. And neither one nor another—*this nor that*—are allowed to intrude and usurp—(on what is not their own): this is agreeable to reason.

Although the productions of the central and flowery empire are many and abundant, still it is cut off and separated by a great distance from (other nations—the western world). It also possesses many excellent, rare, and extraordinary commodities; and with some nations there is a trade, with others, none; but in commerce, fair dealing and equity must be observed, in order to connect each other together by good understanding and harmony—so consonant to human feelings and reason.

In our great and pure nation, the sunny and flowery regions are soothed and tranquilized; and we have swayed for ages over ten 10,000 le, and (our dominion) extends to Corea, the land of the farthest east; your honourable country is situated in the ocean, on the limits of the extreme west: and the distance between us is immense.

The emperors of our dynasty have always equally regarded natives and strangers, (English), and we have been united by a friendly commercial intercourse for two hundred years.

Now the high and supreme ruler—the emperor—is thoroughly learned in all civil and military matters, and the management of all affairs, he reverently respects, like his ancestors, the laws of heaven; how, then, at this time, are our old relations so suddenly changed—so as to be the cause of a national quarrel? it arose, most assuredly, from the spreading opium poison. Opium is neither pulse nor grain, and yet multitudes of our flowery subjects eat (smoke) it, wasting their property, and destroying their lives: and the calamities arising there from are unutterable! how is it possible for us to refrain from forbidding our people to use it?

But men are born, like good grain and noxious weeds, some good and some bad. Our bad subjects—*the taels*—buy and use the opium, and your honourable country has bad people who traffic in and sell the opium. In the beginning, your honourable country did not force the sales nor the consumption, and the prohibition of opium and of trade, in the beginning, was not the original intention of the cherishing kindness of the emperor toward foreigners—(i. e.—formerly the prohibitions were lax,—loosely observed—not strictly enforced)—the cause of national quarrel has arisen from their strict enforcement, and the destruction of the opium). If it is not so,—at the time when your honourable nation's former public envoy went to Tientsin, to state his defence and represent his complaints, how, when, immediately the imperial will was sent down, did he repair to Canton, and there await the examination and management (of the matter); and further, before *Tinghae* had been received back, orders were given to the army guarding the coasts, not to open their fire on the English ships: thus, our emperor's virtue is produced by heavenly love: he knows not of any difference between natives and foreigners:—

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.

the people of your honourable nation have all seen and heard of this (truth).

When they arrived at Canton, to examine into and manage the origin and end (the dispute), I had not arrived in the provinces of Fuhkeen and Canton, and was unable, therefore, to become fully acquainted with the matter; and from then, until now the affairs of Chekeang have been the subject of discussion. Since we lost *Chinhae* and *Ningpo*, in the 3d moon of this year, the emperor has conferred on *Elepoo*, the rank of *Changtang*—a principal minister of state, and the button of the 4th rank (light blue); and also conferred him to the receive the seals of acting-adjutant-general of the district of *Tsupoo*. Try and think, that if the *Changtang, Elepoo*, committed an offence in being too timid, that he is now quickly promoted to high official employments. When I was a small, inferior officer, I was unable to look and intimately understand the emperor's intentions,—mind; but such intentions must have dwelt in the nourishing and protecting heart of the emperor (in the taking care and protection of *Elepoo* and *Neuchen*).

From the 4th moon until now, the robbers of your honourable nation have entered the district of *Tsupoo*, ruined our city of Woosung, and killed our commander-in-chief; and you have also attacked and broken by storm, the city of *Chinkeang*; and when the people of the provinces of Kiangsoo heard of it, what else could they do than assemble their many myriads to protect their families, while it was my duty to guard the frontiers, to face difficulties and firmly maintain (*Nanking*), devoting myself to death as a return for my country's favours.

When the *Chekeen*—magistrate of *Keating* district, [illegible] I seen the proclamation, he copied and sent it to me. The contents of the same were, that your honourable nation's and great minister's paved-up proclamation, embracing an application for justice, and from which, when read, and fully understood, the natural purposes and sentiments of the two nations will be known. In the beginning, there was not any cause for misunderstanding; but from appearances and consequences, the more we repel each other, the more distant we recede from each other; battles of decided, uncompromising hostility will be the consequence. If there is any small cause of complaint against China, with reference to human feelings and reason, if there is the least incongruity, there is no hindrance that you should not come and state the facts, and

make a true statement, when the right or the wrong will be evident; or, perhaps, it would be better that the noble ambassador should draw up a statement, and present it to the emperor, in the emperor or closely examine and explain all the circumstances, in a public statement, and I will report them in a despatch to the emperor: both ways are feasible—you may please yourself: and when we mutually understand each other's minds, all parties, willing differences be ceased of dislike will be at an end; all these affairs can be perfected, and mutual friendship will long last if we then must the troops again join in strife, and the business of each day will be battles. Although our central nation has enjoyed peace for a long time; and we are not prepared for attacking and fighting, which has led to this frequent cruel treatment of, and tyrannizing over the people, yet you also must have lost many of the officers and soldiers of your honourable country; and what man has neither father, mother, wife, nor son, who are distant from this country several tens of thousands of li? carrying on this strife with us will cause the generation of enmities, and perfection of hatred and calamities; and when will an end be (to this state of things), which must be considered as highly offensive to the supreme heaven's benevolence—which loves that men should live (and not die fighting)?

—And yonder Nineveh, that great city wherein are more than sixscore thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand; and also much cattle!"

Heaven detests the self-sufficient and arrogant, but heaps blessings on the obedient and humble. Those who rebel against human feelings, providence protects them not. Our central nation has, for successive ages, guarded against arrogance and self-sufficiency, and we have held fast by humility, through good report and bad report, for profit or loss, for good or for evil, waiting upon the will of heaven. Your honourable country has the most profound reverence for providence, and the greatest respect for truth. I have now offered my most private thoughts before heaven, and they are evident as soon as spoken. As we are both inclined to be friends, and to put away hatred; cease from war, and give repose to the people; and from the present to hereafter, your honourable nation will enjoy profit inexhaustible.

To establish his merit, by exertions of zeal, valour and fidelity, with his native country, in the task of the honourable public ambassador, will he not, then, act a great and splendid part, illustrious and eminent (as he is!)—If the two armies again join battle, there will be killed and wounded on both sides. Each party should be faithful to their sovereign; and there are not sufficient causes of anger.—Further, China did not first put her army in motion; but because your honourable country attacked us, we were obliged to defend ourselves.

Your honourable country's troops coming from afar, you must necessarily be involved in great expense; as the necessary expenditure for the defence of our central empire, will be fivefold. I am a civil officer, unaccustomed to military affairs. I look up, with humble gratitude, to the emperor, who has appointed me to the important duty of guarding the (maritime) boundaries; and I dare not but exert my utmost strength both of body and mind. To return a recompense for the favour of my prince. And seeing the people fleeing from their habitations, and native banditti every where plundering, my head sickens and my heart is deeply pained. I consider that all my life, I have not done the least praiseworthy action; but I am true and guileless; and I can swear before the sky and its sun, and unmuse it to the demons and gods, that I am perfectly sincere in the sentiments, I have written and ordered to be delivered to the public ambassador by the two *Showpei*, and I beg that he will adjust all matters, according to heavenly principles and human feelings: with speed decide on his great measures; choose that which is good, and follow it out—manage the affairs as you like, concluding that you will manage for the best). If I have uttered one insincere word, may I be punished both by gods and men.

This is a letter between equals—"照會"—*Chaou hwuy*;—despatches passing between the governors, lieut. governors, and tartar generals, are so called.

By J.R., Ed. C. R.

Translations.

Imperial Edicts—from the Peking Gazette.

On the 9th day of the 8th moon (sept. 13), a public despatch from the military board arrived in Canton, stating,—that on the 16th day of the 7th moon (aug. 21), the imperial orders were received.

At the commencement of our family (when we first achieved the conquest of China) its foundation was based on arms. When I received my ancestral throne, I managed affairs with care and attention; and matters were settled with the speed of an arrow shot by a horseman; I dared not be guilty of the least delay, inattention, or carelessness; but in the course of years, in all the provinces, military discipline became deceived and out of use, to that degree, that when the troops went to battle, there were not any arranged laws, or tactics. At the present time the English *barbarians* are causing trouble and confusion in the two provinces of *Keangsoo* and *Chekeang*, poisoning, &c., treating cruelly, and tyrannising over, the people: which greatly excites my most vehement anger and indignation. I order the governors and lieutenant governors of each of the maritime provinces, to especially apply themselves to the knowledge of my state of mind and intentions; and with additional care and thoughtfulness to apply themselves to the duty of warding off and guarding against.—The different bodies of stationary troops—the divisions of troops, attached to the higher officers of a province—as well as the rest distributed through each province, are to be continually drilled and exercised, until they become fully experienced in all martial exercises; teach them to be courageous and intelligent. From this time henceforth, if, as hitherto, military discipline and affairs be not studied and practised, and if there is any carelessness in warding off and guarding against—that is, if any more towns are lost,—the said governors and lieut. governors shall be held responsible.

Pay an implicit and awe-struck obedience! pay an implicit and awe-struck obedience!—*Respect this.—Ibid.*

On the 17th day of the 7th moon (August 27) the imperial orders were received.

With reference to *Yang Kinggan*, the *teenszé*,—superintendent of the goal of *Shanghae*.—who died in battle, I order, according to the usual custom, and to bestow compassion, that the hereditary military rank of a *Yuskewei*, be conferred upon his son for three generations; and that the rank of *Gaukewei*, be made hereditary for ever in his family.*—*Respect this.—Ibid.*

Keying's report to the emperor of the loss of Chinkeang.

On the 25th day of the 6th moon (August 1), the imperial edict was received.

Keying and *Tsechin*, have sent up a report, respecting the attack on the city of Chinkeang:—as follows.

The rebellious barbarians sneaked into the *Yangtszekeang*, and attacked Kingkow. Our troops opened their fire and killed several tens of the rebellious barbarians, and many were drowned. The said barbarians again brought in a great number of ships, and they settled down as thick as bees. At first they landed in different divisions in the N. W.; when *Tsechin*, at the head of his troops went forward, met, and engaged them. The *patsung*.—lieutenant—*Chow Chaouheang*, carrying a swivel or musketoon on his shoulder, fired and killed a barbarian officer, clothed in red. Our officers and soldiers followed up the opportunity, and fired their matchlocks in regular sallies; the sword, spear, and halbert-men advanced on them by the right and left; and they wounded and killed upward of 200 of the rebellious barbarians.—The said rebellious barbarians again landed their artillery, and our troops advanced forward with impetuosity; and wounded and killed an innumerable number of the barbarians. The said barbarians then attacked the north gate from another quarter; the adjutant-general—*footaetung*—*Haoling*, headed and led on his officers and soldiers to oppose them, and they again attacked them to separate divisions. Suddenly the south and west gates were on fire; & forthwith the *totuh*—Chinese general—*Lew Yunkwan*, brought soldiers to quench the flames; but the barbarians stopped up the way with artillery; and Chinese traitors arrived on the spot at the same time by different routes, set fire to the town, and slaughtered the people. Of the vanguard, many were wounded, and were unable to advance; then the south and west gates were attacked and taken; and the foo district city was lost; and the rebellious barbarians abandoned themselves to disorder. Our troops remained on their ground for 7 or 8 days and nights; but being too much fatigued, they were unable to fight. What has become of the adjutant-general, *Hailing*, and the civil and military officers of the *foo* district city of *Chinkeang*?

Further, I order *Keying* & his colleagues, to make out a list of the officers and men killed and wounded in these actions,—and send up a duly prepared report. Two *Patsung*, *Chow Chaouheang*, who first killed the barbarian officer, I order to be promoted to the rank of *Showpei*.—As to the request made by *Tsechin*, and his colleagues, that their crimes should be determined on with severity; it is right that I order that they bear the name (imputation) of their crimes, and establish meritorious deeds; and look to the future for proofs of their successful exertions i.e.—if, hereafter, they conquer, they will not be rewarded; but if they are again defeated, their former crimes will be remembered in their heavier punishment.—*Respect this.—Ibid.*

Proclamation.

New, the governor of the two *Keang* provinces, and *Ching*, the lieut. governor, of the province of *Keangsoo*, jointly issue a perspicuous proclamation respecting the people leaving their abodes, and ordering them to return early to their dwelling places.

It is generally understood that to men born into the world,—of causes of sorrow,—there is none greater than the dispersion of the living (friends & relations); of causes of grief and mourning,—there is none greater than separation by death. Formerly, on account of the confusion and trouble caused by the English barbarians, who attacked and destroyed *Chinkeang*, and other places, the citizens hurriedly removed out of the way; and the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts also shifted their places of abode. Old men were supported and carried, and little children led by the hand, wandering about without habitations, which (distress) when our eyes beheld, our hearts were

* The heirs of officers who fall in battle are entitled to the situations their fathers held; the rank of 世職 is hereditary for ever in the family of the conferrer of Peerage.—Chinese Editor.

poisoned: then the father had children, &c. &c., the younger brothers to the husband the wife to marry: many poor & distressed, but good, honest people, were unable to make preparations to remove, and when the city was taken, they lost their lives (either by suicide or the enemy's shot). While these matters were related, our hearts were troubled, and our hearts grievously pained.

Our especial duty is the government of the (maritime) boundaries; we cannot excite rebellion against those above (the emperor); and we cannot guard, protect & those below, —our people for which we are angry, indignant, and ashamed; and all our nights are sleepless; but grief, joy, parting and meeting, all rest with heaven; success and failure, poverty and riches, adversity and prosperity, are as fate decrees.

But we have not lost heart, and in the midst of danger, have firmly maintained (*Nanking*); we have drummed up and aroused the officers and troops to exertion: for ourselves, our lives are devoted; and our deaths will be a recompense for our country's favour: we can say no more.

Now the English embassador, having carried on hostilities for successive years, and both states having suffered losses, says it is better to make arrangements and consult about peace; and he has begged us to transmit this proposals to the emperor.

We, looking up, humbly consider that the emperor regards the people as infants, to whom his expansive and dispensing benevolence (in remitting the taxes) has already spread abroad; and that as he tranquillis'e men from afar with cherishing kindness and mildness, he will condescend to grant that which they have requested: an unshackled trade, under new regulations, and put an everlasting stop to war, & then all will enjoy the blessings of peace. It is proper that we issue this perspicuous proclamation, and for the full information of the merchants and people this proclamation is issued,—Ye, people! who have, on account of hostilities, removed your lives & absconded out of the way to other places, should return early to your dwellings; and each follow the occupation, the which he gains his livelihood, in quiet; & not wander about hoodwink. As to those families which have suffered injuries & losses, besides ordering the said district magistrates to institute a clear examination, and report, requesting additional kindness and compassion, yet it is also necessary that they should early return home, and again, with prudent management, gain a livelihood. We, the governor and lieut. governor, have not goodness and virtue sufficient to extend to and protect the people, yet we are honest and perfectly sincere, for which we can answer and vow before heaven and earth.

Do not delay your return to your homes on any account, wavering in mind, staring about and expecting; which will be an ungrateful return to our hopes of your return. A special proclamation. 7th moon, no date of day—between Aug. 6 and Sept. 4.—*Ibid.*

A supplementary report from *Nanking* the governor general of the two *Keang* provinces.

On the 27th day of the 6th moon (Aug. 3d), I received a despatch from *Woosih* (half way between *Nanking* & *Kinkeang*), stating that, the acting *tsoosz* (major), *Ye Yangfuh*, belonging to the encampment of *Yangshay*, announced he had heard, that at high water on the 23d, forty tail of large barbarian ships suddenly arrived off the port of *Fahshan*, about 2 p. m.; and that the rebellious barbarians and three small boats on shore, when the inhabitants all ran away in hurry and confusion. Such is his report.

I immediately dispatched an officer to repair thither with speed and examine and manage; but the vessels that arrived off the port of *Fahshan* on the 23d, proved to be Chinese trading vessels returning home, and not barbarian vessels. And in make enquiry I sent letters to the magistrates of the two *Keen* districts of *Chang*, & *Chuen*, and there was not any difference between their report and that of the officer I had sent. All our great, navigable rivers communicate with the sea, and the barbarian ships have no fixed cruising ground. We should guard and maintain all the important harbours of the coast and large rivers, silently.

The said acting *Tsoosz*, who so hastily mistook in reckoning barbarian ships, and made a hurried and confused report on the matter, so as cause the leaders to hurriedly quit their homes and go elsewhere, and the people of *Keang Yin Keen* district seized the opportunity to pill age: this is really a great, stupid, blundering error, and is my duty, on the facts being authenticated, to convey to your majesty the accusation against him; and to request the imperial will that the acting *tsoosz* of the *Yangshay* cantonment, *Ye Yangfuh*, be cashiered: in order to manifest due punishment,—a strict discipline, and also caution and warning to others.—*Ibid.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

OCTOBER 18TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th July	Singapore	22nd Sept.
U. States	22nd June	Java	16th Aug.
Calcutta	21 Sept.	Manila	29th Sept.
Bombay	9th Aug.	Austral'an	27th April
Chusan	6th Oct.	Amoy	
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Oct. ARRIVED. From

10. Bengal, Cleland, Singapore and Calcutta.
10. Agrippina, Agnew, Calcutta.
10. Hindostan, Burn, Singapore and Madras.
11. Colleen, Leith, Singapore.
12. Foam, Greig, London.
13. Susan, Keasby, Sydney.
13. Madras, Rouse, Singapore and Calcutta.
14. Kaitbee, Beauvais, Madras.
17. Lady of Bir Kells, Lawrence, Melbourne.

PASSENGER.—Per Foam, J. E. Anderson, esq.

The Foam was 53 days from the line to Java head, H. M. S. Vindictive 51 days.

Oct. SAILED. For

11. Akbar, (U. S.) *Dunwoody*, Manila.
12. Argo, Kellett Singapore.
16. William Shanklin, Jones, Bombay.
16. Isabella Thompson, Kelton, Bombay.
16. H. M. S. Cleo, 16, *E. N. Tombridge*, esq.
17. Pandora, Cathay, Manila. [com Sing. & Cal.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Caledonia to day, Helen Stewart.
For Singapore—Intrepid, Coringa Packet, Malabar, Madura.
For Sing. and Calcutta—Sabigina 20th, Hero 25th, Rob Roy 31st inst.
For Bombay—Helen, Soliman.
For Madras—Woolf, Grenham.
For Manila—Grimes, 22d inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—George Wallis, *Lord Lyttelton*, Asia, Athenian, Parnell Hall, Madras, Ann Jane, Childers, Edward Bonsall, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Orestes, Henderson, Alexander Baring.
From Liverpool.—Dover, Will O'the Wisp, James Matheson, John, Liverpool, Cronin, Bella Marion.
From Calcutta.—Bengal Packet, Eliza, Mackenzie, Matheson, Elizabeth Nesbit, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannerjee.
From Calcutta for Canton.—John Harrison.
From Bombay.—Canton, Adie, Westmoor, Holmes, William Abraham, Lord Goderich, Salvidere, Lenox, Quintin Leitch, Gilbert Henderson, Victoria, Charleston, Inglis.
From Madras.—Sapphire, Robertson, Mary Catherine, St. Vincent, General Kyd.
From Java.—Lee, Providence, Tromelin, Marguerite.

Captain Grieg reports the *Lord Lyttelton* arrived at Anjer 23d ult. with fore-topmast sprung, and would remain to repair it.

The Transports for London and Chusan for New York had passed Anjer prior to 23d inst.

The only Indian papers that we have yet received (17th) by the late arrivals, are the Straits Messenger of the 10th and Penang Gazette of the 15th September.

From the former we have extracted the general orders, dated 27th July, of the lieut. general commanding in chief; and a paragraph on the education of Parsee females.

The latest dates brought by the *Lowell*, from Calcutta, are of Oct. 5th. Some of the transports had arrived at Chusan from the *Yangtsekeang*, when the *Lowell* left. H. M's. plenipotentiary, the commander in chief, generals, and staff, were at Nanking. H. M's. ship Blenheim, gave home immediately for captain, sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B. returning to Hongkong from the northward. The Sesostris, Herald and Columbine, were under immediate orders for home. It is reported the Bellerophon is on her way from Chusan to Hongkong with the *reliquias* of the 98th regiment on board.

We are glad to learn that the rear-admiral commanding in chief at Hongkong, had ordered h. m.'s brig Wolverine, commander Johnson, to lie to and guard the *Lymoon* passage.

It is strange that the police report of the examination of the murderers of *Harroo*, which ended on the 27th ulto., did not appear in the H. K. Gaz. until the 13th inst. Whence this delay in the publication of the report? from what cause, for what reason, and for what end? And are the murderers to be hanged in chains, as high as *Haman*?

We publish with readiness and pleasure the amusing descriptions of the Blenheim races and Hongkong regattas. At the R. R. R., the

Store of ladies whose bright eyes,
Rain influence and judge the prize:

could not but have greatly encreased the merriment of the day. As to the Hongkong regatta—by the way,—we glad to hear that there is some hope of having a cricket-ground levelled on that hilly island, large enough for a seven-notch-ball,—there are some occult allusions in the description thereof which none but the initiated can understand—but that we are forbid to tell, &c.

Business is at a dead stop in Canton at present.

As we were obliged to hurry the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1842, to publication, without any preface or advertisement, in order that we might commence the short Kalendar for 1843, we had no opportunity of acknowledging in its pages that we republished the *chronicle of events* from the *Synopsis of events in China during the year*, 1841"—from the *Canton Press and Supt.* of 1st January, 1842; and the list of H. B. M's. military forces in China, from the *Canton Repository*; and, through a press of matter, we omitted to make this acknowledgment in last week's Register: but we take this opportunity of avowing our obligations, in these two instances, to the *Canton Press*, and the *Canton Repository*.

With reference to one line in the above paragraph and to the circular which we issued on the 14th inst., to obtain subscribers for the *Anglo-Chinese short Kalendar for 1843*; the circular having been returned to us with the names of only twenty six subscribers, we now respectfully inform the public that the A.-C. short Kalendar for 1843, will not be issued from the C. R. press, under the terms of that circular and the list of subscribed names.

The correspondent of the C. P., G.[illegible] whose letter we republish, has the reverend and lay editors of the F. of C. and H. K. Gaz. on the hip, as to the heinous sin of publishing lottery advertisements. We wonder if they will refuse insertion to the innumerable deceptive advertisements for the

universal and speedy cure of all diseases, unfortunately for the Chinese also trunks &c. &c.

Infanticide in China.

"Even in Chinese, such is the roughness, but to shame us not to know that *infanticide is a crime punishable by their own laws*."—thus saith the editor of the Canton Press.

In the first place:—What has *shamelessness to do with ignorance of the law?*

In the 2nd place, *infanticide* is the killing of infants: strictly of new-born infants, who, if daughters, are drowned in a tub immediately after birth.—[illegible] father kills. It is not to be expected that any code of human laws would sanction such a deed by express enactments: but infanticide, as thus explained and understood, *is not punishable by the laws of China*: and the assertion of the editor of the C. P. only exposes his ignorance of this [illegible] after a seven years residence in China, and a "not inattentive perusal of Chinese Laws."

In proof of what we have said, we republish the following paragraph & extract from Stannton's translation of the penal code:—but even sir G. Stanntton's note is not to the purpose: for *disobedient children* are not "*persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left*."

"There cannot be a doubt that infanticide and selling of children into slavery, are among the habits and customs of the Chinese: to what extent such customs prevail, it is a hopeless task, in the present shut-up state of the empire, not only, to determine but to conjecture. In the meantime, we would recall to the recollection of enquirers on the subject, the power which the Mosaic law gave the Jews over their children.

"PARENTAL MURDER. A few months ago, at the village of Chang-yuen in the neighbourhood of Canton, in the family of Lew, there was an only son, sixteen years of age, of a bad disposition, and given to thieving. The neighbours often complained to his parents of his pilfering, and made them ashamed. In consequence of this, the father and mother of this only child, surviving that it would be difficult to alter his disposition, agreed to put him to death, that the, might not be disgraced by him. Accordingly the same night on which they came to this resolution, they passed a cord round his neck, the father pulling one end, and the mother the other, and so strangled him. Huddled and wiffen they buried him beyond the precincts of the village and informed him on the common. The neighbours all knew of the occurrence. Our native correspondent, a young man, writes. "Alas! although the youth was vicious, perhaps he might have reformed. There was no necessity to move the murderous hand and take his life. Where was the feeling of the heart?" But an old veteran Chinese who stood by and heard the account, fully justified the proceedings; and observed that he had a grandson whom he apprehended he must despatch in a similar manner. The power given by the law to parents over their children is very great; and in this case, as there was no one near to prove the, the murderers remained undetected. C. R. Dec 13, 1838.

PENAL LAWS OF CHINA. Section CCCLIX.

If a father, mother, paternal grandfather or grandmother, elder who intended to kill or wounded in a serious and unnecessary manner, or shall have the like, the party so offending shall be punished with 100 blows. Where any of the aforesaid relations are guilty of killing such disobedient child or grandchild improperly, the punishment shall be extended to 60 blows and one year's banishment. &c.

It is manifest from this article, that people are not in any case absolutely entrusted with the power over the lives of their children, and that accordingly the crime of infanticide however practised, is not to be considered in China, as not in fact either directly sanctioned by the government, or agreeable to the general habit of the laws and institutions of the country. This practice, so revolting to the feelings of humanity, must certainly be looked on as criminal in China, and even to be in some degree tolerated, but there are considerable reasons for supposing that this crime has been often exaggerated and it will be at least difficult upon admissible to lay any stress whatever upon the existence of such a practice, as a proof of the probity or immorality of the Chinese character.—Even the dreadful extent to which it is said to prevail in some districts, cannot, on the contrary, be considered as at all needful for the wretched and deep rate of misery to which the labouring poor in China, to whom the practice of infanticide is ascribed to be in general confined, must, by the inevitable consequences of their circumstances, subject to be reduced, of the poorest labouring families, while acting in the strict performance of the duties, they have to the children of parents of the lowest to maintain them.

Want of time obliges us to defer our remarks on the [illegible] Neglay, the [illegible] Nanking, [illegible] and the proclamation of Yang and Chang, until our next number.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, Chin-Keang-foo, 27th July, 1842.

Lieut.-general sir Hugh Gough has much pleasure in expressing much satisfaction from the conduct of the troops under his command, during the recent operations before Ching-Keang-foo, and the storming and capture of the place.

The spirit which animates the troops, men as well as officers, natives as well as Europeans, is most gratifying, and the lieut.-general's only difficulty is to particularize.

Sir Hugh Gough cannot, however, pass without special notice the gallant manner in which major-general Schoedde, availing himself of his discretion, to convert his diversion into a real attack, carried the body of the place, which was obstinately defended. The spirited conduct of capt. Peats, commanding engineer, in blowing up, at noon day, the great gate of the western work, and the ingenuous of the column of assault, deserve mention. The work of the column, had been anticipated. Major-general Schoedde being unexpectedly found in possession of the inner gateway, but major-general Bartley was afterwards fully engaged with the Tartars within the walls.

His excellency must also notice the great fatigue incurred by the troops, under major-general lord Saltoun, in their long and successful march to drive the enemy from his encampment on the Hill.

The lieut.-general has only to regret the loss of so many gallant men, amongst whom are lieut.-colonel Driver of the 6th N. I., captain Cockburn of the 18th R. I., and lieut. Gibbons of the 49th regt., act. sub. asst. com. general, who nobly fell in the performance of their duty as soldier.

Sir Hugh Gough's thanks are offered to officers commanding brigades and corps, and heads of departments, who will be pleased to convey them to all under their respective command.

Strait's Messenger, Sept. 20, 1842.

The Parsees are about taking a step, probably one of the most important in the history of that people, which will evidently conduce to place them on an eminence far removed beyond any of the aboriginal races of India. It is no less than the education of their females! A young Parsee lady, as we learn from undoubted testimony, has just been placed in one of the educational establishments for females in Bombay. Now that the ice has been broken, we hope to learn that other wealthy Parsees have followed this noble example; for we firmly believe it is only a *first* example that was required.—Ibid.

English Church on Hongkong.

Two church have been completed at Hongkong, under the superintendence of our Church, and one is already consecrated and opened to the services of the [illegible]. They are commodious buildings, and are intended, both for English and Chinese services. They were both erected by subscription among the [illegible] of the protestant missionaries in China.—F. of C. and H. Gaz. August 25.

The queen's road (Baptist) chapel at Hongkong, is the property of the American Baptist board of missions, having been erected by subscription among the foreign community.—Chinese Repository for August.

In the F. of C. and H. K. Gaz. of Oct. 6, there there is an article on "commencing our Anglican protestant church," which, for want of necessary information, we do not thoroughly comprehend.

The editor says—"after the liberal contributions of the community, and the generous aid and support of the government, any further delay will we fear convey a very unfavourable impression as to the state of the colony."

We have not as yet heard one word about "the liberal contributions of the community."—ed of

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "SERAH" Captain [illegible] having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine coasting copper fastened Hambro' R. ker, HERK, 150 Tons burthen. She is built of Oak, and is well found in [illegible]. For particulars apply to

Macao, 10th October, 1842. A. A. da MELLO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A CLIPPER VESSEL OF SMALLER SIZE.

THE fine British Barque HYGEIA, of 377 Tons O. M., carries and sails well, and is in fine order. Is now [illegible] and fore receiving ship at one of the Northern ports; her copper, spars and rigging, being nearly new. Apply to

G. AYE Jr.—Canton.
C. PEARON.—Macao.

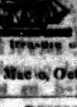
Macao, October 10th, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE fast sailing A. 1. Bark "INTREPID," Captain Stewart, will be despatched for the above Port on the 15th instant. For freight or passage apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 10th October, 1842.



FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "ROB ROY," Captain Boyd, will have for the above Ports positively on the 31st instant. For freight of treasure only, apply to

HENRY PYRUS.

Macao, October 8th, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "ORATOR," 321 tons, Captain Terry, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will receive early dispatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOUNTSTEWART ELPHINSTONE, captain Lawton, 387 tons, will have early dispatch. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1 Ship ISABELLA, captain Hardie, 420 tons register. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, FOR SYDNEY, SOUTH AMERICA, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fast sailing British Barque MAIA, captain B. Brandon 315 tons burthen, now on her second voyage. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 11th August, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY viâ MACAO.

THE "HELEN," captain Carey, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SULTANY," H. M. [illegible] commander, will have Hongkong on [illegible], and Macao in the first week of October. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fast sailing British Ship "ANDROMACHE," of 468 tons O. M. now lying at Hongkong. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. Fuscoe commander, 254 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to

HULLDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 25th June, 1842.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Prosser & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thomson, Bell & Co.

Printed and Published at
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1842.

"the generous aid and support of the government:"—what government?—The Hongkong or the home government?—Yet we heartily wish to see the steeple of an English church on Hongkong towering towards the heavens.

While we are on this subject, and with reference to the above two extracts,—we think it would be well, and as is often if not generally, done on such occasions, for the reverend editor of the F of C to publish a list of the names of the subscribers of the foreign community, to the erection of the queen's road baptist chapel.

To the Editor of the Canton Press.

Dear sir,—The excitement produced by the late glorious news from the north, combining his beloved island as a British possession, appears to have elevated your Hongkong contemporary a little too far above this lower world, and such sublunary matters as advertisements have not since, *probably*, received the same attention from him as heretofore.

In the "Friend" of the 8th ult are the following remarks, written in a strain of such virtuous indignation as must, in these times of Mammon-worship, call forth the warmest sympathy of the public with the morality of the editor, and his high-minded contempt for filthy lucre to be derived from advertizing the scheme of a *Calcutta* lottery.

"*We have had an advertisement sent us* "*from Calcutta, which contained a scheme* "*for a lottery: we have declined to insert* "*it, as we are determined on not using our* "*influence in encouraging a system socially* "*pernicious, and subversive of public mo* "*rality.*"

"*We are told that much roguery is in-* "*duced by the minor lotteries in India, or,* "*as they were formerly called in England,* "*little goes.*"

Now all this is very edifying and very delightful (we won't quarrel about the littl-posposity of style), but lo! "one little month" has hardly elapsed, and all this fine sentiment appears to have evaporated. In the "Friend" of last week there occurs a notice of a lottery at *Hongkong*, a regular *little go*, for a palanquin &c., *valued at* $300. Whereon the worshipful editor remarketh not; but perhaps in his next he will vouchsafe his readers some explanation of this glaring inconsistency.

Your's dear sir,
Very faithfully,
Macao, 13th Oct., 1842. G ·
(Canton Press, 15th October.)

Introduction of the Tea plant and Blackwood at Darjeeling.—Dr. Campbell, superintendent at Darjeeling, communicates the interesting intelligence that he has succeeded at length in rearing a bed of five healthy tea plants from seeds obtained from the Kumaon nurseries. Dr Campbell also states that he has a fine crop of Sissoo from Himalaya thirtieth seed, sent to him by Dr. Wallich.—Sumarn Star, August 14.

Favorable Report on Cotton, grown at Berrackpore.—The accompanying extract of a letter received by captain Beach, at Berrackpore, reporting on some cotton, grown by him from Mexican seed was next submitted.

Extracts of letter to Captain J. D. Beach, from T. Bazley, esq., of Manchester, dated 25th December, 1841, on some cotton grown at Berrackpore, in India, from Mexican seed.

"I have been much pleased with your specimen of cotton growing, but the small quantity you sent me scarcely enables me to judge of its value. It is, however, most beautiful and excellent cotton, its only defect being shortness of staple, though I think such cotton would sell at 8d. to 9d per lb, which is more than double the price of ordinary East India cotton."—Ibid.

DELHI GAZETTE JULY 27.

We copy the following extract of a letter from the Camp Jellalabad, July 14th, 1842.

"Col Palmer is dead; confinement, ill treatment, and want of food are the causes which led to his death. Report says that Lumsden, late of the 27th, being badly wounded and unable to rise from the ground, was importuned by his wife not to allow her being left in the hands of the Affghans; she threw herself upon his body, when he, it is said took out his pistols and put an end to his wife's and his own existence."

Can any government in the world exhibit such splendid rewards and speedy promotion, for long and arduous naval services, as are *exposed* by the following *war services* of commander J. Nugent; a mid. of *the old Barfleur*," in 1793, a mid. in Howe's actions of May 29, 30, 31 and June 1, 1794;—*he* is a commander in 1842! Look at the late naval promotions for services in China.

WAR SERVICES OF THE COMMANDERS.

53 J. Nugent was mid. of the Invincible at the destruction of a convoy under the batteries of Cape Barfleur in 1793; in the expedition to Ferrol, in Howe's action in 1794, and lord Bridport's in 1795; served in the boats of the Princess Royal, in action with the Spanish fleets off Cadiz in 1796; and in those of the Queen Charlotte with the gun boats in the straits; was slightly wounded at the recapture of a brig under the batteries of Cauta, when acting lieut. of the Weasel; was lieut. of the Phœnix at the capture of the French frigates Carrère, Sweda and Resource in 1800, and expedition to Egypt in 1801; in command of the Fox cutter was constantly engaged with the enemy's flotillas and batteries on the coast of France; and in the Stromboli, assisted at the destruction of the French frigate Salamandre off Cape la Hogue; in the same brig was actively employed in the Baltic in 1811, and in company with the Forward, captured the Danish island of Udsire

We should have noticed before now, the death in the island of *Kolongsoo*, of the U S.'s lady-missionary. Mrs. Boone: the following postcript is extracted from the Canton Repository for September.

P S. We are much distressed to hear of the death of of mrs. B one; she died on Tuesday, the 30th of August, at 5 o'clock P M. after an illness of only two days. She was attended with the prevailing fever on the 29th, and was not considered to be in a dangerous condition until the 30th, when the disease settled upon the nervous system, and delirium ensued, which continued until death released her from suffering. The funeral was attended by many of the officers from the army and navy then stationed at Kolongsoo, and the flags were lowered half-mast. Mrs. Boone was the daughter of the honorable Henry De Saussure, chancellor of the state of South Carolina, U. S., who died a few years since. She and her husband left the United States in 1836, and settled first in Batavia, where they engaged in an missionary labors among the Chinese under the superintendence of the Dutch Rhenish patrons. Ill health compelling both of them to seek a colder climate, they left Java, and reached Macao in November, 1839, where they remained until the occupation of Kolongsoo by the British forces, and a way to labor among those speaking the Fuhkien dialect, as has been already stated. Here she was permitted in the providence of God to remain only a few months, briefly engaged in the work to which she had given here if, while the one then recently called away, we cannot doubt, to a higher, a better service on high.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, 6th October, 1842.

PROCLAMATION.

CAINE, chief magistrate of the great English nation's territory of Hongkong, issues his proclamation.

It appears that recently a great many night robberies have been committed, and this proclamation is now issued for the full information of all the people. Hereafter, all Chinese, besides the usual watchmen, are forbidden to walk the streets after eleven o'clock at night, and whosoever shall violate this prohibition shall be arrested by the police and brought before the chief magistrate for thorough examination and judgment.

Let each tremblingly obey. A special proclamation.

Taoukwang, 22nd year, 9th moon, 1st day.
4th October, 1842.

POLICE.

Before the chief magistrate.

September, 12th 1842. Shiek Harroo, a Mussulman, native of Bengal, deposes: about one o'clock on the morning of the 10th of this month I was awakened by about 20 others entering my hut: there were two candles burning at the time. Kallay Khan, my servant, a Mussulman, was seized first and I the next, the prisoner Aha seized me by the throat, and nearly killed me, my eyes were nearly out of my head. I considered my life gone. I can swear to the prisoner and am positive with regard to his having been the man who sat on my chest, filled my mouth with a cloth and nearly strangled me with his hands. I called out to no purpose.—The prisoner, Akuun, was the man who murdered my servant, Kallay Khan. Kallay Khan slept on a bedstead at the foot of my bed. I saw the prisoner, Akkun, strike a crooked knife into the belly of Kallay Khan, and I further saw him turn the knife up and down whilst the prisoner, Chin Chuen, who had tied the arms of Kallay Khan, held Kallay Khan down by the hair of his head. Kallay Khan at the time calling to Akuun (the murderer), *chin, chin fokee*, which I understood as an appeal for mercy. I can swear positively to all three men: had no quarrel with any of the prisoners, do not remember ever seeing any of them before the time of the murder; there were in the hut two Chinese servants, one named Assam was badly wounded with a knife by one of the robbers, the robber who wounded him is not one of these three prisoners; but if I saw him I should know him; the robbers took my bed clothes and some cash from under my pillow and went away. The cash amounted to about two mace; the other servant, Assam, was seated on a table.—Kallay Khan died in about half an hour.

Ajun, a Chinese servant to Haroo the baker, states on the morning of the 10th as the cock's were crowing, Haroo's house was entered by a great number of robbers, there was only a plank at the door, there may have been from 10 to 20 robbers. I was seized, and my head held down with my face to the bottom of the bed where I was forcibly kept until the robbers went away; I was cut severely with a knife by one robber, while another held me down. I do not know who the robbers were: I did not see them: I know all three prisoners, have seen them working as coolies on the road, never have been intimate

with them, never eat with them; I know that the murder was committed by the gang of robbers, but I do not know by whom; I was confined, and heard inglistinctly, so that I do not know what the robbers said, nor could I recognize them by their voices. The bake-house has been attacked twice, previously, & the baker was slightly wounded; I do not know if these prisoners were in the former attacks, as I only heard of them, but did not witness them. I cannot tell why the robbers came to our house.

I do not know that the prisoners are in the employ of any Chinese baker. I have only known them as coolies, working on the high road.

Assam, a Chinese servant to the baker, Haroo, deposes:—A great number of robbers broke in on the 10th of this month; I was frightened, the robbers cut me with a knife slightly; I know that they murdered Kallay Khan, and wounded, Apo and nearly strangled Haroo. But I don't know their faces; I did tell sergeant Collins that I knew the robbers, and I pointed these prisoners out after day break on the 10th and sergeant Collins made them prisoners, but I am not sure that these were with the robbers in Haroo's hut at the time of the murder. In my confusion I pointed out these prisoners, but I do not know that they were in the hut. This witness has been tampered with, and will not tell the truth, nor say any thing to lead to further discovery.

Sergeant Collins states—A little after day-break the witness, Apo, pointed ont the three prisoners to me as robbers, he said he would soon catch more for me. As he knew all who were at the murder of Kallay Khan; he unhesitatingly pointed out the three prisoners to me in front of the market, where about 150 coolies were collected, waiting for employment, and the witness, Apo, further looked well under the hats of several before pointing out the prisoners; the prisoner, Akuun, struggled greatly before we could secure him.

Private Alexander, of the police, fully corrobates the testimony of sergt. Collins, whom he accompanied with the witness, Apo, when he pointed out the prisoners.

DEFENCE.—The prisoner, Akuun, states he is a coolie, knows nothing of the murder, never saw the baker or coolies belonging to the baker before, has been on this island about a month, cannot give any security; slept on the night of the 9th and morning of 10th with his fellow prisoner, Apo; five men slept in the same hut with Apo and myself; the names are, Kumtuk Aiyow, Kowsow, Kaung Chy.

2nd prisoner, Apo, states—I am a coolie, have been on this island not quite one month; have not been in any robbery, know nothing of the matter, never saw the baker or the two coolies, Apo and Assam. Slept in a grass hut on the night in question with Akuun and three other coolies, named TouPaychy, Ashum, and Thoen Thuk. No one here knows me to be my security.

3rd prisoner, Cham-chuen, states—I have been on this island 15 days, am a coolie, know nothing of this matter, never was in any robbery, am an innocent man, don't know why I have been seized. I never saw Harroo, the baker, or his two servants, Apo and Assam. I never saw my two fellow prisoners until we were all seized. (this prisoner pretends sometimes to be deaf). I live on the hill, in a very small hut, with Chei-lok and Alam-chy coolies; there is a shop in the bazaar, but the shop has no man that knows me, and I cannot call upon any one to be my security.

Continuation of murder case 450.

September 23rd, 1842. The witness, Assam, who is a prisoner in the goal, wishing to speak to me, is brought into court, and, the interpreter being sick, the rev. dr. Bridgman kindly under takes to interpret.

Assam states the robbers spoke the dialect of Si-mon. I was awakened by their beating with their fists my fellow servant Apo, who threw himself down on the floor near the corner of the room; I seized a pipe and sent it at them, and they tried to get nebamboo, on seizing which one of the robbers seized a bamboo, and gave me two blows, shews a scar on his shoulder, and one on his side. Two men were holding Haroo, one by the head, and one by the feet. One man only had hold of Kallay Khan. Kallay Khan's bowels were cut open, only lived about an hour. The robbers had nothing on but their trowsers.

September 20th. Assam brought before me, the interpreter, Attuk, in court, and the three robbers charged with the murder are placed before Assam, who declares that he now perfectly remembers them. Akuun murdered Kallay Khan; I saw him on Kallay Kahan's body, the other two prisoners, Apo and Cham-chuen, were busy with Harroo. I can, swear to all of this, and will cut off the cock's head to this. I am now more positive that these are the men, having heard Cham-chuen, who sleeps near me in the prison, speak of these (that is the three prisoners) being the men who murdered and robbed. He spoke this in a dream 6 nights since.

THE BLENHEIM REACH REGATTA.

Canton, 10th October, 1842.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—If you can spare a column of your journal for the insertion of the following account of the 'Blenheim Reach Regatta', you will much oblige all the parties interested in the spirited amusement which came off on saturday the 8th instant at 2 p. m.

Your notice will in some measure repay the exertion which was used by the commanders and crews in Canton river, to gratify the subscribers to a purse made up by the merchants of Canton.

At 12 o'clock the rendezvous flag was hoisted at the main of the "Earl Balcarras," by the kind permission of captain Baker, as the signal for the boats to assemble, and by 2 o'clock the entries were completed.

The course was round two boats with distinguishing flags, stationed, one at the east and the other at the west end of the ships in Blenheim reach, the starting and winning posts being on the larboard beam of the "Earl Balcarras."

First race for six oared gigs.

1st prize Sp. Drs 20, 2nd prize Sp. Drs. 6.

For this race 5 boats entered and started, and came in in the following order.

	Boats.	Ship's names.
1st	Lally	Jardine
2nd	Lambrick	Jardine
	No Mistake	Earl Balcarras
	Rossy	Buckinghamshire
	Good fellow	Charles Forbes

Time 24 min. 3 sec.

Second race, for 4 and 5 oared gigs.

1st prize Sp. Drs. 20, 2nd Sp. Drs. 5.

This was a well contested race, the boats were manned by Europeans and Lascars.

	Boats.	Ship's names.
1st	Patrick's Day	Wild Irish Girl
2nd	New Zealander	Grecian
	Pollux	Gemini
	Sea Queen	Golcare
	Spicy	Syed Khan
	Cadet	Cadet
	Immaculate	Tartar
	Lord Elton	Lord Elton
	Snake	St. Lawrence
	Zebra	Greenlaw
	Caroline	Caroline
	Sam Slick	Hebrides

Time 22 min. 45 sec.

The winner had it all his own way, but the others were well up with the second boat.

Third race,—Large cutters.

1st prize Sp Drs. 20. 2nd prize Sp. Drs. 10.

A spirited contest took place between the first and second boats, and was won by only half a length. All the boats were pulled by Lascars.

	Boats.	Ship's names.
1st	Prince of Wales.	Prince of Wales.
2nd	Black Joke	Earl Balcarras
	No Joke	Do.
	Bessie Kate	Charles Forbes.

Time 24' 25"

Fourth race,—Large cutters (6 to 12 oars).

1st prize Sp. Drs. 20, 2nd prize Sp. Drs. 10.

The boats were manned by Europeans and Lascars; the time will prove the exertion that was used to win this well pull-d race.

	Boats	Ship's names
1st	Valparaiso	Valparaiso
2nd	Happy-go-lucky	Edinburgh
	Amazon	Amazon
	Princess Royal	Prince of Wales
	Kitty	Charles Forbes
	Perhaps	Edinburgh
	Penelope	Buckinghamshire
	Grey Mare	Hampshire
	Cottonwood	Greenlaw

Time 24 min. 50 sec.

Fifth Race—Jolly Boats.

1st prize Sp. Drs. 10, 2nd Sp. Drs. 5.

This batch of small fry, closely followed by the "Lord Elton's" "Mite" pulling 2 oars, was manned by crews of all nations, colours, and castes, and a more amusing sight, as well as a better contested affair, never came off.

	Boats.	Ship's names.
1st	Clerk of the Course	Hindostan
2nd	Lady Clarke	Syria
	Lord Elton	Lord Elton
	Lord Elton's 'Mite'	Lord Elton
	Sam's Jack	Tartar
	Black Joke	Asiatic
	Mary Ann	Matilda
	Helen	Helen
	Castor	Gemini
	Charlie	Charles Forbes
	Little Joke	Earl Balcarras
	Never	Buckinghamshire
	Young Charlotte	Charlotte
	Blow Hard	William Gillies
	Maggie Lauder	Barophalus

A Purse was made on the spot, amounting to $52, and eleven of those worthy and useful Wash-Girl-boats started for various prizes, affording the greatest amusement.

Won by *Ally*—a young lady of strong pull-away powers; the remainder being rewarded according to their merits.

The winning boats of the day were then entered, and started for 2 prizes

1st Sp. Drs. 20, 2nd Sp. Drs. 10.

The Lilly taking and keeping the lead, and winning very easily; the Valparaiso 2nd.

The second boats were then entered, and started for the same prizes; the Lambrick and New Zealander, taking the wrong course, were distanced, and the prizes awarded to the Black Joke, 18 oars, and the Clerk of the course.

A general scramble now took place for the losing boats, and every variety assembled, to the number of 15. Prizes as before.

The winners were the, Perhaps 1st, Sam Slick 2nd, the Earl Balcarras' "No mistake," unfortunately, committed herself, after taking, and keeping the lead easily, by running home to the starboard instead of the larboard gangway. The stewards were—

A. Heard esq., Umpire.
Captain Thornhill,
Captain Gribble.

To add to the pleasure of the day, many of our fair country women, being assured but nevertheless most welcome visitors in Whampoa reach, were amongst the spectators, and their bright eyes beamed with the gratification they experienced, and no doubt increased Jack's exertions to do his best. The visitors were most hospitably entertained during their stay, by captain Paterson of the Edinburgh, who gave a handsome ball and supper, captains Baker, of the Earl Balcarras, Marden, of the Gemini, Bowen of the Hindostan, and many others, to whom their thanks are due.

Pray excuse this long affair, which will I fear be more tedious than the race; and craving your indulgence, as well as that of your readers,

I remain, yours truly,
NAUTICUS.

Hongkong Regatta.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—Doubtless it will be no less gratifying to your readers than it was to those of your worthy contemporary is their delight at the Blenheim Reach Regatta to find that the new settlement at Hongkong is not behind them in their endeavours to create sport and afford amusement. On Wednesday last this beautiful bay was enlivened by that noble ship, the Fort William, being decorated with a crowd of flags from her trucks to the water's edge, and at 2 o'clock the rendezvous flag was hoisted and the loud boom of a 32 pounder was heard to roar along the silent waters and distant valleys of this truly beautiful island, as a signal for the boats to assemble alongside and prepare for starting for the following races.

1st Race 4 oar'd Gigs. 1st prize, 16 drs. 2d do. 5 drs.

General Wood's	Black Doll
do.	Fancy
Mary Ann's	Flirt
Ariel's	Peri
Shah Allum's	True Blue
John O'Gaunt's	Fly

Never did Silies for the "oaks" appear at the starting post with less determination to keep their heads the right way, than the above named competitors. The Flirt kept up her ticklish character by coquetting with every boat she came near, till at last "off" was given by the umpire, and the Peri took the lead, the others being jammed in a general knot, they however soon got clear and away went the "fives with their merry merry hums," determined to do their best to make up their lost distance, and though they gained considerably, yet they would have done better had they had "some of that ere rich beef and gravy." The Peri kept her advantage to the last, and won by a length. The Flirt an excellent second and the rest well up.

2d Race 6 to 12 oar'd Cutters. 1st prize 18 drs. 2d do. 6 drs.

Fort William's	Amy
General Wood's	Compensation
Bombay Castle's	The Widow

A small entry for this race, five taking to enter the lists against the well known winning cups of the widow, who, long accustomed to the thing, made no difficulty in going off, and displaying, with calm composure, the resistance offered to her beautifulness, ostimulated up strongly of the gentle murmurings of a mountain stream winding its way through some favoured vale; when within a short distance of the rounding vessel, the race

between *The Ladies* became highly interesting, each struggling hard for the superiority, when one of the Widow's oars caught a crab, lost his balance, and was heard to sing (out) with considerable pathos, "All is lost now." The beautiful Amy here shot ahead winning easy, and proving herself truly *Amy-able*. The Widow tried hard to recover her resident, but was obliged to yield the palm for the 2d prize to the Compensation.

3d Race 14 a 18 oar'd Cutters. 1st prize 20 drs. 2 d do. 10 drs.

Fort William's	Pretty Jane
Shah Allum's	Little William
H. C. S. Acbar's	Smoke

At starting "My Pretty Jane" had the call, having been successful in many previous matches, but Smoke no sooner got his steam up than he walked away from her like smoke, and left her to receive the attentions of "little *Billy*," who, though his "*outward appearance was not much in his favor*", pulled away from her like "*Blazes*," and called upon the umpire to pay him (17)* for being second.

4th Race Bona fide Jolly b ats. 1st prize 8 drs. 2d do. 4 drs.

Fort William's	Mustard Pot
Shah Allum's	Pepper Box
Bombay Castle's	Bona fide

This was a Bona fide jolly race though not by a Bona fide won. The two members of the cornet stand were disputing every inch of the way for about two thirds of the distance, when the Mustard Pot, *who had been coming it rather strong among the sandwiches*, challenged the Pepper Box for a race; here a severe struggle took place, when the *middshipmites* of the Pepper Box foaled the Mustard Pot, but clearing themselves soon, and having a greater number of oars, won the race. The *Rienallahs*, second, closely followed by the Bona fide.

5th Race a purse for 4 oar'd Gigs. 1st prize 16 drs. 2d do 5 drs

General Wood's	Black Doll
do.	Anonyma
Mary Ann's	Flirt
Ariel's	Peri

These boats are the same that started in the first race, but different crews four of the Smokers being put into the Anonyma, and the Flies into the Peri. Nothing could stand against steam, and the Anonyma won easy. The Flirt, second.

Thus ended the sports of the day; too much credit and praise cannot be given to captain Thornhill for the able manner in which he discharged the duties of umpire, and to captain Geo. Hogg, for the kind and hospitable reception we met with on board the Fort William

I am, sir, your humble servant,
SPECTATOR.

* 17 is the transport Shah Allum's No.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Spanish Brigantine "GITANA" of 260 tons, JOHN SMITH will put up for sale by Public Auction, some time this month (if not previously disposed by private contract), that fine and fast sailing, new (only a few months old), Brigantine "Gitana;" she is remarkably well found in stores; her Inventory of stores may be seen on application; further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 10th October, 1842.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable household property, plate, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, books, horse, cows &c., belonging to

H. J. LEIGHTON, Esq.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE, and Mr. THOMAS WINDATE HENDERSON, in our firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our house ceased on the 30th April 1841; and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUNCAN was admitted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW in our firm HERE, a MOULMEIN, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. GLASGOW, ceased on the 31st December last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our establishment ceased on the 20th of June, 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LEARING being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER LEARING & Co.

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

China, 9th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests and responsibility of Mr. HENRY WRIGHT in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM STEWART is this day admitted a partner.

Our Firm now consists of JAMES MATHESON, ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CHINA, 1st July, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take,

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN AGENCY, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

Founded in 1828, and limited exclusively to Agency and commission transactions.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c. &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same, for shipping. Apply to C. V GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

THE North & South American Coffee-House, which has long been known in the city for the spirit of enterprise with which it has been conducted, and for the facilities it has given in the diffusion of news, has lately commenced operations on a more extensive scale, under the management of Mr. Markwell, of Long's Hotel, Bond street, the new proprietor. The papers at present taken in comprise all the London daily Journals, a wide range of the provincial, including all those from the manufacturing districts and great out-ports of the United Kingdom with all the acknowledged Foreign & Colonial Journals of the day. The subscription room thrown open within the last few days, on a new and extended scale is fitted up with every convenience for business, and must, from its advantageous position, from a constant resort to merchants and others when the new royal exchange is finished.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by

Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co
General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA.

(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery.
Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ [In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived hence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Commissionts, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000, as all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prize may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery of 1843.

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of			200 Tickets.
1	do		100 do
1	do		50 do
1	do		25 do
1	do		12 do
1	do		6 do
1	do		3 do
1	do		2 do
10	do of 1 Ticket each		10 do
20	do of ½	do	10 do
40	do of ¼	do	10 do
80	do of ⅛	do	10 do
160	do of 1/16	do	10 do
320	do of 1/32	do	10 do
1362	do of 1/64	do	22 do
2,000 prizes or chances.			480
Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme			100 do
		Total,	580 Tickets.

* * * * * CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 8 conditions)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st january, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or, if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets, money or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (*see 6 & 9 conditions.*)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prize drawings of the government lottery, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own purse.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to discourage this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHINE.

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que toute navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 15 Mai 1842.

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 31 to 40 cwt. Apply to the Editor at the Canton Register office. Macao, 27th June, 1842

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED House in the *Rua do Hospital* the second southwesterly from the *Canton Register Office*. Apply to
Senhor JOZE FRANCIS ODE OLIVEIRA

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE from 1 to 4 inches
1 Anchor and 1 chanicable } for a vessel of 300 Tons,
3d. superior Manila cigars in ½ & ¼ Boxes. Apply to
JOAM BARRETTO.
Macao, 8th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in *quantities to suit purchasers*: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz. and NAILS; apply to
Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boy's Hats. Apply to
Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COPPER in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.
FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt rope *of sizes*; Marline, Amberline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Rose's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,
Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to
W. ALLANSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1842

SAUNDERS Pale Burton Ale in Hhds per "ANNA ELIZA" for sale. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Champagne in 1 doz cases.
" ditto. fine 3 " "
" Claret 3 " "
Sherry Pale in Hhds "
Oilman's Stores, late imports
Beef in Tierces, Pork in Barrels.
Coals, 120 tons. Apply to
Macao, 27th June, 1842. DALLAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Flour, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.
S. J. COOK.
Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Ear ne bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY Sp. Drs. 8
Easy Lessons in Chinese ..... @2.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.
FOR SALE, at the *Canton Register* Office, NOTES on Chinese Grammar. By PHILO-SINENSIS. BATAVIA: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $1½.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR 1842.
FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842. Price to subscribers to the *Canton Register*, $1, to non-subscribers $1½. Enquire at the C. R. Office, *Rua do Hospital*. Copies of the *Kalendar*, can also be procured at the *British* and *Albion* Hotels, and at the *Queen Victoria* Hotel, *Hongkong*.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: *in Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. CALLERY.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—THE *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalenders for 1835, 36, & 37 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—THE full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839. Nos. 14, 18, 45 1840. No 27. 1841, Nos. 2 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 13 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup

FOR SALE—*The Canton General Price Current* for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a @ 3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a @ 6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound a @ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, @ 6 per vol.
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Calcutta Blank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

NOTICE—To the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c.," by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job PRINTING at the Canton *Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	
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Commander's Notes &c.	"	
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"	@ 4.
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Policies, and Folio pages	"	@ 5.
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N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies; other work as may be contracted for.

LIST OF H. B. M. SHIPS IN CHINA,

Her Majesty's Squadron to the Northward.

At Amoy.

Cambrian	36,	H. D. Chads, esq. c. b. captain.
Pylades,	18,	L. S. Tindal, esq commander.
Chameleon,	10,	G. M. Hunter, esq. lieutenant.
Starling,	6,	surveying vessel, H. Kellett, esq. commander.

At Chusan and Elsewhere.

Cornwallis,	72,	captain Richards, bearing the flag of vice-admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander-in-chief.
Blonde,	42,	Thomas Bourchier, esq. c. b. capt.
Thalia,	42,	Charles Hope, esq. captain.
Endymion,	38,	the hon. F. W. Grey, captain.
Herald,	26,	Joseph Nias, esq. c. b. captain.
North Star	26,	sir J. E. Home bt. captain.
Dido,	18,	the hon. H. Keppel, captain.
Modeste,	18,	R. B. Watson, esq. commander.
Hazard,	18,	C. Bell, esq. commander.
Harlequin,	16,	the hon. F. Hastings, com.
Serpent,	16,	Wm Nevill, esq. commander.
Pelican,	16,	P. Justice, esq. commander.
Columbine,	16,	W. H. A. Morshead, esq. com.
Childers,	16,	E. P. Halsted, esq. commander.
Wanderer,	16,	S. G. Freemantle, esq. do.
Algerine,	10,	W. H. Maitland, esq. lieutenant
Royalist,	10,	P. Chetwode, esq., lieutenant.
Plover,	6,	surveying vessel, R. Collinson, esq. commander.
H. M. Troopship Jupiter,		G. B. Hoffmeister, esq. master commanding.
" "	"	Belleisle, John Kingcome, esq capt.
" "	"	Apollo, C. F. Sederick, esq. comder.
" "	"	Sapphire, G. H. Cole, esq master comding.
" "	"	Rattlesnake, R. Brown, esq. master commdg.
M. H. Hospital Ship, Minden,		Michael Quin, esq. capt.
H. M. S. V. Vixen,		H. Boyes, esq., commander.
H. M. S. Driver,		S. F. Harmer, esq. commander.
H. C. Armed steamer Nemesis,		W. H. Hall, esq. lieut., R. N.
" "	"	Queen, master-commanding W. Warden.
" "	"	Phlegethon J. J. McCleverty, esq. lt. comdg
" "	"	Medusa, H. H. Hewitt, esq., lieut., R. N.
" "	"	Proserpine, J. J. Hough, R. N. commdg.
" "	"	Pluto, J. Tudor, esq., lieut., R. N.
" "	"	Memnon, F. T. Powell, esq. lt. R. N. comdg.

Squadron off the Canton River.

Blenheim,	72,	sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B., captain bearing the flag of rear-admiral sir T. Cochrane, C. B., R. N.
Agincourt,	72,	H. W. Bruce, esq. captain.
Cruizer,	16,	J. Pearse, esq. commander.
Wolverine,	10,	J. W. Johnson, esq. commander.
Young Hebe, schooner.		——, esq., commdg.
H. C. Armed steamer Hoogly,		D. Ross, comdg.
" " "		Akbar, — Pepper, esq. commodore. R. N.

FRENCH

Fr. Frigate La Favorite, 24, — Page, esq captain.

AMERICAN

U. S. S. Constellation, 36, L. Kearney, esq. commodore

Edited, Printed and Published by
JOHN SLADE,
at the Canton Register Office.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisments in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 43. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1842. No. 619.

TRANSLATION.

The contents, the terms in which it is expressed, and the tone of extreme anxiety for the conclusion of an everlasting peace, and a *free trade*, which is apparent from beginning to end—considering that the emperor is replying to his own commissioners,—of the imperial edict, must be considered as satisfactory. With regard to *Fuhchowfoo*, we conclude that H. M's. plenipotentiary will insist that it be granted as a mart for the English trade; *Hongkong* is not distinctly mentioned:—the emperor, probably, thinks it a small matter; but his reasoning about the hong merchant's debts, is incorrect; as the past history of the commerce with those *buttoned* and *peacock-feathered* traders, will abundantly prove; and as to rebuilding the *Bogue* forts, we trust the Chinese will not be allowed to put one stone on another, until "the arrangements for opening the ports be completed: and that they will also be require to remove all the newly raised obstructions to the navigation of the Canton river.

We think the fleet has consented to retire too quickly from the *Chang* river; a strong squadron should have remained there as friends and allies, scouring the rivers of pirates, until every affair be perfectly arranged. And we beg to express our opinion that the troops to be employed in China, should be, if not wholly, yet the greatest number, composed of that ever-loyal, devoted & distinguished corps, the royal marines; for h. m.'s regiments will be required in India; and besides that there is a prejudice in the minds of the Chinese against the native regiments, the rites of their religion, the terms of their service, and their mode of living, all unite to prove, we believe, that constant garrison service in a foreign, and distant land, should be spared, as it, must be discontentful to, those gallant fellows.

Although it is nearly two months since the emperor agreed to the terms proposed by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, still nothing is known, or has been heard of the crew of the *transport*, Nerbudda, and the crew and passengers of the English brig Anne.

Imperial Edict.

In reply to the report of the imperial commissioners, *Keying*, *Elepoo*, and *Newkeen*, (vide C. R. Oct, 11th).

—ooo—

On the 27th day of the 7th moon, (Sept. 1), the following imperial edict was received.

"*Keying* and his colleagues, have sent up a document containing a report and rough sketch of the articles of the convention discussed at a personal conference (with H. B. M's. plenipotentiary in China).

I have inspected the report, and have a full knowledge of the whole of it

I, the emperor, seriously considering the evils to the uncountable number of the people, and the important consequences to the greatness, power, and station of the empire; and I cannot avoid being constrained and forced to grant what is requested; it is but one time of bitterness and trouble, but then ease, repose, and peace may be reckoned on for ever; and not only will the two provinces of *Keangsoo* and *Chekeang*, be preserved entire, but the empire will be held together in its integrity!—As to those items in the report relating to trade, there are some that are improper and require further consideration. Now as the barbarian ships are willing to leave the *Chang* river, and are also willing to retire from *Chaoupaou* hill; that which they have before requested relative to a free trade at five ports, the country of *Fuhchow* must be excluded; permission to trade thither cannot by any means be granted, but another port may be exchanged for it; they may be allowed to trade, coming and going, at the four ports of *Canton*, *Amoy*, *Ningpo* and *Shanghae*.

As to the matter of the hong merchant's debts, the said, great ministers must necessarily accomodate themselves to circumstances. and in a perspicuous edict (explain the matter thus, to the English).

"The said nation has traded with China for more than 200 years, and heretofore all has been harmony and good will; and the trade has always been transacted by barter and money. But as the hongmerchants and yourselves have between you mutually transacted the affairs of trade, our public officers have neither never examined into or troubled themselves about the trade. The affairs of the rise and fall in prices, whether low or high, are very petty, trifling matters. Further, our speech and language are unintelligible to each other; and most decidedly, the district officers will not be able to manage the matter."

Hereafter, the Chinese merchants at all the ports will adopt extraordinary modes of giving trouble and cheating, even to *cutting*—i. e. demanding excessive discounts; when there will no hindrance or fear of laying a clear statement of the case before the district officers, who will certainly punish the said merchant (delinquent): decidedly there will be no indulgence shown. As to the £6,000,000, it is proper that I should give them, by which my sincerity and good faith will be manifest; and they are to be collected from the salt commissioner's and provincial treasuries of the three provinces of *Chekeang*, *Keangsoo*, and *Ganhwuy*, the richest supplying the deficiences of the poorest. As to correspondence being conducted on terms of perfect equality between the officers of the two governments; and the *barbarians* who have been made captives, and the Chinese who have been seduced (into the employ of the English).—I grant all these supplicated favours; let the captives be released; and I order that all the matters (the three just mentioned) be allowed which have been requested.

Further, with reference to what is contained in the report about sealing; the said barbarians do not require your seal as proof, but the imperial seal of the empire to be fixed as a guarantee (of the treaty); so I shall not fall in dignity—and the feelings of my imperial station will not be lost.

Before, I have disseminated my imperial reseripts to each of the dependencies* of China, all sealed with the imperial seal of the empire; and I order that my rescripts be sent under a flying† seal with the despatches from the board of civil office, and they are to be forwarded in this ceremonious manner, that all the clauses which have been clearly reported, may be properly managed.

From the time of this settlement, the said great minister must especially report to the emperor, behaving with perfect sincerity, them of the things supplicated, there are none which have not been granted.

From this epoch of a thorough,—free,—trade, there should be everlasting peace and harmony; your nation should also treat us with mutual, perfect sincerity; and certainly not again commence military operations, in direct opposition to heavenly principles; for not only have you already caused troubles and confusion in many provinces; but you must not again come, seeking causes of quarrel and war; and just so, the coast and territories of the provinces of *Canton*, *Fuhkien*, *Taewan (Formosa) Chekeang*, *Keangnan*, *Shantung*, *Chihle*, and *Shanteen (Peking)*, the barbarian vessels of war are not allowed to enter and frequent.

Since at this time we are at peace, of the officers and troops in each province, there are some that should be sent away and others detained. We have already consulted, as to the ancient cities of China, her signal pyramids and batteries; and it is proper that they should all be rebuilt successively, according to former custom; these have not been of modern erection; but they were built for the purpose of guarding against and seizing the pirates, and were not established to guard against the said barbarians; and we certainly must not incoherently and disorderly produce suspic on and apprehension. Those distant provinces which have not yet heard of or possess a full knowledge of the peace; if any of your (*barbarian*) ships abruptly enter, and are suddenly attacked; you must not make this a cause of screening yourselves, borrowing pretences, and mouthing.

The whole of the above matters rest wholly in the deep consideration and extreme care of the said minister and his colleagues; let them be wholly true and sincere in deliberating and deciding; and so for ever put an end to the risings of war; there must not be the least misconception or misunderstanding. This is not an affair or time to be idle; or to dismiss the matter in a hurried, remiss, and irregular manner: but regard it with severe and serious attention! with sincere and serious attention regard it!

Hurry on this edict at more than at the rate of 600 *le* a day, and order him, (*Keying*) to inform himself of its contents.—Respect this.

By J. S., Ed. C. R.

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* Cores, Japan, Cochin-China, Hainan, Siam, &c.

† The imperial reseripts are to be folded and the back edges to be joined to the name of the despatches of the *Lepoo*, and fastened by a diamond shaped seal.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

OCTOBER 25TH, 1842.

	LATEST DATES.		
England	6th July	Singapore	26th Sept.
U. States	22nd June	Java	27th Aug
Calcutta	21 Sept.	Manila	7th Oct.
Bombay	24th Aug.	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	17th Oct.	Amoy	
Nanking			

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Oct. ARRIVED. From

18, DIANA, *Davidson*, Manila.
18, CHELYDRA, *Wishart*, Bombay.
19, ANN JOCKELLS, *Wightman*, Calcutta.
—, MELLISH, *Fawcett*, Madras 11th september.
22, IGLAY, *Galt*, Calcutta.
—, VICTORIA, *Mordaunt*, Bombay.

PASSENGERS—Per Mellish, Ensign Wallace, H. M.'s 26th Regt. and Travers Buston, esq.

Oct. SAILED. For

20, SALOPIAN, *Bell*, Singapore.
21, M. S. ELPHINSTONE, *Lawson*, Bombay.
21, CALEDONIA, *Lawson*, London.
23, ELVIRA, *Walker*, Manila.
23, HARRINGTON, *Cardlish*, Manila.
—, HERSEY, *Easterby*, London.
23, GEORGE ARMSTRONG, *Jones*, Singapore.
25, HELEN STEWART, *Brown*, London.
25, MADURA, *Mylne*, Singapore.
25, DAVID CLARK, *Mills*, Bombay.
25, DEVONPORT, *Broadfoot*, Bombay.
25, SHAW ALLUM, ——, Singapore & Calcutta.

PASSENGERS—Per Shaw Allum, J. H. Whitehead, esq., Charles Hogg, esq and family, captain J. Ramsay, D. A. C. G., and family.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore—Intrepid, Cotinga Packet, Mala.
For Sing. and Calcutta—Hero 25th Rob Roy 31st inst.
For Bombay—Helen, Sulimany.
For Madras—Wetaff, Greenlaw.
For Manila.—Gitana, 22d inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Lord Lowther, Asia, Athenian, Parrock Hall, Madras, Childers, Ann Jane, Edward Bunstead, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Orestes, Hindostan, Alexander Baring.
From Liverpool—Devon, Will O'the Wisp, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, (Ursula, Bella Marina, very doubtful.)
From Calcutta—Bengal Packet, Eliza, Moulmain, Elizabeth Nabab, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne.
From Calcutta for Chusan—John Macvicar.
From Bombay—Cores, Asia, Woodman, Helena, William Abrahams, Lord Goderich, Belvidere, Lema, Quintin Leitch, Gilbert Henderson, Inglis.
From Madras—Nepaul, Bahon, Siam, Mary Catherine, St. Vincent, General Kyd.
From Java—Luz, Providencia, Tremelga, Margarida.

By the arrivals of the week we received yesterday afternoon, at too late an hour to select any extracts, the Bengal Herald of July 16; the Madras Spectator of August 27; the Bombay Times of August 10 to 20, both inclusive, and the S. F. P. of Sept. 15.

H. M.'s ships, Blonde, Modeste, & Columbine, arrived in Hongkong bay on saturday, the 22d, all with treasure on board for England; but why not send it to Calcutta, whither it will probably be sent from England?

The dates from *Chusan* are to the 17th instant.

We learn that h. m.'s plenipotentiary may be expected in Hongkong about the end of november; and it is probable he will meet the imperial commissioners in Canton; h. e. will visit *all* the newly opened ports on his return; and after settling matters with the Chinese commissioners, in this province, h. e. will then appoint consuls, and open the new marts, and publish the regulations under which the *free* trade will be conducted. The admiral's movements are not known. Sir Hugh Gough proceeds to Calcutta, in the Marian, and from thence to Madras, *en route* to England, where, no doubt, he will be received with every public demonstration of joy.

We trust that a free transit from Hongkong to Whampoa and Canton, in Chinese boats, of all descriptions of legal British merchandize, will be stipulated for; under the same privileges, *at least*, as are granted to the Portuguese settlement of Macao. Cotton can now, on account of the consoo duties, be sent to Canton, through the inner passage from Macao, on cheaper terms than through the *Bogue* in an English ship.

HONGKONG.

We have been informed by late visitors, that this settlement is rapidly advancing, as to roads and buildings; but July letters stated that the lords of the treasury, in reply to an application for a reduction of the duty on cassia shipped from a British settlement, said that the British government did not regard Hongkong as a British settlement, but merely as an armed post of occupation during the war; we shall, doubtless, receive more satisfactory assurances on this matter by February or March next.

We think, as we have said before, that exchange and reading rooms should be forthwith commenced in Hongkong; we have little doubt that we shall be allowed to build our own houses in Canton (*Honam* side), and on French and Dane's islands to Whampoa reach; we conclude, from the various letters, reports, and edicts which we have lately translated and published that, *at the present moment, we may do anything, we choose*, except raising and sending troops, and waging a second war.

With reference to major Caine's proclamation, dated Hongkong, the 4th inst., we think it would be more effective if, as is the custom in Constantinople, all persons, at least all Chinese, who appeared abroad after dark without a lighted lantern, should be arrested by the police and lodged in the gaol. For the gallant major's information and guidance we beg to submit to him the following extract from *Hervé's* travels.

"After dark, the carrying of a lantern is most rigidly enforced; the guards go their rounds constantly, taking up and confining in the corps de garde every one they meet, who has not the required appendage. The lanterns generally carried by those who have not servants to dangle them before them, are made of paper, and are so constructed that they will lie so flat as easily to be carried in the crown of the hat, which is a convenience when going by daylight to dine at a house, and having to quit it by night. Neglect of carrying a light has caused most of the young men whom I knew to pass a whole night in the guard-house with the felons, and all the disgusting characters of the place."

We are much obliged to *Amicus*, for his kind letter from Hongkong; but we decline, as being beneath the C. R. and its editor, to notice its subject-matter.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, 20th October, 1842.

The notice of the lottery coming to hand while the paper of the 6th instant was in course of printing, cut into the advertising columns entire, through the overnight of the managing party.

The above explanation is not sufficiently explanatory: for it is not usual to stop the press and unlock the form merely to insert an advertisement. To whom was the advertisement delivered, and did *the managing party correct the proof?* in any supposable case, the word *oversight* is not applicable: it should have been—"was inserted by the managing party through a total forgetfulness of his lately expressed opinions and principles."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—I have to request that you will publish, for the information of whom it may concern, the accompanying copy of a letter from commodore L. Kearney.

Your obedient servant,
W. DELANO, Jr.
Vice-Consul of the United States of America.

Macao, 1st April, 1842.

Copy.

U. S. S. Constellation, Macao Roads, 31st March, 1842.

Sir,—The Hongkong Gazette of the 24th inst., contains a shipping report in which is the name of an American vessel engaged in carrying opium,—therefore I beg you will cause to be made known with equal publicity, and also to the Chinese authorities by the translation of the same, that the government of the United States does not sanction "the smuggling of opium" on the coast under the American flag in violation of the laws of China.

Difficulties arising therefrom in respect to the seizure of any vessel by the Chinese, the claimants certainly will not under my instructions find support, or any interposition on my part after the publication of this notice.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) L. KEARNEY.
Commanding the U. S. East India Squadron.

To the United States Consul
or the Vice-Consul at Canton.

To W. DELANO, Esq.
Vice-Consul of the United States of
North America.

Sir,—I have authentic information that merchandize has been conveyed from Canton to Whampoa, in the boats of the U. S's. ships, Constellation and Boston,—one or both;—that part of the goods were sent from the hong of messrs. Russell and co.; that the shipments were made with your knowledge; and that messrs. —— and ——,* were seen, in the middle of the day, at the garden steps of the British consulate, superintending the shipments of a part of the merchandize.

Now, with reference to what has already been said in the Register on this subject, and the public and private contradictions that have been given to that which many are now convinced is a fact,—I think it right, both on account of the public office you have the honour to hold, and because you are implicated in the transaction, to inform you that it is probable the matter will be again alluded to in an early number of the Canton Register, perhaps next to-day, as I wish that that may be published on the subject, should appear while the U. S's. ships are in the Chinese waters.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN SLADE,—Ed. C. R.

We reference to the foregoing letters, which, we have, for sufficient reasons, thought it proper to republish in juxtaposition, we have lately been credibly informed that there is not a U. S's. firm, or individual merchant, but which are, or is, directly or indirectly, and through their agents, engaged in the opium trade, or in transactions arising out of the sale of opium.

We now remark on these facts not reproachfully, for we mean not to cast the slightest reproach: the U. S's. merchants have as perfect a right to trade in opium as those of other nations: but is there not something wrong in affecting and assuming a total abstinence—*a thorough teetotalism*—from the opium trade, and yet to be so much the slaves of gain, as to hanker after and enjoy its clandestine profits?

"Stolen waters are sweet, & bread eaten in secret is pleasant."

Honest, upright, and honourable men, never carry on an unavowed branch of trade: how far more manly would it be to share equally the publicity and the returns of the opium trade.

Account of the loss of the ship Harmony, by one of the passengers.

The Harmony left Manila Sept. 18th, and in the course of a day or two we had a severe gale from the eastward by means of which we made a fine run on our course. Owing to cloudy weather the only observations obtained were on Thursday and Friday (Sept. 23 and 24). On Friday we were West of 114° and North of 13° and had experienced no current during the preceding 24 hours. Saturday was cloudy with occasional squalls. The course run was nearly south varying between SSW. and SSE. and *by reckoning* we were in lat. 11° 53' N long. 114° 20' E; then tacked and stood nearly all night to the northward and westward, weather continued dark—and indeed became worse. Sail was reduced, a good look out kept, and every effort made to get to the westward. Shortly after day light on Sunday morning the wind became exceedingly inconstant, shifting about from NW to SSE. a number of times before ten o'clock. Heavy squalls and an almost incessant rain obliged the officers to keep the vessel under double reefed topsails, and made the atmosphere very hazy. At 10 o'clock A. M. the wind becoming more steady, the vessel went W. by N. and WNW. and as things looked more promising we congratulated ourselves on the prospect of a favorable and speedy voyage. About half

* Note. We think it unnecessary to publish the names of these U. S. merchants in the C. R. although they were written in the note to mr. Delano.

past one, as we rose from a cheerful lunch the ship struck violently on a shoal, and after striking several times she forged ahead and went several times her own length. She then struck again with still greater violence. The middle of the vessel rose up and the stern sank down, and it seemed for a moment as if she would break in two. She soon beat over the shoal however and her course being changed she went off before the wind to the north. At the time she struck there was no sign whatever of a shoal, no breakers, and not even a ripple in the water. The sea was quite rough but not more so on the shoal than at a distance from it. Although it was clear enough to see eight or ten miles on all sides there was nothing to be seen but the rolling waves

All hands were instantly called. The four pumps were kept constantly going. The main hatch was opened and upwards of 200 bags of sugar thrown over board to lighten her, but this was soon given up; other hands were employed in getting the launch and jolly boat ready for use in case of necessity. Though the pumps drew well, the water gained on them at the rate of 18 inches an hour, and at five o'clock p. m. there was 7½ feet of water in the hold. All hope of keeping the vessel afloat being thus destroyed the boats were put out, a few necessaries thrown in, and between six and seven o'clock p. m. the ship was abandoned. The captain three passengers and nineteen men and boys got into the long boat, and the mate and five men into the jolly boat. The ship was then sinking fast, her forechains were already in the water & she probably went down bodily in the course of an hour. Her heavy cargo (upwards of six hundred tons of sugar) would make her sink very rapidly. She was a new ship, ably commanded, and had commenced her first voyage precisely one year before the day on which she struck, and was strong, and well found in every respect. Notwithstanding the violence with which she struck, not a mast or spar went over board, which was a very fortunate thing, as otherwise it would have been very difficult if not impossible to have launched the long boat when so heavy a sea was running.

We kept off to the north during the night, a heavy sea running and frequent showers of rain wetting us to the skin. The next day the boats were lightened as much as possible, sails fitted out and a course steered direct for Manila. We had plenty of biscuit on board but very little water, and being apprehensive of light winds and calms, found it necessary to go on very short allowance. The long boat being very deep in the water, and not having the proper sails, we were not able to keep up with the jolly boat, & it was thought best that the latter should go on ahead, which she accordingly did on Tuesday. Thursday commenced with rain and wind which soon rose until it became a very severe gale. The sea ran very high, and by twelve o'clock, we found that it was a matter of life and death with us. If one of the numerous heavy waves, that were constantly rushing past, had gone over us, we should have been instantly overwhelmed. By keeping the boat however right before the wind and sea, and by steering her very carefully we weathered the gale until six o'clock in the evening, when the wind and sea had increased so much, that it was impossible to keep on our course and besides, by our calculation we should have been driven on shore before morning, if we kept on. And yet to attempt to heave the boat to, in such a sea, seemed almost worse than useless. It was however our only hope, and wonderful as it may seem, it was safely accomplished. We rode out the whole of that dreadful night without shipping a single sea. The rain however came down in torrents, and the spray occasionally dashed over us, and few if any of our number expected or even hoped to see the light of the sun again. By daylight we found that we had drifted within sight of land, and at seven o'clock on Friday morning, *through the good hand of our God upon us*, we safely effected a landing on the island of Luban,—where we remained two days, receiving much kindness from Sr. Nicolas Perralta one of the inhabitants. The jolly boat, had arrived in sight of the land at three o'clock Thursday afternoon, and when about four miles from it was suddenly overturned by a tremendous sea which threw her *end over end*. The mate and one man escaped to land, but the other four were unfortunately drowned. We left Luban in a pontine, and arrived at Manila safely October 3. Our preservation from first to last was an almost constant miracle, and as may well be supposed there was not one of our number who did not heartily join in the thanksgiving which we offered up to God, as soon as we had set our feet upon the shore.

F. of C., & H. K. G., Oct. 20.

Extract from the Protest.

"Captain Smith and the officers of the ship, Harmony, being laden with about 10,000 peculs sugar, 100 cases silk and other merchandize, declare that on the 18th Sept. last they the said appearers set sail on board the said ship from the port of Manila in the Philippine Islands, bound directly to the port of Bombay, and that the said ship in the prosecution of her said voyage on the 25th day of the same month at 1½ p. m. struck on a sunken reef or shoal in the China sea, by reckoning in latitude 12 N. and longitude 113 45 E., not laid down in any chart, being at the time under double reefed topsails with a very heavy sea and no appearance of shoal water. That the pumps were immediately set agoing, whilst the ship kept beating over the shoal until she got into deep water. On sounding the pumps we found she was gaining about 18 inches water an hour, and at 6 o'clock same afternoon she had seven and a half feet water in the hold, when finding she was fast sinking we abandoned her, the captain, twenty three mariners and passengers taking to the long boat, and the chief mate with five mariners to the jolly boat, without being able to save the log book, clothes, or any other article, and steered our course for Manila. The wind increasing on the 27th to a gale, we shaped our course for the island of Luban, where we arrived on the 30th of same month, where we remained that and the following day until a Spanish coasting schooner was ready to carry us to Manila, at which place we all arrived safely with the exception of four seamen who were lost by the upsetting of the jolly boat near the island of Luban.

"The names of the four seamen drowned are, George Reasey, John Allan, Henry Reid and Wm. Campbell."

C. Press, October 22.

LETTER TO CAPTAIN A. D. SMITH, OF THE SHIP HARMONY.

From the Canton Press, 22nd Oct.

The undersigned, passengers on board the ship Harmony, in her late voyage from Manila, deem it a duty incumbent on themselves, as well as an act of simple justice to the officers of the vessel, to make the following statements in regard to her loss, and the subsequent preservation of the greater part of her crew. The vessel struck on a shoal about half past one p. m. on the Sabbath, sept. 25th, the wind had been strong, and very baffling all the morning, but at the time the ship struck was tolerably steady; her course was westward. We are of opinion that no blame whatever can be attached to the captain and officers. The loss of the vessel was an accident that could not expected, for at the time she struck, there was no sign whatever of danger. The water had no unusual colour, and though at the time we could see at least ten miles on every side, there were neither island, rock, nor breakers in sight.

The highest praise is due to capt. Smith, for the presence of mind and care he displayed on this trying occasion, and for the arrangements he made to secure the safety of all on board. We are satisfied that more could not have been done, and that it could not have been done in a kinder manner. We embarked in the boats between six and seven o'clock p. m., and after being out four days and five nights the long boat arrived safely at the island of Luban. The jolly boat was unfortunately overturned by a heavy sea, and four men lost. We remained two days at Luban, and arrived at Manila oct. 3. After leaving the ship, our lives were several times in great danger, and we believe that under God their preservation is chiefly due to the skill and care of captain Smith. We shall ever feel the warmest gratitude to him for the attention he has shown us on this occasion.

A. Maniglior.
J. J. Gervers.
W. M. Lawrie.

Manila, 7th October, 1842.

N. B.—The dates are not in Manila time.

MANILA.

Ultramarine Government.

"The king has been pleased to issue the following decree: D Fernando VII, by the grace of God and the Spanish constitution, king of Spain, to all whom it may concern—know, that the courts have decreed, and we have sanctioned the following.

Art. 1.—All foreigners who, in virtue of the law of 28th september 1820, in which they are promised an inviolate asylum for their persons and property in the Spanish territories, are desirous of going to any of the Spanish ultramarine provinces, may do so either from their respective countries or places of residence, in the same manner as they may from thence come to the provinces of the peninsula.

Art. 2.—All foreigners who, by virtue of the said law of the 28th september, shall go to the Spanish ultramarine provinces, shall be admitted by their local authorities, with permission that they may with full liberty and security employ themselves in whatever manner most suitable to them.

Art. 3.—All foreigners already residing in the ultramarine provinces, and who my be willing to settle there, will give notice thereof to the constitutional municipality of the place they may have chosen. The municipality, in this case, will inscribe in the census-book of the place, his or their names, and those of his family if he has any, stating whence they come, age, married or not married, and occupation, and from the date of this registration they are to be considered as settlers, and the time reckoned which the constitution requires, to enjoy the rights of a Spaniard, and to enable him to obtain his naturalization.

Art. 4—From the day of any foreigner settling in any place of the ultramarine provinces, according to the provisions of the foregoing articles, he may, like any other Spaniard, acquire unoccupied land, or any other in the neighbourhood of the place; he may discover, possess, and work mines, according to the established laws and decrees, particularly such those of the cortes extraordinary of 4th january, 1813, and of the ordinary cortes of 8th november, 1820, prescribed to the natives of the soil.

Art. 5.—Every Spaniard and foreigner of whatever degree, even before settling on Spanish territory, may either forhimself or in parternership of not exceeding three, treat for the establishment of one or more new settlements; for which purpose he is to present his project to the provincial deputation of the district in which may be situated the land on which he intends to form the new settlement. The provincial deputation will then examine the project, and, if according, to existing laws of the islands, or corrected in accordance with them, will approve of it, and let it be carried into effect: without prejudice to the information to be given to the government; which latter, with its own views, will lay it before the cortes for their ultimate approbation."—*Ibid.*

Ministry of Marine, Commerce, and Ultramarine, Government.

Your Excellency—The regent of this kingdom being informed, through the despatches of the predecessor of Y. E., of the necessity there is for the enactment of fixed rules to determine the circumstances and manner in which permission may be granted to foreigners to reside in those islands; and having before him the consultations held on this subject in the chamber of the islands of the supreme tribunal of justice, has been pleased to resolve:

1: That all foreigners who may be desirous of going there may do so from their former places of residence or from their

native country; and in case they intend establishing themselves there, they will address the governor captain general, who being by writing informed of their origin, character, business, industry, or capital they may bring, and who, judging of the convenience and utility resulting to the country, may give them permission, or refuse it, should he deem it pr judicial on other grounds.

2. That the foreigners who may prefer to address themselves to her majesty's government, are to do so through this ministry, sending in the documents to prove their origin, industry, business, or capital, with which they intend establishing themselves in those provinces; and that permission be either given or denied according to circumstances, and the advantages thereby to be derived by this country and the metropolis; and it will be easier to obtain this favour, by presenting a certificate of good morals signed by the Spanish consul residing at the place of residence of the applicant, or in case of there being no consul, then from a house already established and known in those provinces.

3. That foreigners already established, or who may hereafter establish themselves there in the manner aforsaid, may become citizens in the places of their residence, according to the laws; and for this purpose they must solicit the corresponding declaration from the governor captain general, who may either concede or withhold permission, as he may deem best for national interests. These concessions of citizenship which must be preceded by obtaining information from the respective municipalities, are *ad interim*, until confirmed bo the supreme government; to obtain this the same superior authority will send the necessary information for ultimate decision.

By order of his highness I communicate this to Y. E. for information and to act accordingly.

May God protect Y. E. many years.

CAMBA.

Madrid, 14th August, 1841.—*Ibid.*

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO SYDNEY OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine A. 1. Brig ISLAY, 283 Tons, Capt. GALT. Apply to

Macao, 25th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY, FROM WHAMPOA & MACAO.

THE "CHARLES FORBES," Capt. WILLS, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "WERAFF," Captain HUNT, will have early despatch. For freight; apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine sailing copper fastened Hamburgh Ship HEBE, 130 Tons burthen. She is built of Oak, and is well found in stores. For particulars apply to

Macao, 10th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A CLIPPER VESSEL OF SMALLER SIZE.

THE fine British Barque HYGEIA, of 377 Tons O. M.; carries and sails well, and is in fine order. Is well calculated for a receiving ship at one of the Northern ports; her copper, spars and rigging, being nearly new. Apply to

G. NYE Jr.—Canton.

C. FEARON.—Macao.

Macao, October 10th, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "ROB ROY," Captain BOYD, will have for the above Ports positively on the 31st instant. For freight or treasure only, apply to

HENRY PYBUS.

Macao, October 8th, 1842.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "ORATOR," 321 tons, captain TERRY, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of her cargo aged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1 Ship ISABELLA, captain HARDIE, 423 tons register Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY from MACAO.

THE "HELEN," captain BAYNE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SULIMANY," H. MUNK, commander, will leave Hongkong on 20th inst., and Macao in the first week of October. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE first class British Ship "ANDROMACHE," of 468 tons O. M. now lying at Hongkong. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 23d August, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA R. J. BEECHER commander, 254 tons, abundantly found in stores Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Spanish Brigantine "GITANA" of 269 tons, JOHN SMITH will put up for sale by Public Auction, some time this month (if not previously disposed by private contract), that fine and fast sailing, new (only a few months old), Brigantine "Gitana;" she is remarkably well found in stores; her Inventory of stores may be seen on application; further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 10th October 1842

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable household property, plate, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, books, horse, cows &c., belonging to

H. J. LEIGHTON, Esq.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN MURRAY in the firms of PITCAIRN, SYME & Co. at Batavia, SYME & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manila, cease with this day.

Our business here will henceforth be conducted under the firm of KER, McMICKING & Co.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

Manila, 1st October, 1842.

CIRCULAR LETTERS of CREDIT on LONDON, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at *Alexandria Malta*, and other places in the Mediterranean, as well as on the *Continent* of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEOPOSITUS DENIS DEVITRE, and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HARDER-SON, in our firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN in our house ceased on the 30th April 1841; and our business after this date will be conducted under the firm of DIGGLES, RAWSON & Co.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 31st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUNCAN was admitted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW in our firm SYME, a HUGHLSEN, ceased in that of BECHARAN & Co. GLASGOW, ceased on the 31st December last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st inst., our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

Chipa, 6th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain ANDREW PATERSON are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 25th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN AGENCY, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

Founded in 1828, and limited exclusively to Agency and commission transactions.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the moderate rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

THE North & South American Coffee-House, which has long been known in the city for the spirit of enterprise with which it has been conducted, and for the facilities it has given in the diffusion of news, has lately commenced operations on a more extensive scale, under the management of Mr. Markwell, of Long's Hotel, Bond street, the new proprietor. The papers at present taken in comprise all the London daily Journals, a wide range of the provincial, including all those from the manufacturing districts and great out-ports of the United Kingdom, with all the acknowledged Foreign & Colonial Journals of the day. The subscription room thrown open within the last few days, on a new and extended scale, is fitted up with every convenience for business, and must from its advantageous position from a constant resort to merchants and others when the new royal exchange is finished.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

ALL Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by

Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,

No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,

CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above: on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery.

Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Mofussil Agency for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money; so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery of 1843.

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally deficatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1842.

Scheme.		
1 Prize of	200	Tickets.
1 do	100	do
1 do	50	do
1 do	25	do
1 do	12	do
2 do	6	do
1 do	3	do
1 do	2	do
10 do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
100 do of ½ do	10	do
50 do of ¼ do	10	do
50 do of ⅛ do	10	do
100 do of 1/10 do	10	do
320 do of 1/20 do	10	do
1362 do of 1/64 do	22	do
2,000 prizes or chances.	480	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme..... 100 do

Total, 580 Tickets

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the name of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

6—As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Midor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or, if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme; thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 6 & 8 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHIN

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne paieront à l'entrée, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 18 Mai 1842.

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weight each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE in the *Rua do Hospital*, the second southwesterly from the *Canton Register Office*. Apply to Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO DE OLIVEIRA

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE, from 1 to 4 inches.
1 Anchor and 1 chunicable } for a vessel of 300 Tons,
3a. superior Manila cigars in ½ & ¼ Boxes. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.
Macao, 8th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in *quantities to suit purchasers*: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz. and NAILS; apply to
Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dyed stable, also Boy's HATS. Apply to
Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SPARS FOR BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 9 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.
FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms. Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt rope of sizes; Marline, Amberline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Boss's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Shot. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board, Or here to WILLIAM DUOTY.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 3 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to
W. ALLANSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—At Wm. Lane's, Superfine BLACK and BLUE CLOTH.
Macao, 24th January, 1842.

TO LET. — Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

Military Intelligence.

[From the Monthly Times, July 6]

NEW MUSKETS FOR THE ARMY.—Mr. W. Greener, of Newcastle on Tyne, has had the honour of an interview with his royal highness the duke of Cambridge, to submit to him his new single and double barrelled muskets, made by order of the board of ordnance. His royal highness was pleased to express his high approbation of the simplicity and lightness of their construction compared with the old musket. Experiments are about to be made by the board of ordnance to ascertain the extent of advantage belonging to mr. Greener's muskets, which we understand to be 3lb. less in weight, and therefore less burdensome to the soldier, besides commanding greater accuracy and range in the flight of the ball.

Many of our readers will recollect a talk of a deficiency of two boxes of the treasure brought, some time since, by the *Calliope*, captain Kuper, from China, in consequence of which deficit the government refused him his commission on the amount. He had signed the documents for four hundred and fifty boxes, but could produce only four hundred and forty-eight (we believe there were the numbers which his receipt acknowledged), and this gave an appearance of at least great negligence on the part of the commander. We are happy to be able now to state, on what we consider to be perfectly good authority, that the error has been discovered to have existed on the part of the authorities in China, who, owing to some misunderstanding or mis-measure, never shipped the two boxes at all, though they were included in the list which captain Kuper signed in consequence of its correctness. It would appear, however, that neither the China nor the *Calliope* authorities are such correct hands at counting as those of Pall Mall are, but probably (and let us hope) the present warning will improve them!—*Englishman, August 24.*

CALCUTTA STAR EXTRA.

"We gave exclusive news from Candahar this month of considerable interest relative to the disposition of direction en route of our troops there. We mention that general Nott's division of the force was to proceed to Ghuznee, and that it was reported from thence Dehrah Ismael Khan by way of the Gomul Pass, that we were satisfied the destination would be Caubul. We have this moment received a letter from Candahar on which our readers may confidently rely, stating, that general Nott had received a despatch from government allowing him to march a portion of his force in a direction through Afghanistan that he, acting on his own responsibility, might think advisable. We are enabled to state that general Nott's division will forthwith proceed via Ghuznee, Caubul, the Khybur and the Punjab to Ferozepore. The enumeration we gave this morning of the force proceeding with general Nott is perfectly correct. General England was to start for Scinde with 3 regiments of N. I., 12 guns and cavalry. General Nott leaves Candahar as quiet as any province in Hindostan. May fame and fortune attend him in his glorious march onward."

This which may be depended upon, is agreeably corroborative of the opinions we have all along expressed in the face of strong assertions to the contrary.

We may mention also that we have just received information, on what we believe to be good authority, that general Pollock has *certainly* received authority to advance, and that he will shortly do so.—*Eastern Star*, August 28.

CHINA.

The Chinese quarrel,

"Si res est, ubi tu pulsas ego vapulo tantum."

goes on as usual. Some 10 or 12,000 men have attempted to retake Ningpo, and have been, as was natural, repulsed with great loss. It is grievous to hear of the slaughter of these poor people—a slaughter which is a continually recurring disgrace to us who cause it, and hardly carries sufficient danger to be creditable even to the troops who are its active instruments.—*E. M.*, July 1st a 4th.

Although the accounts brought by the last overland mail from the seats of war in China and Affghanistan, do not add much to our previous knowledge, they supply considerable matter for reflection. Under sir Hugh Gough, and under generals Pollock and Nott, and sir Robert Sale, the British arms have suffered, and are likely to suffer, no disaster; on the contrary, we may look with confidence to the accomplishment, under their auspices, of all which the force at their disposal can achieve. So far there is cause for rejoicing; and yet we should deceive ourselves and our readers if we attempted to persuade them that there are grounds for satisfaction, either in our present position or in the prospects before us, whether in the celestial or in the Doorranee empire.

To those who have all along blushed for the cause of quarrel which has entangled us in a war with China, who feel that neither necessity, nor justice, nor honour can be pleaded for what must seem to all nations but ourselves a crusade against the wholesome and reasonable laws of a distant, peaceable, and independent state,—to such every fresh account from China must afford but fresh matter for humiliation. It must be confessed, that such warfare as that of which our correspondence yesterday gave an account, is of a shocking and barbarous, as well as futile and ineffectual, character:—

"On the morning of the 10th of March the Chinese troops, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men, attacked Ningpo. The enemy scaled the walls, and advanced to the market place, in the centre of the city, before they met with any opposition from the British troops. This did not, however, arise from any neglect on the part of the garrison, all the necessary preparations having been made some time previously. Indeed the arrangements appear to have been excellent, and reflect much credit on sir Hugh Gough. It seems that his excellency was desirous of allowing the Chinese to advance a considerable distance unopposed, with the hope of punishing them severely for their temerity. Neither was the general deceived in his expectations. The enemy was quickly routed and compelled to quit the city, leaving 200 dead in the streets. The artillery rendered good service in the pursuit, the guns being drawn by a number of ponies which had been profitably employed for that purpose. After capturing 4 guns and 2 standards, the troops returned to their quarters, and the Chinese retired to the hills."

giment were sent a considerable distance after e Chinese, and had not returned to Ningpo on e 12th of March, the date of our latest intelgence from that place."

"While these operations were progressing on ore" (we quote now from the proclamation sir H. Pottinger), "a number of fire-boats ampans), lashed together with chains, were ased down the river, and were towed into the nd by the boats of the Sesostris, steamer. Ino e space time a gun was brought down a lane the eastern suburb (across the river), and as e inhabitants had been previously warned that y such attempt would bring chastisement upon em, her majesty's ship Modeste opened her ns, and did great execution in that quarter."

In a similar manner "the Chinese were repulsed with great loss" from Chinhae; and hoal's crew of the Nemesis, sent to reconnoitre depot of the Chinese at the island of Taisam, succeeded, after killing many of the enemy, in capturing 20 junks, supposed to have been intended to convey troops to Chusan." After relating all which exploits, it affords her majesty's plenipotentiary the highest satisfaction to close the circular by stating that in these attempts of the enemy, her majesty's combined force had not lost a man."

Now we would not be understood to say or suggest, that under the circumstances, the officers in command of the British troops could have acted better or more humanely than they did: being attacked, it was certainly necessary that they should defend themselves; and of course we cannot dissent from the satisfaction expressed by sir H. Pottinger, that no British life was lost in the operations. But still every one must feel that such butchery as this, whether unavoidable or otherwise, is a most discreditable service for British troops to be engaged in. We know nothing to compare it to, except the campaign recorded in Gulliver's journey to Lilliput. The disproportion between our experienced and well-disciplined forces, with their artillery and other equipments, and the miserable imbecility of the celestial soldiery, is certainly not less than that between the mountain and the inhabitants of Blefuscu. After only a very few words in the following description, and add a large amount of slaughter, and we have the exact anticipation of our proceedings at Taisam:—

"Having fixed 50 books to as many cables, I went back to the north-east coast, and, pulling off my coat, shoes, and stockings, walked into the sea in my leathern jerkin, about half an hour before high water. I waded with what haste I could, and swam in the middle about 30 yards, till I felt ground. I arrived at the fleet in less than half an hour. The enemy was so frightened when they saw me, that they leaped out of their ships, and swam to shore, where there could not be fewer than 30,000 souls. I then took my books, and fastening a hook to the hole at the prow of each, I tied all the cords together at the end. While I was thus employed, the enemy, discharged several thousand arrows, many of which stuck in my hands and face; and, besides the excessive smart, gave me much disturbance in my work.....I resolutely cut with my knife the cables which fastened the anchors, receiving about 200 shots in my face and hands; then I took up the knotted end of the cables, to which my books were tied, and with great care drew 50 of the enemy's largest men-of-war after me."

It will be disgraceful to Great Britain if, after having so thoroughly ascertained the character of the resistance we have to deal with, we do not summarily and by a decisive effort terminate this murderous warfare. It is impossible now for any man to doubt, that by marching 10,000 or even 5,000 men to Peking, with a proper quantity of artillery and stores, we might put an end to the dispute, and dictate our own terms to the emperor on his throne. Such a course would be far more satisfactory, humane, and honourable, than to persevere in a system of slaughter of the outports, and build our expectations upon the anarchy and disaffection likely to arise out of the misery inflicted on the inhabitants of the maritime provinces.—Evening Mail, July 6.

Disastrous Fire.—St. Petersburgh June 23—On the 21st inst. (probably May 21) a dreadful conflagration destroyed the old salt-works of Novo-Usolsky, in the government of Perm, the property of the Stroganoff family. The conflagration spread to the extent of 2½ versts, and lasted three days. Besides the salt-works, with the immense provisions of all kinds of fuel made for them, from 5,000 to 6000 inhabited houses connected with the manufactory, a large church, and numerous products of nature, have become the prey of the flames.—*Prussian State Gazette.* The *St. Petersburgh Gazette* gives the following account of the calamity, under the head of the place itself; but it differs greatly as to the date, even making allowances for the Russian style:—"Perm May 14 (old style.)—In the Solikamkish circle of our government, the Novo-Usolskian salt-works, the ancient property of the Stroganoff family, experienced a dreadful visitation. On the 9th of May, at 11 in the morning, the house of one of the workmen took fire from some unknown cause. Every measure for extinguishing the fire was instantly employed; but unfortunately it reached a great quantity of hay which had been stored up, and then the flames spread rapidly over the whole quarter; neither human efforts nor resources of skill could set any bounds to the raging element. The conflagration lasted during three days and three nights, and laid a space equal to 2½ versts in ashes. Thus the branch of trade which gave life to the industry of the whole quarter, the numerous seething places built in stone or wood, more than 15 store-houses, containing an immense quantity of salt, about 30,000 fathoms of firewood prepared for the works, the ancient majestic cathedral, the great edifices built of stone for the five proprietors for the officers of the managers and clerks, and finally the 5,000 or 6,000 houses, with the property within them, all suffered in the general ruin. The extent of the loss as to value, and even the number of houses that have disappeared, cannot as yet be stated with any certainty. In the neighbouring villages, and in the few houses left standing, the families of about 500 of the labourers in the salt-works are for the present quartered, and provided with necessaries.—Ibid.

Social System in Japan.—The great characteristic of political society in Japan is that every appointment and profession is hereditary, whence the absence of all those moving impulses to individual ambition which animate and convulse society in Europe. The population of the country is divided into eight classes, viz.: the reigning princes or governors,—the nobility,—the priesthood,—military,—civil officers,—merchants,—artisans,—and labourers. There is one military profession which seems, like the Parias of India, to form a caste beyond the pale of society; and this is the profession of a tanner. All intercourse with tanners is avoided as well as forbidden, and they supply the public with executioners. * * * The Japanese female enjoys scarcely less freedom than the European, in the presiding deity at all festivals, and is the ornament of social life. The samsie, or guitar, is to the younger branches of the gentle sex what the piano forte is to our unmarried country women; and there are but few who neglect to acquire the art of playing upon it. Agriculture and manufactures are in as advanced a state in Japan as in any eastern country. Telescopes, thermometers, watches, and clocks of excellent quality are made at Nagasaki. I have seen a clock which was five feet in length, and three in breadth; it was embellished with a landscape of neatly varied features, and a golden sun which striking the hour, a bird flapped its wings, a mouse emerged from a hole and climb d a hill, while a tortoise crept slowly along for the purpose of marking the hour on the face.—Meylan's Illustrations of Japan.

Death of the earl of Leicester.

Thomas William Coke, first earl of Leicester of that line, expired at his seat, Longford-hall, Derbyshire, at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, in the 91st year of his age. In whatever light his character may be viewed, he must at least be reckoned amongst the most remarkable members of the upper house. He was the oldest whig in either house of parliament, not even excepting the member for middlesex; he was one of the most consistent whigs; he accepted a peerage in the 86th year of his age; and, after he had numbered three score years and ten, he espoused a lady young enough to be his granddaughter, by whom he had five children. For nearly half a century he was the first commoner in England, and when he chose to become the junior earl, he took a title which of right belongs to another family, for the marquis of Townshend is also earl of Leicester, and the member for Rochdale, who claims to be the eldest son of the noble marquis, assumes that title, which confessedly belongs to the Townshend family; but setting aside circumstances of this nature, the deceased peer possessed large claims upon the respect of the public, and though his life was prolonged far beyond the average duration of human existence, yet his death will be deeply regretted by a numerous lunatary, an attached family, and a large circle of friends. The late earl of Leicester was born on the 4th of May, 1752, and was married in the 23rd year of his age, on the 5th of October, 1775, to his cousin Jane, youngest daughter of James Dutton, esq. His first wife was, therefore, aunt to the second lord Sherborne and sister to the first. By that marriage he leaves no male issue. Mrs. Coke, who, had she lived, would have been countess of Leicester, died on the 2d of June, 1800; and after remaining 22 years a widower, the subject of this notice was married on the 26th of February, 1823, to the lady Anne Amelia Keppel, who is third daughter of the fourth, and present earl of Albemarle, her ladyship being then but 19, and his lordship 70. The surviving issue of his first marriage are daughters, viz., lady Andover, who was afterwards married to sir Henry Digby, by whom, with other issue, she had a daughter, who married the present lord Ellenborough, from whom she was divorced in 1830; lady Elizabeth Stanhope, and lady Anson (mother of the present earl of Lichfield) was also the daughter of the deceased peer.

The issue of the noble earl by his second marriage, are Thomas William, now second earl of Leicester (of that line), who was born in the year 1822; the hon. Henry Keppel, born in 1824; the hon. Henry Coke, born in 1827; the hon. Wenman Clarence Walpole, who was born in 1829, and the lady Margaret Sophia, who is only ten years of age.

At the early age of 22 the late earl of Leicester, then mr. Coke, was returned for the county of Norfolk, which he represented in 14 parliaments, and occupying a place in the representative branch of the legislature for more than half a century, he was for many years "father of the house of commons." He opposed the American war, the war against revolutionary France, the policy of Pitt, and everything conservative. He supported the catholic relief bill, and the reform bill, and every measure of the whigs; but in other respects he was a stanch adherent of the landed interest. As a practical agriculturist, he was unsurpassed—as a patron of farmers, he was unequalled. The annual festivals at Holkham given by this munificent nobleman will long be remembered.

The deceased peer's father was Wenman Roberts, esq., who assumed the name of Coke on inheriting the estates of that family; he was only son of Anne the sister of the Earl of Leicester, who erected Holkham. The earldom of that peer became extinct at his own death, and the nobleman just deceased was his grand-nephew. Though the grandmother's peerage became extinct in 1759 yet, as is well known, the title was not revived till 1837, although in 1784 an earldom of Leicester, as already stated, was conferred upon George Townshend, who afterwards became the marquis Townshend, and this title is still vested in the present marquis and constitutes the courtesy title of the eldest sons of the marquises Townshend. Neither the Coke nor the Townshend family, however, can claim any direct descent from the well known Earl of Leicester of queen Elizabeth's time; but the deceased peer derived his birth from an ancestor of whom he might well be proud,—the celebrated chief justice Coke.

Amongst the families connected with the noble Earl, are the s of the Earl of Suffolk and Berks the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Lichfield, sir Henry Digby, lord Sherborne, the Stanhope family the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Mansfield, lord Waterpark the Tennison family, &c.—Evening Mail, July 4, 1842.

DIED—At Ningpo on the 19th october 1842, lieut. colonel captain Arthur Frederick Bowen, adjutant of the 26th regiment N N I.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

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do. Continued for 3 months..... 12

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [cents when order d.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 44. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1842. No. 620.

London Market.

(From London Price Currents, August 4.)

TEA.—The large public sales, announced early in the month for the 13th and 22nd, tended to check the steady demand by private contract which had been ruling during the whole of the months of June. At these sales 62,000 packages were offered, of which the trade bought 29,000. Throughout these sales the importers evinced much firmness by freely buying in their teas, and in many instances taking their consignments at 1d to 2d per lb above the current rates; this gave confidence to the buyers, and a good business has continued to be done since by private contract.

Prices remain very nearly the same as quoted at the end of last month, with the exception of Bohea; the stock of which has increased very much lately, and it being principally of the lower qualities, sales are very difficult, even at a reduction of 2d per lb.

The clearances have been very steady, with a fair demand for exportation. The only arrival during the month has been the "John Bibby," with 8,300 packages; but as several of the vessel which arrived at the end of June did not land their cargoes until after the 30th, they were not included in the stock, which remains about the same as last month.

Total imports	7,389,000lbs.	22,932,000lbs.
Deliveries	19,412,000lbs.*	20,525,000lbs.†
Stocks	26,864,000lbs.	32,363,000lbs.

* Of which 2,332,000 were exported.
† Of which 2,419,000 do.

SPICES.—Cassia Lignea; the market was heavy during the early part of the month, and several parcels offered at auction were partly taken in, those which were sold went at a reduction of 2s a 3s per cwt. upon prices previously paid by private contract. During the last few days there has been an improved demand, and several parcels taken in at the late auctions have been sold at the bought in prices. On the 26th, 398 chests were sold in public sale at an advance of about 3s fully recovering the decline above mentioned; a few fine picked lots realised 96 a 96s 6d, good middling 80s 9d a 86s 6d.—*Cloves*: very little doing; the parcels offered at public sale have been principally taken in above the market value. Our quotations of the 30th ult. remain unaltered.—*Mace*: the transactions have been confined to 6 chests Penang, at public sale, of 4s 9d a 5s 9d, on the 12th; and 7 chests middling to good at 3s 9d a 4s 4d on the 22nd.—*Nutmegs*: 6 chests brown Penang sold, at auction, on the 12th, at 4s 4d a 5s 2d; on the 19th, 24 casks Amboyna were taken in at 3s 5d to 3s 7d; on the 22nd, 6 chests middling to good brown Penang sold at 3s 6d a 4s 11d.—*Ginger*: the only transaction reported is 390 bags Bengal taken in at 13s.

Coffee Sumatra, Padang &c. £1 4s a £1 10s
Java, £1 12s a £2 10d per cwt. [per cwt.
Manila, £1 12s a £2 5s per cwt.

Camphire, China; pure dry £14 a £14 per cwt.
China Root, £2 5s a £3 10s per cwt.
Dragon's Blood, in reeds, £3 a £18 per cwt.
lump, £: 10s a £3 5s per cwt.
Galanga Root, 12s a 13s per cwt.
Gum Benjamin, 1st pure, £35 a 46 per cwt.
2 d £14 a 30 per cwt.
3 d. £6 a 13 per cwt.
4th, £1 a £5 15s per cwt.
Gimbounge, picked good to fine £19 22 per cwt
Oil of Aniseed, 5s 9d a 6s per lb.
Cassia pale, 7s a 8s per lb.
Cinnamon pure fine, 3s a 3s 6d per oz.
Cayuputih 1d a 2d per oz.
Cloves, pure pale, 3d a 5d per oz.
Mace, expressed, 2d a 3d per oz,
Nutmegs, 9d a 10d per oz.
Rhubarb, 4s 3d a 8s 9d per lb.
Hemp, Manila £23 a 24 per ton.
Mother o'Pearl Shell, £3 8d a £2 13s per cwt.
Silk, China, Tsatlee, 17s a £1. 2s 6d per lb.
" Taysaam, none
Canton 9s a 13s 6d per lb.
Chin-chew, 8s a 18s per lb.
Soy, China 5s a 5s per gallon.
Sugar, Manila, 13s a 18s 6d per cwt.
Turmeric, China £1 a 1 13 per cwt.
" Java, 9s a 12s. "

Arrivals in England from China.—July 16, Rajah; 20, H M S Sulphur; 21, H M S Wellesley; 22, John Bibby; 26, Cordelia; Aug. 1, Lady; 2 Earl Grey.

Departures from England for Singapore.—July 6, Madras; 14, Margaret Parker; 10, Merchioness of Douro; 12, Childers; 25, George the Fourth. For China.—July 3, George Wallis; 7, Coromandel; 8, Liverpool; 16, Lady Raffles; 29, Greyhound. For Batavia.—July 7, Mary Campbell; 14, Bella Marina; 18, Johnanna Maria.

Vessels Loading. London	Liverpool
For Singapore—Bangalore	Anne Jane
	Edward Boustead
For China—Little Catherine	Siam
City of Derry	Julia
	Tapley
For Batavia } John Knox	Affiance
and Singapore }	Young Queen

(From the London Mail August 4.)

The funeral procession for transferring the remains of the late duke of Orleans from Neuilly to Notre Dame, where they are to lie in state, took place on 30th of July. The troops of the national guard and of the garrison were all under arms, and lined the road the whole length of the procession. The clergy, both on foot and in carriages, were far more numerous, and in greater pomp, than at the funeral of Napoleon, the archbishop of Paris himself was in the procession, whilst many of his clergy were on foot. The heart of the prince, contained in an urn, covered with crape, was borne in a state mourning coach, with four ecclesiastics. The hearse, or *catafalque*, which followed with the body, drawn by eight horses, was far more ample than that which bore Napoleon's remains. This was of gold. The *catafalque* of the duke of Orleans was plain, the principal part of which contained the coffin; and this was surmounted by figures and ornamental work in silver. The cords of the pall were borne by six grandees on horseback, Marshal Soult, and three other Marshal's, bore four of these cords; the chancellor and another civilian bore the two others. The prince's charger, a grey, was covered with a black gauze, studded with silver stars. The princes, the ministers, the deputations of peers and deputies, followed in a long line of mourning coaches; and the demeanour of the public evinced every symptom of the melancholy fate of the prince and the grief of his family.

The king of the French opened his new parliament on the 26th July in person.

On attempting to address the Chamber, the king's grief and agitation were extreme. For some moments he felt unable to proceed. His sons presently perceived itself to his auditory, and changed into the cheers of enthusiasm with which on his entrance the king had been hailed. On uttering the first words his voice faltered, and he burst into tears. During the delivery of the whole speech his majesty's voice frequently failed him. At every such pause the cheering was renewed and at the close the Chamber for many minutes rang with cries of "vive le roi". The speech over, his majesty sat down and remained while the deputies were sworn in. On the king's way back to the Tuileries he was most enthusiastically received by the people. His majesty seemed much altered by the calamity that had fallen upon him, his family, and the country.

THE SPEECH.

"Gentlemen, Peers, and deputies.

"Under the grief which oppresses me, deprived of that dearly beloved son whom I considered destined to replace me on the throne, and who was the glory and support of my old age, I have deemed it imperative to hasten the moment of your assembling around me. We have together a great duty to fulfil. When it shall please God to call me to himself, it is necessary that France and the constitutional monarchy be secured against being for a moment exposed to any interruption of the royal authority. You will therefore have to deliberate upon the measures requisite for preventing, during the minority of my beloved grandson, this immense danger.

"The calamity that has befallen does not render me ungrateful to Divine Providence, which still preserves to me my children, worthy of all my tenderness and of the confidence of France.

"Gentlemen, let us now secure the repose and safety of our country. At a later period I shall call upon you to resume your accustomed labours relative to state affairs."

The law of regency has been drawn up. It gives the office of regent, to the duc de Nemours, and in his default to each of his brothers successively. The *garde* and *tutelle* are given to the Duchess of Orleans. There was at first some idea of setting up the duchess as sole regent in opposition to the duc de Nemours, but this M. Thiers refused to sanction. He had an interview with Louis Philippe on the very day of his arrival from the Vichy waters, which lasted several hours; and, contrary to the expectation of his friends, mr. Thiers declared in favour of the regency of the duke, and the guardianship of the duchess of Orleans, instead of the widowed mother's sole regency. But though the opposition have consented to present no amendment on the address, not to go to any division on the regency, they have still resolved to bring forward a motion for overturning the Ministry. M. Guizot is not reluctant to accept the challenge. Mr. Barrot is the opposition candidate for the presidency. The ministry will support Sauzet. The chamber of deputies have been occupied in the appointment of presidents to the bureaux, in which the conservatives have a decided advantage.

A great quarrel has arisen in the chamber between ministers and their opponents exclaiming the other of having favoured the common enemies, the legitimists, in the elections. The accusation is no doubt true on both sides. The accusation is no doubt true on both sides. The legitimists will not for there are hundreds of and may well be so; people who wear the name of legitimists, and who are anything under the sun. They vote themselves legitimists to get votes of the real country, and get rewards, perhaps, a good berth from government. And, in the mean time, they are sought for and flattered by both parties, neither of which fear them, though both are anxious for the small aid they can bring.

London, 6th August, 1842.

The marchioness of Waterford has quite recovered from her unfortunate accident. Miss Adelaide Kemble the celebrated musical genius was married on the 1st inst. at Glasgow to Count Sartoris an illustrious Italian.

In the house of lords the new tariff bill has been passed after an ineffectual opposition from earl Stanhope and a few other noble lords.

In the house of commons on the 9th ult.—Mr. Villiers moved that the house resolve itself into a committee to consider the law relative to the importation of foreign corn with a view to its total repeal. After much discussion the motion was negatived by a majority of 114. On the 12th sir Robert Peel brought in a bill to provide for the future security and protection of her majesty. This measure was introduced in consequence of three assaults having been made on her within the last two years. It was not intended to make any new capital offences, but to do away with certain needless forms and solemnities, which encumbered the trial of certain offences, and were calculated to administer to the morbid vanity of those base miscreants who committed those crimes partly for the purpose of securing for themselves an unenviable notoriety.—What he proposed to do was merely to provide that when the attempt charged was an attempt to wound the sovereign the same form of trial should be adopted, as in the case of a private person.—With regard to the prisoner Francis, two meetings of the privy council had taken place and after mature deliberation and acting in accordance with her majesty's gracious commands and with the advice of the Judges they had come to the unanimous determination of mitigating the sentence to transportation to one of the most penal settlements. He now proposed, that after the passing of this act if any person shall wilfully discharge, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim or present at or near to the person of the queen, any gun, pistol, or other description of firearms, or any other arms whatsoever, although the same should not contain any explosive or destructive material; or shall discharge any explosive substance or material at or near the person of the queen, or if any person strike or attempt to strike the person of the queen, with any offensive weapon or by any other means whatsoever or wilfully throw or attempt to throw any substance whatsoever at the person of the queen with intent to injure or to excite alarm for her majesty's safety, such person shall be subject to the punishment awarded to the offence of larceny viz transportation for seven years But a discretionary power will be given to imprison these offenders for a certain period, and to inflict personal chastisement.

The bill was brought in and read a first and a second time the standing orders being suspended for that purpose. On the 13th sir Robert Peel moved the committee on the bill, on which mr. Hume delivered himself of a long address relative to the distress of the country and the want of economy in the official and state departments & particularly in her majesty's household which he considered might be reduced one half, and suggested that it would be a proper step to appoint a select committee to enquire into the expenditure of the country. Sir Robert Peel considered the hon. gentleman must be under a mistake in supposing the motion to be one for a committee of supply which mr. Hume afterwards admitted to be the case. The bill then went through the committee & was subsequently read a third time and passed. In reply to a question from sir J. Seale, sir Robert Peel stated that government had not yet decided as to the port of arrival and departure of the east and west India mails. The principle which would guide them would be the interests of trade and commerce and the convenience of the passengers.

On 25th sir Robert Peel stated it was the intention of ministers to propose an additional grant of £10,000 for the purposes of national education. The Irish estimates were proceeded with—mr. Hume objected to the vote of £12,434 for the expenses of the household of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, considering that the office with all its pageantry was useless, and as he understood that the present lord lieutenant was about to be withdrawn he hoped ministers would not appoint another. Sir Robert Peel replied that the reference to the present lord lieutenant was particularly unfortunate. So far from there being any intention to withdraw lord de Grey, his conduct had met with the most decided approbation of government and he was merely about to leave Ireland for a few months for the benefit of his health. A vote of £40,000 was proposed on account of gratuities to the officers and men engaged in the Syrian expedition. Mr. Hume did not understand the principle of giving soldiers and sailors gratuities of this sort. We kept an army and navy and paid constantly for them, then why should they be paid extra when wanted? The Syrian expedition he thought had been a very improper one. The chancellor of the exchequer replied that on the present occasion it was unnecessary to enter into the policy of the war. But the vote was proposed in accordance with the prevailing custom of warfare which had been to give a portion at least of all captures to the captors. Now our soldiers and sailors had stormed and carried Acre with a skill and bravery which had been the admiration of Europe and in the fortress had been found a great quantity of stores &c. As these goods were delivered along with the fortress to the power whose property they justly were, it was thought fair to give to our brave seamen and soldiers compensation for the loss of what would under ordinary circumstances have become their lawful booty,—there had been several parallel cases and he was of opinion the gratuity was well deserved.

Captain Pechell, sir G. Napier and sir G. Cockburn defended the vote which was carried.

A supplemental grant for the service in India and China was moved for and sir Henry Hardinge explained that six regiments had been sent out to India to replace the regiments sent thence to China. This had been done at the request of the east India company who would bear the whole of the expense. These six regiments had often replaced by other regiments raised in England since. The extra expenses which appeared in the vote were chiefly for China.

Mrs Fox the Widow of the late rt. hon. Charles James Fox died at Chertsey on 8th ult. at the advanced age of 97. By her decease a pension of £1200 from the civil list falls in. The lords chancellor has been indisposed for a short time but is now nearly recovered; a report was circulated during his illness that he contemplated resigning the seals before Michaelmas Term and that sir William Follett the present Solicitor general would succeed to the woolsack. On 8th ult. in the court of common council of London mr. King postponed his motion for a grant of £300 out of the city's cash in aid of the fund for granting relief to the families of those who have suffered in Affghanistan until the arrival of more information. An application has been made to the board of trade by a house at Liverpool for leave to import foreign sugar duty free for agricultural purposes and for fattening cattle. The board considering that it would afford the opportunity for an illicit trade to a large extent have very wisely declined to accede to the proposition.

The contract for supplying the carriages to convey the passengers across the Egyptian desert has been obtained from the peninsular company by mr. Andrews, her majesty's coach-maker at Southampton, each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus to carry four inside and two out. They will be of very light construction for the purpose of passing easily over the sandy desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses, which will run 7 mile stages. Forty carriages must be ready by 1st September next. The Cleopatra, 26, captain Wyvill is under orders for China; she will touch at the Mauritius to convey the new governor sir Wm. Gomm. A new steam frigate, called the *Gunderloupe*, has been built for the E. I. Co's navy, and will sail shortly; the is commanded by commander Charlewood, R. N.

FRANCE.—This country has been again thrown into a state of distress and excitement by the sudden and afflicting death of the duke of Orleans, the king's eldest son and heir apparent of the throne. The royal duke was returning from Neuilly to Paris on 13th ult. in an open carriage drawn by a pair of horses, and when near port Maillot the horses took fright from some unexplained cause and started off at a rapid pace, the prince stood up in the carriage to see what occasioned the increased speed and it is supposed must have been suddenly jerked out, he fell upon his head and was taken up in an insensible state from which he never rallied alive; he was immediately removed to the house of a grocer contiguous, and the most prompt and able medical assistance procured, he breathed his last about 3 hours after the accident. The king and queen left Neuilly a short time after the duke and met the express which had been despatched to apprise them of the melancholy circumstance. Their majesties were speedily with the royal sufferer and remained until his decease, when the king ordered the royal body to be conveyed to Neuilly and himself and the queen accompanied it. From a surgical examination of the head it appeared that there was a fracture on the posterior part of the skull extending from one ear to the other and ascending from the frontal bone which was almost entirely severed from the head. The surgeons were therefore of opinion that the head of the prince had sustained all the force of the fall as no other part of his royal highness's person was seriously injured. The duchess of Orleans was on the borders of Belgium when the accident happened but speedily returned to Paris overwhelmed with grief. A royal ordinance was issued on 14th commanding the chambers of Paris and deputies to assemble on 26th instead of 3rd inst. as originally appointed, it being necessary to name a regency immediately as the duke's eldest son is only 4 years old. On 26th the king, attended by his four surviving sons & surrounded by his officers of state opened the sess on in person, and delivered under very painful emotions a short speech announcing the afflicting event and entreating the chambers without loss of time to make such an arrangement for continuing the royal authority in case of his death as would preserve France in Peace. It is understood that the ministers will propose to confer the regency on the duke de Nemours the king's next son, and to the other royal dukes in succession, should need require, and there is no opposition expected as M. Thiers had been honoured with an audience of the king and was believed to have assented to the plan.

The present ministry do not appear very firm in their seats,—the party of M. M. Dufaure and Passy having seceded from them and it is expected the former will be proposed as a candidate for president of the chamber of deputies in opposition to the ministerial candidate. The body of the unfortunate prince was brought to the church Notre Dame, Paris, on 30th. and will this day be interred in the family vault at Dreux, the king attending to assist at the funeral obsequies.

SPAIN. the ministry of genl. Rodil is stated to be in a very wavering condition, and is not expected to continue long unless with some material reinforcement. General Turbano in Barcelona has been committing several excesses upon the unfortunate inhabitants whom he has singled out as Carlists, several have been put to death, and others have fled to avoid his tyranny.

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

SIR,—When your contemporary of the Hongkong Gazette penned the essay on "the commercial," in his 1st number, he must have reckoned largely on the indulgence that is usually extended to "a first effort:" and he would have been fully entitled to such merciful consideration, but that the general incorrectness and mischievous tendency of his remarks, have brought him fairly within the category of a "first offence;" which, you know, "should never be overlooked."

There is, perhaps, no market in the world, of the real state of which it is more difficult to obtain correct information, than that of China. The Chinese keep no statistical returns of trade; our means of information are limited to the few merchants with whom we come in contact; and their reports are based on the intelligence they receive from parties interested in withholding all information that might be useful. Every old resident in China will concur with me in this view: and I think I shall be borne out in saying that in no single instance, since the opening of the trade, has the progress of a season verified the reports received at its commencement. With these difficulties, enhanced by the changes that may come into partial operation even this season, he must be a bold man who *vaticinates* with

such peculiar confidence on the prospects of a season likely to subsist in the greater changes than all that have ever occurred since first a British ship came to the shores of China: and the editor of the H. K. Gazette would have shewn better judgment had he paused before promulgating opinions which must be injurious, without the slightest chance of their producing benefit.

Firstly as to tea. He tells us "crop is "now known to be very large—the quantity "arrived and on the way to Canton far ex- "ceeds the amount usual at this early period, "—the crop of congou appears much larger "than was expected. Every chop seems "beyond 600—the greater part 630—640 "up to 900 chests. Even now we reckon "540 instead of 600 which would have been "quite enough." Fifty 600 chops are altogether *unexpected*." Now, supposing all this to be *any thing short of undoubted and ascertained facts*—it is surely in the highest degree injudicious to publish it: does the editor of the H. K. Gazette imagine that its thunders are heard "from Indus to the pole," and that the tea men having their situation thus plainly brought before their eyes, will at once reduce their demands, and sell congou at the next quotation in the H. K. G.?—Does the editor intend his remarks as a drop of comfort to the holders of tea at home, with a mark to about to receive a *little* downward impulse from the news taken home by major Malcolm? Or does the editor mean it as are admonition to the commercial community here to suspend their purchases, and "hold back firmly," for says he, "there *must* before long be a considerable reduction on the high rates now demanded." I'm afraid he will fail with both the tea men and the foreign merchants: they are both an obstinate and very wrong-headed set of men; and will, I greatly fear, do just as they please, all the warning and croaking of the Hongkong Gazette to the contrary notwithstanding.

I will not lay claim to better sources of information than are enjoyed by my neighbours in general or the editor of the Hongkong Gazette in particular; but I think I have quite as good; and having resided, and been engaged in commerce, in China, more years than the editor has months, I think I *may* form an opinion as to the degree of confidence to which information may be entitled. Still, without assuming mine as "the best authority," I can state that no report of the crop of congou, that I have heard, has reached 600 chops; that I have a list of upwards of 400 chops, of which not 20 exceed 630 chests. Though I am aware that one chop of about 900 chests has been shipped. For the rest, the early arrival is a mere chance arising from the favourable state of the internal navigation. So much for tea.

As to silk, were we in London, I should bow with reference to reports or even speculative opinions from those who must be better acquainted with *that* market, than I, a stranger, could become in a short space of time. But, again, without arrogating to myself better sources of information, & resting my claim on equally good grounds with the editor of the H. K. G., I can tell him that my latest letters from Canton report the market to be entirely bare of new Issatlee; therefore 470 or 4700 may well be refused for it—the quantity expected is, from *all* report that I have heard, estimated at under 2000 bales: the reason given being a very plausible one—namely—that the silk men fully expect foreigners will go to Shang-hae this year and make purchases: for which they are content to wait, avoiding the risk and expence of bringing their silk to Canton. As to Canton ceasing to export Nankin silk, or the production of the province entering into competition with the northern ports, that had better, for the moment, be classed among the vaticinations.

In fine, I would respectfully recommend a little caution to the editor, in offering *opinions* on commercial matters. An editor is not called upon to offer *opinions* on commercial matters; let him content himself with stating facts, being quite sure they are facts. Merchants don't want to be prompted to conclusions. The Canton market has *always* been a perplexing one: and now something more is required to form a good judgment on it, than a 10 days sojourn in the provincial city, backed even by a conversation with the hong merchants, a visit to the temple of longevity, or a walk to the curiosity shop in physic street.

MERCATOR.

Macao, 31st October, 1842.

A fourth memoir on the LAW OF STORMS IN INDIA, *being remarks and documents relative to the loss of the ship* GOLCONDA, *in the typoons of 22nd to 24th September, 1840, in the China sea.* By HENRY PIDDINGTON, ESQ.

This memoir has arisen out of a question proposed to me by me. Greenlaw, the active secretary to the marine board, which was in substance this: "on what day do you *think the Golconda was lost*?" I found that the investigation which I undertook in order to reply to it with the greatest possible precision elicited facts of so much importance that they might be worth publication as a separate memoir; not only as records distinctly shewing the truth of the law of storms for the China seas, but as affording to seamen a valuable practical lesson: for as will be seen, we have here, of three, two ships which ran into the storms, of which one foundered, and the other was in great danger; while the third by heaving to, in due time and place, escaped all damage!

The Golconda, as my Indian readers well know, was sent from Madras, with the head quarters and a detachment of the 37th Madras native infantry on board, to reinforce the expedition in China. Together with her crew, there must have been nearly 400 souls embarked in her: she was seen on the 10th September standing out of the straits of Singapore, by the Calcutta Thetis, as noted in captain Roche's reply to my queries, and again in lat. 13° 44' N. long. 112° 58' E. by the Thomas King, as capt. Roche also states, since which time she has never been heard of. It is supposed she must have perished in the typoon of the 22nd to 24th September, in which the London Thetis and the Calcutta Thetis both suffered greatly; the latter being dismasted.

It may perhaps be necessary to remark here, to those who are not professionally acquainted with the navigation of the China seas, that there are two routes from Singapore to Canton during the S. W. monsoon; the one being along the coast of Cochin China, and the other, the usual track, between the Macclesfield bank and the Paracels. We are certain, from the Golconda's having been seen on the 18th September, that she took the usual route, which was also that pursued by the London and Calcutta Thetis; and as I shall shew, there seems to be the utmost probability that she ran into or was overtaken by the centre of one of the hurricanes which those ships met with, in which she foundered. She was, I believe, an old ship; but her commander was a gentleman of much nautical knowledge and experience, though it is possible that, like so many more, he was not fully aware of the advantages derivable from due attention to this valuable class of knowledge.

As we have obtained the log of the Calcutta, and a detailed report from the London Thetis; I have first given these. I have then followed them by a comparative table of the winds and weather at noon and midnight of each day; and finally by a summary, shewing how the evidence goes to prove distinctly enough, that there were two storms travelling, the one to the WNW. and the other to the NNW. as will be seen by a careful comparison of the table, and the outline chart. This is an additional reason, when ships are in the proper quarter of the storm circle, for heaving to, rather than scudding.

Report of the ship Thetis of London, reduced to civil time.

In compliance with your letter received this morning, I forward you the particulars of a gale of wind encountered in the Chinese sea in September, 1840.

19th September.—Light southerly winds, with hot sultry weather

Thermometer,	84°
Barometer,	29. 94
Lat. by observation,	14° 04' N.
Long. Chron.	112° 30' E.

Calm during the night.

20th September.—South Easterly airs towards morning, soon calm and sultry.

Thermometer,	87°
Barometer,	29. 90
Lat. observation,	14° 23' N.
Long. Chron.	11.° 9' E.

P. M.—Light N.E. winds with gloomy sky and close weather, at daylight clear weather.

21st September.—Noon calm and thunder, with squally weather, wind NW.

Lat. observation,	16° 57' N.
Longitude by Chron.	115° 9' E.
Thermometer,	84°
Barometer,	29. 85

Sympiesometer very unsteady from 29. to 29.30 during the 24 hours.

P. M.—Wind at NW. with squalls and lightning in the NW.

8. P. M.—Fine weather, midnight squally. Barometer falling gradually, wind very unsteady between W. and NW. large drops of rain.

22nd September.—Day light strong breeze at WNW., hove to *from NE.*, sent down the top gallant yards and masts, and otherwise made snug; thunder very wild and threatening. Noon, gales still falling; sea rising higher from the northward, and the wind increasing at NNW. Furled the topsails and lay to under fore sails.

Thermometer,	83°
Barometer,	29. 61
Sympiesometer,	29. 12
Lat. indiff. obsc.	16° 20' W.
Longitude,	113° 30' E.

P. M.—Wind increasing at NW., till midnight, and gradually veering to WNW., blowing a violent gale with terrific squalls; barometer still falling.

23rd September.—A. M. Wind veered to west, blowing almost a hurricane. At 4 veered to WSW. still unabated, and at daylight veered to SW., force of the gale still unabated and continued so still noon; lightning all round, squalls very violent, but some appearance of amendment in the weather.

No observations. Position from observations next day.

Thermometer at noon,	83 70
Barometer,	29. 20
Lat. observation,	13° 40' N.
Longitude,	110° 15' E.

P. M.—Gale moderating fast, veering to south; 5 P. M. made sail, and ran before it, sea rising *more than in the height of the gale*. Midnight, Barometer 29. 50.

24th September.—A. M. moderating, and veering to Eastward of South. Squalls with rain. Noon moderate winds SSE.

Lat. observation,	18° 25' N.
Longitude,	117° 23' E.
Thermometer,	81°
Barometer,	29. 80

From this time till the 26th, on which day we arrived at Macao, the wind continued S. Easterly and moderate, and the sea very confused. I there heard that vessels which arrived the day before us experienced a gale, commencing at north and veering to east, instead of to the west, as I experienced it, and those who arrived a day or two after us, had experienced a strong steady SW. gale upon the 22d and 23d.

I also beg further to state, that the Golconda, now missing, sailed 24 hours before us from Singapore, also bound to Macao; and the Thetis of Calcutta, which ship arrived sometime after dismasted, I believe left Singapore a few hours after us. Another vessel in company with us just before the gale arrived like ourselves without damage, all which circumstances would lead to the inference, that the gale was partial in its violence, as well as different in its direction. I shall be happy to communicate any further particulars, if I have omitted any thing you might wish to know. (To be continued)

POTTINGER, OF MOUNT POTTINGER.

POTTINGER, THOMAS, esq. of Kilbride house, in the county of Kildare, m. Miss Fulton, and has issue. Mr. Pottinger succeeded to the estates upon the demise of his father.

LINEAGE.

This family is a branch of the Pottingers, of Berkshire, seated in that county since the conquest, and members of which frequently sat in parliament for Reading, in the seventeenth century.

Thomas Pottinger, of Mount Pottinger, was the first sovereign of Belfast, elected in the grant of a corporate charter to that town in 1666. His son,

Thomas Pottinger, was also sovereign; and sheriff of the county when William III. landed in that part of Ireland; when he went to meet and welcome the king at the head of all the nobility and gentry of the county, and afterwards provided his majesty's army with provisions, clothes, and money, by which he was enabled to advance and gain the battle of the Boyne. Edward Pottinger, brother of this Thomas, had the honour of conveying the king to Ireland, but sailing the day after landing his majesty, to intercept the ships coming from France with supplies for James, was lost, with all his ship's crew. Edward Pottinger m. Margaret, daughter of sir William Strickland, bart. of Boynton, in Yorkshire, and had, by her, three daughters, coheiresses. The eldest m. Sir Patrick Butler, bart. of Garryhunden; the second, Vesey, of Lavan, ancestor of the noble family of De Vesci: and the third, Leslie, of Glass Lough, in the county of Monaghan, ancestor of the late M. P. for that county. He m. in 1685, miss Eccles, of Portstewart, and by her had Joseph, Edward, and a daughter. The elder son,

Joseph Pottinger, esq. m. Mary, daughter of lady Mary Dunlop, and granddaughter to the earl of Dundonald, by whom he had a son,

Thomas Pottinger, esq. who m. in 1712, Frances, third daughter of Eldred Carew, esq. of Wothington Hall, M. P. for Cumberland, and had by her,

I. Eldred Carew, his heir.

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* "To expect—to wait for"—see Johnston's dictionary passim.

** We will pass by the affectation of a word "rendija."

...Bailey, who to miss Bilbrough, of the county of Cam...
...and is without issue.

1st, Frances, m. William Chambers, esq. of the ...y of Bengal, lieutenant-colonel in the army.

2nd, Anne.

Richard Warren Pottinger, esq. of Mount Pottinger, in ...ast Indies, m. in 1770, Anne, daughter of Robert Gor...don, esq. of Florida House, Devonshire, (see p. 247), and ...ad issue

Thomas, his heir.

Henry, lieutenant-colonel in the army, m. Miss Cooke, ...ad issue.

Will ...m, in the army.

Anne.

Frances.

Isabella Caroline, m. Rentone...t-general sir Lionel Smith, g. c. b. and g. c. m. governor general, and commander-in-chief of Jamaica by whom she has one son and two daughters.

The eldest son, is the present

Thomas Pottinger, esq. of Killuridd house, Kildare.

Motto—Virtus in ardua.

Estates—In Ireland.

Seat—Killuridd house, in Kildare.

PLEASING TRAIT.—An incid...nt occurred on board the Mercury transport, which sailed on Wednesday from Gravesend with the last detachment of the gallant 9th Lancers for India, which deserves record. It is thus described in the *United Service Gazette*:—"A volunteer from the 15th Hussars, named Fane, had recently married; his parting from his wife was so painfully affecting that his comrades clubbed amongst themselves and raised the handsome sum of fifty guineas for her passage to Bengal, rather than never hear from her husband. This generous act came to the knowledge of the owner of the Bengal, Mr. Laidman, who happened to be on board at the time, and who was so much pleased with the men's disinterested generosity & the attachment of the newly-wedded couple, that he paid the woman's passage-money out of his own purse, for which he was cheered, *nolens volens*, round the ship by the men."—Evening Mail, June 8 & 10.

From the Friend of India, September 1.

August 26.—The unfortunate Dutch barque Sumatra, after having met with various disasters off town, lost her anchors at Saugor, and then her fore top mast, and has now lost four or five of her crew, who jumped overboard. She now lies at Kedgeree.

The Nabob of Surat is dead, and his son ascends the gadi'ee in his stead.

September 6.—The Harkaru says, there is an *on dit* in Calcutta just now, to the effect that lord Ellenborough's sojourn in India will be brief, and that he will be succeeded by the marquis of Tweeddale. Our contemporary will find on enquiry that this intelligence was known here three months ago. November twelve months has long been known to be the p...riod fixed on by lord Ellenborough for the termination of his administration, when the marquess will succeed him. In fact his lord-ship is only the "Broad of Control on D-putation." Ibid Sept. 8.

From the Asiatic Journal, for May.

DIED.—Feb. 17. On his passage home from Macao, on board the *Ann*, in consequence of the hardships endured in the shipwreck of the *Kite*, and subsequent cruel treatment in his imprisonment by the Chinese, mr. R. G. Watts, of Sudbury, in his 31st year.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London	Arrived at Bombay (via Suez, Aden, &c)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras	Days to Madras	Arrived at Calcutta (In division)	Days to Calcutta
Feb 4, 1841 (per Madagascar)	Feb 13 ... (per Wellesley)	40	Feb 28	55	March 29	83
March 4 ...	March 14 ... (per Bentinck)	40	March 31	57	April 29	86
April 3 ...	April 16 ... (per Victoria)	43	April 19	59	May 15	85
May 5 ...	May 8 ... (per Cleopatra)	33	May 15	40	June 13	70
June 5 ...	July 7 ... (per Victoria)	32	July 13	38	July 13	38
July 5 ...	Aug 5 ... (per Cleopatra)	31	Aug 13	39	Aug 13	39
Aug 4 ...	Sept 3 ... (per Victoria)	30	Sept 15	42	Sept 15	42
Sept 4 ...	Oct 8 ... (per Cleopatra)	34	Oct 16	42	Oct 16	42
Oct 4 ...	Nov 7 ... (per Victoria)	34	Nov 16	43	Nov 16	43
Nov 4 ...	Dec 12 ... (per Cleopatra)	38	Dec 16	42	Dec 16	42
Dec 4 ...	Jan 15, 1842 (per Victoria)	42	Jan 16, 1842	43	Jan 16, 1842	43
Jan 4, 1842 ...	Feb 14 ... (per Cleopatra)	41	Feb 15 ...	42	Feb 15 ...	42
Feb 4 ...	March 14 ... (per Hyperion)	38	March 15 ...	39	March 15 ...	39

Overland Mails from India, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay	Per Steamship to Suez	Arrived in London via Marseilles	Days on the Journey	Arrived in London via Falmouth	Days on the Journey
1842				(Old Style.)	
Jan 1	Cleopatra	Feb 8	39	Feb 21 (per Hyperion)	51
Feb 1	Berenice	March 10	37	March 15 (per Great Liverpool)	42
March 1	Victoria	April 5	35		
April 1	Cleopatra	May 4	33		

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

NOVEMBER 1st, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Aug.	Singapore	3d Oct.
U. States	22nd June	Java	27th Aug
Calcutta	14th Sept.	Manila	7th Oct.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Australasia	27th April
Chusan	18th Oct.	Amoy	
Nanking	15th Oct.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Oct. ARRIVED. From

—. CORNWALL. *Hillman*, Portsmouth.

—. CALEDONIA, (U. S.) ———.

24. STAR, *Smith*, Singapore and Madras.

24. DEVON, *Mallory*, Liverpool.

25. LORD LOWTHER, *Dudman*, Portsmouth.

25. SEMIRAMIS, *Cormie*, Manila.

25. ISABELLA, *Sinclair*, Singapore.

28. POPPY, *Orr*, Calcutta and Singapore, 4th Oct.

30. INGLIS, *Isaacson*, Bombay.

30. H.G.M.B.S. BELLEISLE, *J. Kingcome*, esq. capt. and 20 Transports from Chusan.

31. SPLENDID, (U. S.) ———, Callao

PASSENGERS—Per Inglis, H. Rustomjee, esq.

Oct. SAILED For

22. M. C. WEBER, *Harviside*, Moulmein.

22. HARRIOT SCOTT, *Beynon*, Bombay.

22. CORINGA PACKET, *Chilcott*, Singapore.

25. KEMERALDA. (Hamb.) *Tullens*, Singapore.

25. GITANA. (Sp.) *Salado*, Manila. [England

26. H.M.S. MODESTE, 18, *R. B. Watson*, esq. com.

27, H.M.S. BLENHEIM, 74, *capt sir Thomas Herbert, k. c. b.*, England.

27. H.M.S. CRUIZER. *K. J. Pearse*, esq. comder. do.

27. MAREEPA. (Am.) *Prescott*, Chusan.

29. SALEM. *Milford*, Bombay.

31. HELEN. *Bayne*, Bombay.

31. HERO. *Fowler*. Calcutta.

31. ROB ROY, *Boyd*, Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGER.—Per H.M.S. Modeste, captain Tha. Napier, R. N. Per Rob Roy. J. Stephens, esq. Sr. J. José Romedios, Sr. P. H. de Azevedo.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Liverpool—Hope.

For Calcutta—Ariel, Poppy Red Rover.

For Bombay—Agneda, Sulimany.

For Madras—Kestrel, Wetaff.

For Singapore—Intrepid, Maia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Athenian, Parrock Hall, Madras, Childers, Ann Jane, Edward Banstead, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Orestes, Hindostan, Alexander Baring, Commander, Lady Raffles.

From Liverpool—Will o'the Wisp, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, (Ursula, Bella Marina, very doubtful.)

From Calcutta—Bengal Packet, Eliza, Elizabeth Nabab, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne, Pantaloon, Buccaneer.

From Calcutta for Chusan—John Macvicar.

From Bombay—Woodman, Helena, Belvidere, Lema, Quintin Leitch, Gilbert Henderson, Boadicea, Columbus, Lady Leith, Monarch, Lady Grant, London.

From Madras—Nepaul, Baboo, Mary Catherine, St. Vincent, General Kyd, Culdee.

From Java—Lus, Providencia, Tremeigs, Margarida.

List of H. M. Ships and Transports arrived from the Northward:

H. M. S. Belleisle; H. S. 98th Regt. Ld. Saltoun. Walmer Castle. 6th Madras N. I.; Warrior, Bengal Volunteers; Faize Rasheny, 14th M. N. I. and camp followers; Flowers of age; Wm. Turner, City of Palaces, Bengal Volunteers; Victoria, Percy, Bengal Volunteers; Tamerlane, Maria, Bengal Volunteers; Bhurampooter, Bengal Volunteers.

29th Oct. 35 to 40 miles E. S. E. of the Pratas Shoal the ship Splendid fell in with the wreck of a large Junk and took therefrom 27 Chinese.

The Moulmain and Canada from Singapore and a British Isle from Manila have not arrived.

H. M. B. Ships Hazard Columbine or England for New South Wales have sailed from Chusan and

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Our latest dates are from Paris; and the absolving catastrophe of the *duc D'Orleans*, has been expressed in terms of serious national affliction; this startling event has united opposing and conflicting parties, and gives assurance that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed during the minority of the heir to the throne of the French people.

With reference to the following sentence in last week's Register,—"that there is not an U. S.'s firm, or individual merchant, but (the members of) which are, or is, directly or indirectly, and through their agents, engaged in the opium trade, or in transactions arising out of the sale of opium;"—We find, from information since received, that our expressions "*that there is not an U. S.'s merchant*...," is considered too sweeping in its tendency, and should have been modified:—although it was softened by the following words "*or in transactions arising out of the sale of opium.*"—Of one class of these transactions, we now beg to ask the following question:—&, if it is answered in the affirmative, are our expressions too strong or unjustifiable? for instance: an U. S.'s merchant is a creditor of an opium holder, or he wants to sell bills; the debtor, or the buyer, has not sufficient funds at the moment to spare; but he pays his debt, or he buys the bills, with opium orders on the vessels at Whampoa—or elsewhere; the U. S.'s merchant willingly receives the opium orders, & pays them away, as cash, to his Chinese creditors, instead of selling the opium, of which he is now the *bonâ fide holder*, on his own account: are these transactions current?—and if so are not our expressions justified, and do not the U. S.'s merchants, so acting, encourage the opium trade?

Translations.

Imperial Edicts.

On the 20th day of the 7th moon (August 31), the imperial orders were received.

I direct that the governors and lt. governors of all the maritime provinces, to select with diligence and truth the most intelligent of the different classes of naval officers, under their command; in their choice, they must to attend to good looks, personal appearance, strength and stature; and such as in all events and times, in prosperity and adversity, can be depended on. It is not necessary to discuss whether they have already seen service, or to limit their number, but be very just in consulting on recommendations and sureties, and then send up a duly prepared report, when I, the emperor, will detach them on service. This class of officers, being selected as *good materials*, it is absolutely necessary that they possess talents and abilities, and be supereminent amongst the multitude; in their conduct incorrupt; then manage according to the real facts; but if no officer will become security, there is no necessity that they should sluer over and perform the affair carelessly.

(*Respect this.*)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

THE 1st OF NOVEMBER, 1842.

JOHN SMITH, has the pleasure to acquaint the public that he will sell by Public Auction, in his auction room, positively to the highest bidder, an invoice of fresh Woollen Shawls, Quilings, Mull and Woollen Muslins, Bird Shot, Religious Prints; Butter, handsome Toilet Glasses Table Cutlery, Gilt &c., at the same time will be put up for sale, the Wearing Apparel and Effects of the late Mr. CLARENCE RHIND. The sale will commence precisely at half past 10 o'clock.

Macao, 27th October, 1842.

NOTICE.—On Wednesday the 2d November, JOHN SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, (in the godowns of J. P. Sturtz, Esqr. Praya Manilaes) a quantity of Damaged Bombay Cotton ex "Kirkman Finlay;" and a few casks of Unsound Beer.

ALSO,

12 pipes and 50 dozen of very superior

FRENCH BRANDY.

Macao, 27th October, 1842.

SRA. CAZA DE MOSERICORDIA hereby informs the Public that the first drawing of the MIZERICORDIA Lottery for the present season 1842 will positively take place on Tuesday the 15th instant at 1 Clock A. M. and will continue to draw upon every second day (Sunday's excepted) until the 4th on the last drawing are finished.

Macao 2d. November 1842.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT

to the

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1842.

We invite the attention of our nautical readers to the "law of Storms"; which we should have attended to before, and which will be concluded in our next number; before which time we hope we may receive some information from those to whom the question is most materially interesting.

A friend has kindly sent to us several imperial edicts of some importance;—although they do not convey much new information,—recapitulating the terms of the treaty already published by H M's. Plenipotentiary; yet they are interesting as Chinese state papers, and we should have translated them for our present number, if we had either time or space: but the arrival of the August Mail and Indian papers, employed all our types. We shall, probably, essue an *Extra* in a day or two, containing a translation of these papers, without delaying them for our next number, that they may be transmitted by the ships under despatch.

We have been told that H. M's. Plenipotentiary may be expected to arrive from the northward at the end of this month about which time the Imperial Commissioner, *Keying*, will also be present in Canton to arrange the new Commercial relations.

JUST RECEIVED

A PARCEL of Fresh Chateau, Margaux, in one and three dozen cases;

AND

Raisins and Prunes, for sale on exceedingly moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.

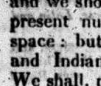
A BATCH of very superior No. 111 Manila Segars—warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE A. 1. Barque "CHANTICLEER", captain GRANGE, 250 tons O. M. 280 N. M., now lying in the Typa, and ready to receive Cargo. Freight to WHAMPOA 50 cents per bale. Apply to H GRIBBLE.

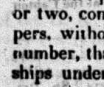
Macao, 28th October, 1842



FOR CHUSAN.

THIS fine, fast sailing ship "CAMAIEU," captain CAUCAS, will be despatched in about 12 days. For passage only, having excellent accomodations, apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 31st October 1842



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO SYDNEY, OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine A. 1 Brig ISLAY, 288 Tons, Capt. GALT. Apply to

Macao, 25th October, 1842 A. A. DE MELLO

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY, FROM WHAMPOA & MACAO.

THE "CHARLES FORBES," Capt. WILLS, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "WERAFF," Captain HUNT, will have early despatch. For freight; apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A CLIPPER VESSEL OF SMALLER SIZE.

THE fine British Barque HYGEIA, of 377 Tons O. M.; carries and sails well, and is in fine order. Is well calculated for a receiving ship at one of the North. ern ports; her copper, spars and rigging, being nearly new. Apply to G NYE JR.—Canton C. FEARON.—Macao.

Macao, October 10th, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine sailing copper fastened Hambro' S hooner HEBE, 120 Tons mer sen. She is built of Oak, and is well found in stores. For particulars apply to

Macao, 10th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR LONDON.

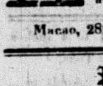
THE Barque, "ORATOR," 321 tons, captain TERRY, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of the cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SULAIMANY," H. M. NE, commander will leave Hongkong on 20th inst., and Macao in the first week of October. For freight or passage apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R J HUTCHES commander, 254 tons abundantly found in stores Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

Macao, 28th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Spanish Brigantine "GITANA" of 260 tons, JOHN SMITH will put up for sale by Public Auction, some time this month (if not previously disposed by private contract), that fine and fast sailing, new (only a few months old), Brigantine "Gitana;" she is remarkably well found in stores; her Inventory of stores may be seen on application; further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 10th October 1842.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable household property, plate, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, books, horse, cows &c. belonging to

H. J. LEIGHTON, Esq.

Macao, 1st October, 1842

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN MURRAY in the firms of PITCAIRN, SYME & Co. at Batavia SYME & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manila, ceases this day.

Our business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of KER, McMICKING & Co.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

Manila, 1st October, 1842.

CIRCULAR LETTERS of CREDIT on LONDON, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at *Alexandria Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the *Continent* of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODORUS DENIS DEVITRE, and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HARDERON, in our firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo. REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay 1st August 1842.

NOTICE The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUNCAN was admitted a partner on the 1st of January 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW in our firm HERE, a MOULMEIN, and in that of BUCHANAN & Co. GLASGOW, ceased on the 31st December last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841, and Mr. JOHN HENRY LARKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ulto., our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER LARKINS & Co.

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

China, 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain ANDREW PATERSON, are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A A DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN AGENCY, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

Founded in 1828, and limited exclusively to Agency and commission transactions.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rate of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping. Apply to C. V GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

THE North & South American Coffee-House, which has long been known in the city for the spirit of enterprise with which it has been conducted, and for the facilities it has given in the diffusion of news, has lately commenced operations on a more extensive scale, under the management of Mr. Markwell, of Long's Hotel, Bond street the new proprietor. The papers at present taken in comprise all the London daily Journals, a wide range of the provincial, including all those from the manufacturing districts and great out-ports of the United Kingdom with all the acknowledged Foreign & Colonial Journals of the day. The subscription room three doors within the last few days, on a new and extended scale, is fitted up with every convenience for business, and must, from its advantageous position from a constant resort to merchants and others when the new royal exchange is finished.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

ALL Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,

No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,

CALCUTTA.

(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified or miscellaneous nature from the above; on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual
Lottery,
Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ [In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta succeeding in obtaining universality of support or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Mofussil Agency for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed to devote and add the principal portion of the profits derived hence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs; with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 in all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery
of 1843

Of five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this lottery is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	200	Tickets.
1 do	100	do
1 do	50	do
1 do	25	do
1 do	12	do
1 do	6	do
1 do	3	do
1 do	2	do
10 do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20 do of ½ do	10	do
40 do of ¼ do	10	do
80 do of ⅛ do	10	do
160 do of 1/16 do	10	do
320 do of 1/32 do	10	do
1362 do of 1/64 do	22	do
2,000 prizes or chances.	480	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme. 100 do

Total, 580 Tickets

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay forth-with chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st januarv, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or, if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money, or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery ticket of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the superior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 6 & 8 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket, will pay the extra co's rs. 60 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843 so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the ability and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHIN

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weigh each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE in the *Rua do Hospital*, the second southwesterly from the *Canton Register Office*. Apply to Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO DE OLIVEIRA

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE, from 1 to 4 inches.
1 Anchor and
1 chain cable } for a vessel of 300 Tons,
34 superior Manila cigars in ¼ x ¼ boxes. Apply to
JOAM BARRETTO.
Macao, 8th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in *quantities to suit purchasers*: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz. and NAILS; apply to
Macao, 14th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boy's HATS. Apply to
Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE from 1 to 9 inch. on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

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Macao, 1st August, 1842.

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W. ALLANSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1842

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Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Flow, Meat, Soups,
&c. &c.
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&c. &c.
S. J. COOK.
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Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

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JOHN SLADE,
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THE

CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 15. No. 45. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1842. No. 621.

We have received some Malta papers during the week, from which we have borrowed some important information relative to the commercial treaty between France and Belgium, the provisions of which will doubtlessly be evaded by the contraband system. Sir R. Peel, in reply to a communication from the manufacturers of Leeds, said he had already been in conference with the Prussian minister at London, respecting the policy of the Prusso commercial league; and that he would bring the communication to the notice of the end of Aberdeen.

With reference to the police report, which we have republished from the Hongkong Gazette, we beg to quote the following paragraph from the c. r. of May 24th.

"It would appear from the police reports of the H. K. G., that Hongkong bay is the very resort of pirates; there they carry their captures. We learn some curious particulars from these reports: such as the number of men a certain sized pirate boat carries, and the pay of the crew per man: one tael three mace a month."

When will these atrocities be properly punished and prevented; and when will a general census and registration be taken of the Chinese population houses, and pursuits of their occupants! For late advices inform us that murders and robberies are almost nightly committed; and the last H. K. G. contains the report of an inquest;—the verdict,—wilful murder against the accused.

We perceive, by an advertisement in the "Friend of China," that Messrs. Dutronquoy & Co. have engaged to build a theatre in Hongkong; indeed we have heard that it is already built, of wood, and warranted to last *two months*; and that mr. Paillpotts, a son of the bishop of Exeter, was one of the most active persons in raising subscriptions. After announcing "that their theatre is advancing most rapidly towards completion," messrs. Dutronquoy & Co. add:

"It is on a most splendid scale, and what with the pieces that will be performed, the scenery that will be introduced, and the splendid assemblage of rank, beauty, and fashion which they hope to be honored with, there is no doubt but that the blaze of splendour will dazzle the eyes of all beholders."

VIVAT REGINA.

N B. The actresses have arrived during the last week, their beauties and talents are only to be surpassed by their spotless virtues."

We have not been able to translate the long Chinese documents we possess for our present number; but the following are the most important particulars that they contain.

1. After the definitive treaty of peace, is signed, the emperor will graciously allow the merchants of the English nation to bring their families and dwell on the coasts of Canton, and Fuhkeen, at Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghae; at which five ports a free trade shall be permitted; the English sovereign sending to the said five places consuls to manage affairs, and to correspond on equal terms, with the Chinese officers at these five places.

2. English merchant vessels arriving after a long voyage, and having sustained damage, a place is to be allotted to them to repair their damages, and materials are to be supplied; and as the emperor has conferred on the sovereign of England, in perpetuity, the island of Hongkong, H. B. M. is to appoint proper authorities to conduct the government of the island.

3. The emperor abolishes the hong monopoly, and permits the English merchants to trade with whom they like; and as the former hong merchants are greatly in debt to the English merchants, and unable to pay, $ 3 000,000 have been appropriated to liquidate these debts, which sum will be paid by the Chinese officers.

The rest refers to the payment of import and export duties, of the 21 millions of dollars, and the retirement of the British forces from Ningpo, &c.; most of these particulars have already been published in former translations; but we hope we shall be able to give a fuller version of a part, at least, of these papers, in our next number.

On the 5th inst. the Tartar general, the governor and lieut. governor of the province proceeded to the Bogue, and examined all the batteries,—or rather the sites of the former batteries,—with a view to their immediate reconstruction.

UNITED STATES.

Our last dates are up to the 2nd July, brought by the *Britannia* steamer which arrived in Liverpool in safety on 16th Ult. It would appear that the President and Congress, do not agree on the Revenue question.

In *New Orleans* a great schism reigns among the banking classes. The Banks which make cash payments, refuse the paper of those who were recently insolvency, and paper has consequently suffered a depreciation in value of from 10 to 60 per sent.

Two members of the American Congress died on the same day, equally regretted. The one Mr. Hastings representing Massachusetts, the other Mr. Samuel South and ex president of the Senate, and representative of New Jersey.

Some uneasiness has been felt at the delay in concluding the negotiations at Washington about the disputed Boundary. A letter from Boston, under date of 2nd July, has been received at the North and South American Coffee-house, giving the following report on this subject:—

"Major Brookes is a passenger in the *Britannia*, and takes important despatches from Lord Ashburton to the British government. It is said that the despatches relate to the situation of the Boundary difficulty, which is not to be so easily settled as many persons supposed a few weeks since. However, I have seen a letter to day from a most respectable quarter in Washington, which states that Mr. Webster and the several commissioners from this State and Maine had agreed with Lord Ashburton upon a boundray line and terms of settlement of this long disputed question, and that there would not probably be any delay in settling all the other difficulties between this country and Great Britain. Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster are upon the most friendly terms, and both are equally anxious to arrange the present difficulties between the two countries."

Malta Mail August 12.

Belgium is adopting the French prohibitory duty on English thread, has taken off one third of the consumption duty on French wines, and diminishes that on silk: but it leaves French silks as they were, and France leaves the duty undiminished on Belgian iron.

Ibid.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

NOVEMBER 8TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Aug.	Singapore	31 Oct.
U. States	22nd June	Java	27th Aug.
Calcutta	14th Sept.	Manila	7th Oct.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Austral Asia	27th April
Chusan	18th Oct.	Amoy	
Nanking	15th Oct.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Oct.	ARRIVED.	From
27	MINERVA, *Brown*, Pinang.	
28	ADELAIDE, *Wharton* London.	
,,	FOURTEEN *Buddeley*, Amoy.	
29	PERSY, *Hickman*, Chusan.	
,,	VICTORIA, *Shilstone* do.	
,,	CITY OF PALACES, *Shirreff* do.	
30	ASIA, *Smitlo*, London.	
,,	BURRUMPOOTRE, *Brown*, Chusan.	
,,	BRITISH ISLE, *Graham*, Manila.	
,,	H. M. S. BELLEISLE Tr. Sh. Capt. *Kingcome*, Chusan.	
,,	FAIZ RABANY, *Stewart*, Chusan.	
,,	FLOWERS OF THE, *Annand*, do.	
,,	H. M. S. JUPITER, Tr sh. G. B. Hall master Master Comings	Chusan.
,,	MARIA, *Lonsdale*, do.	
,,	RUNNYMEDE, *Mclaggart*. do.	
,,	SURAT MERCHANT *Fenwick*. do.	
,,	WALMER CASTLE *Campbell*, do.	
,,	WARRIOR, *Darley*, do.	
,,	WILLIAM TURNER, *Roals*, do.	
,,	TAVERNIER, *Mackenzie* do.	
,,	INGLIS, *Invercan*, Bombay.	
31	STEPHEN D. (U. S.)	Sandwich Islands.
,,	ASIA *Davidson*.	Chusan.
,,	CURETJEE COWASJEE, *Campbell*, do.	
,,	GERTRUDE, *Steed*, do.	
,,	MELEKEL BEHAR, *Hutchinson*, do.	
Nov.		
1	RHYMOND, *Mackay*. do.	
,,	ANN DINGWALL, *Arthur*, Singapore.	
,,	QUENTIN LEITH *Gray*, Bombay.	
4	H M B. COLUMBINE, 16, W. H. A Morshead Esqr. Chusan.	

5 Columbine. *Short*, Bombay.
„ Luz. (Port.) *Barradas*, Java.
6 Georg Heinrich, *Manila*.

Nov. SAILED. For
3 Frederick Huth, *Toby*, Cape of Good Hope.
„ H. C. St. Honghley, Capt. *Ross*. Calcutta.
„ Black Nymph, *Hall*. Singapore.
5 Margarethe (Bremen) *Kleucke*, Mola.
„ Hope, *Cockbain*, Liverpool.
6 Kirkman Finlay, *Scott*. Manila.
„ Agnilda, *Jeffrey*, Bombay.
7 Ariel, *Burt*, Calcutta Singap. Penang.

PASSENGERS Per

Ariel. Wm. Leslie Esq.—Smith Esq.
Kirkman Finlay. Wm. Blenkin. Esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Liverpool—
For Calcutta—Amazon, Poppy Red Rover. Cowasjee Family.
For Bombay—Solimany.
For Madras—Kestrel, Weraff.
For Singapore—Intrepid, Maia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Athenian, Parrock Hall, Madras, Childers, Ann Jane, Edward Boustead, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Orestes, Hindostan, Alexander Baring, Coromodel, Lady Raffles, Cely of Derry.
From, Liverpool—Will O'the Wisp, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, (Ursula, Bella Marina, very doubtful.)
From Calcutta—Monlmein. Bengal Packet, Eliza, Elizabeth Nabab, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne, Pantaloon, Beeaneer.
From Calcutta for Chusan—John Macvicar.
From Bombay—Woodman, Helena, Belvidere, Lema, Gilbert Henderson, Boddicea, Columbus, Lady Leith, Monarch, Lady Grant, London.
From Madras—Nopaul, Baboo, Mary Catherine, St. Vincent, General Kyd, Culdee.
From Java—Providencia, Tremelga, Margarida.

The Moulmain and Conrade from Singapare and the British Isle from Manila have not arrived.

H. M. S. Ship Hazard for New South Wales, has sailed from Chusan.

POLICE.

BEFORE MRS CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

6th October, 1842. Case of Piracy.

"Assoong"—"Ayee"—"Chung thong"—"Afok" and "Ahung" charged with robbery by "Aquui".

"Aquui"—deposes—On the 24th of this month I was returning to this place from Canton, and when near Tongkoo the boat in which I was, was attacked by two pirate boats containing about 60 men and 10 Matchlocks, they boarded us and with drawn swords and spears threatened us. Two men were wounded by their sword cuts—I was bound up and suspended by the waist from the mast, they stripped me and I was beaten with the flats of their swords all my property taken; worth about 200 dollars. The master of our boat want d to pay for a protective pass, and went to "Assong" head pirate who refused it—I can swear to all these five prisoners the two prisoners "Afok" and Ahung bound and suspended me, whilst Assong the leader was giving orders to them—He is the head of the "Choose E thong", asso iation.

Altogether the boat was robbed of 13 or 1400 worth of property—The compradore Athai" lost heavily—After robbing the boat the pirates left us "Cheung thong" is the clerk to the" Choose E thong," secretary and writes all their passes—At pres at I don't kn w if I can produce other ev.dence but I will try and bring more tomorrow.

With the papers found on the prisoners, who were apprehended in a mat shed above the Bazaar there are 4 protective passes, receipts for 7 passes, for 12 dollars, a letter from Tung Moon applying for passes, saying that 11 were intrusted to him for sale, of which 8 were sold and asking for 5 more; an account book showing sale of Rice, Eggs and other articles to this society, on the part of Fong Fook (case 473) for about 5 6th cash; also a bill from Fong Fook for 4000 cash Fong Fook's shop is named Soo hing, and the bill is drawn on Ahing (supposed to be of the society) as it was found in the account book with other small accounts and two sealed impressions having some perfume.

There being no further evidence in this case it closed for to day.

Friday 7th October. Examination Continued.

"Ahee" deposes—I keep a Shop in the Bazaar where I sell cloth hose and sundries. I went to Canton to make some purchases, and having bought to the extent of 140 dollars, I was returning in a passenger boat to this place, and on the 24th of last month, at 11 o'clock at night when near Tong koo, 2 Pirate boats boarded us—the 5 prisoners were in the pirate boat, I can swear to them—The prisoner Assoong is head pirate, I know him to be head pirate, b cause the captain of our boat went up to him and showed him this pass, (pass produced) told me it to be go good until the 1st December next and having the seal of the Choose E thong Society. Assoon said he did not care for the pass, he would plunder the boat The Pirates were more than 60, I cannot tell exactly; they came on board with swords and spears, they had Matchlocks but did not fire them; I was not ill used in person, all my goods were taken by the pirates, and they left us. I heard of those pirates robbing another Boat, but I did not see them do so. All of the prisoners boarded our boat, Amou also was robbed, he was my fellow passenger and there were many others. I heard long since that Assoong was the head of the Choose E thong.

"Amou" I was coming from Canton to this place with ready made Chinese clothes for sale, amounting to 60 Dollars; on the 24th of last month when near Tong Koo at night, about 11 o'clock, I was aroused from my sleep by pirates boarding our boat. We were plundered; I lost every thing, and even my pocket (or purse) which contained a little money, and some letters the whole of my loss was not more than 60 Dollars. I was confused and do not remember the countenances of any of the robbers,—the prisoners may or may not have been there, but I cannot say they were. I was beaten twice with the flats of their swords, before I allowed them to take my purse, I was below and do not know more than I now state.

In consequence of their information Sergt. Collins was sent to search a house belonging to Assoon in the Bazaar, where one old woman named Mongpa was found and some papers—the papers shew pirate books and seals of protection passes, from the Choo e E thong and Assoon is designated as the elder Brother, and also a letter from a man, designated Chan Singlam, Assoon is addressed as the leader, and the prisoner Cheungthong as clerk to the Society, there are also 6 more passes of protection with the seal of the Society.

The woman Mongpo states, I live in Assoon's house in the Bazaar and pay 2 dollars per month for one room, my son Hing Hon lives with me, he has gone to work or catch fish—I don't know now where he is, I know nothing of pirates; Assoon is owner of the house, but does not live there.

Sergt Collins states, that he found the papers under the bed clothes, some hanging on nails near the walls, others in boxes, and a few in a Table drawer, the woman was in a room by herself.

Saturday Oct. 8th Examination Continued.

"Kutmung" deposes—On the 24th of September as my boat was passing near Tongkoo, two pirate boats boarded us, I was plundered of 300 Dollars, and beaten with swords; 3 of the crew were wounded, they have gone to their houses at Tung Koonn to be cured of the sword cuts—I had charge of Athai's property amounting to 300 Dollars and consisting of Flour, Grass cloth, and shoes all was taken by the pirates who would not respect my pass; I bought the protective pass from Chunthung, of the Choose E thong Society. I paid 8 Dollars for the pass, it was to last for 3 months. I purchased it here in a mat house above the Bazaar about 15 days since. I can swear to all the prisoners having boarded my boat except Assoon—I cannot swear to Assoon as I am not sure about him. The pirates were more than forty; they had match locks, spears and swords. We were only 10 men, my pass is not here, it is in my boat which is gone to the Bogue. I did not show the pass to the pirates, but called out and told them I had one from their Society, but they said they did not care, they would plunder the boat. I heard afterwards that the same pirates plundered another boat that night.

"Akun" states—On the 24th Sept. off Tongkoo when in the passengers boat belonging to Kutmung, I was plundered of property in Flour, Clothes, and money to the amount of 110 dollars—59 of which was in money I am a very old man and cannot see well. I was down in the hold and do not know that the Prisoners were the Pirates; on looking at them I cannot say that I recognise any. I was not beaten. All of the passengers were plundered.

"Athai" comprador states—I sent 300 dollars by Kutmung to Canton to purchase Flour, Grass Cloth and Shoes. He came here on the 25th and told we that my property was all taken as well as his own, by Pirates. I informed Major Caine of the circumstance who ordered me to look out for the Pirates, and give him information the moment I could hear of them. I obeyed this order, and the Police took the prisoners in consequence of the intelligence I obtained from Kutmung.

Defence.—The Prisoners all deny the charge. Assoon states: I was on shore here on the 26th of Sept. I am an opium seller, and the papers found in my house belong to some of the people living there, but not to me.

"Chung teong" states—I am a tailor and was robbed by Pirates on the 24th Sept. at night when in the boat with Ahu and Amou (the witnesses Aho and Amou are again brought into court and confronted with Chung thung whose statement they deny?)

"Afok" says, I was in a ferry boat on the 26th of last month employed in coming and going to and from "Shallow water bay"—Never knew Assoon before the day he was seized.

"Ayee" states I sell fruit and was seized on the top of the Hill. I know not hing of the Pirates. I never saw Assoon before we were taken.

"Ahung" states—On the 25th of September I was brought over from Shallow water bay by Afok's ferry boat. I owe him 50 cash for bringing me over. I am a poultry seller and an honest man, never saw Assoon before I was seized.

The Prisoners say they can bring evidence to speak to their characters, Assoon states he cannot do so for 3 or 4 days, but then he can bring 3 or 4 shopmen to speak for him.

The foregoing case was referred to the head of the Government.

Mr. Johnston having taken his seat, the evidences are duly sworn and confirm their previous testimony; the Prisoners having no witnesses to produce, the 4 days having been allowed them to procure evidence, the following sentence is recorded

The evidence is quite conclusive and the two Prisoners Assoong and Cheung thong, are sentenced each to 4 years hard labour in chains. The other three Prisoners Afok, Ahung, and Ayee are each sentenced to 2 years hard labour in chains. All 5 Prisoners are to suffer a corporal punishment of 100 strokes each, and to have their tails cut off opposite to the house of Assoong.

"Assoongs" house is confiscated, and to be sold by public Auction, the proceeds being divided among the plundered in proportion to the amount of their loss, and the remaining due to be paid to the parties by the two prisoners Assoong and Cheung thong previous to their release from Prison.

We are sorry to learn that attempts at kidnapping have been resumed at Chusan. Captain Wellesley (a nephew we are informed of the Duke of Wellington), and Lieut. Shadwell of the 98th (a Son of the Vice Chancellor) narrowly escaped being carried off. The latter, although tied to a pole, contrived to shoot at his assailants and wounded one of them in the arm, when they all made off.—*Ibid.*

From the Friend of China, of 3d Nov.

We have received an Imperial Edict dated eighth, moon second day (September 6th 1842) proclaiming to the Empire and its dependencies, the following important items.

1. The Emperor withdraws his objections against Foo chow foo, and gives his full consent to its being one of the five ports, where British Merchants may dwell *with their families*. The imperial commissioners begged to be punished, for representing the wishes of the English on this subject, but His Majesty exonerates them from all guilt.

2. The Merchants are alone held responsible for the debts they may have contracted; without aid from Government.

3. The Hong Merchants no longer allowed to monopolise the commerce, but both foreigners and natives permitted to trade with whom they please and their mutual accounts to be settled between them at such times as they may choose, both parties being alone responsible for their own debts.

4. All English prisoners to be immediately, benevolently and unconditionally released.

5. All kinds of intercourse allowed between the natives of China and the people of England, without fear of official interference.

6. Natives who violate the laws of the Empire, whether in the employment of foreigners or not, are to be tried without foreign interference.

7. As the barbarians are unacquainted with the language of the Middle Kingdom, Interpreters will be allowed.

8. The natives of the Empire every where to pay the usual custom-house dues.

9. Fixed duties are to be established at all the five ports.

10. All the British Ships to leave the Yang tsze keang by the 15th day of the 8th moon (15th September).

11. Full assent in given for the occupation of Chusan and Koolongsu by the English until all the money be paid. His Majesty hopes for the final payment to be made with the least possible delay, that Chusan and Koolongsu may be relieved, no more fighting may be excited, peace for ever firmly established and the throes which agitate the imperial bosom may be at once allayed.

All the provinces are to consider this as the high Imperial fiat, establishing honourable intercourse between the two Nations. The term *E, barbarian*, is still employed.

We learn that, on Tuesday night last, the West Point Barracks were attacked by armed bands of Chinese miscreants, who landed in boats from Kowloon. This daring attempt nearly proved successful, for two of the sentries were knocked down and gagged and twenty four of her Majesty's muskets were taken from the Store before the *alarm* was given!!!—*Ibid.*

MEMORANDUM.

Major Malcolm, Secretary of Legation to H. M's Mission to China, having proceeded to England on duty; during his absence, RICHARD WOOSNAM, Esq., is appointed, to act as Secretary to Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart, H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

By Order

J. REID. MORRISON.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Steam Frigate QUEEN.
off Nanking 17th Sept., 1842.

Extract from G. O. to the Expeditionary Force, dated Head Quarters, Ship Marion. 11th. October, 1842.

Major General, Lord Saltoun, will be pleased upon his arrival, at Hongkong to assume Command of the Troops at that Station.

Lieut. Col. Taylor 39th Regiment M. N. I. will cause the records of the Brigade Major's office to be made over by Captain Eades, the Station Staff officer, whose appointment will cease from that date, to Brigade Major Grant.

True Extract.

(Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN.
Lieut. Col. Dpty. Adjt. Gl.

By the last accounts from the North we were sorry to find that fever had become very prevalent; many men had severely suffered and some of the officers: among the number H. E the Commander in Chief, who we understand may be expected here in about a month, when he well proceed to Calcutta in the *Marion*.

(Hongkong Gazette Nov. 3rd.)

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, 27th October 1842.

To the Editor of the "FRIEND OF CHINA."

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to annex for your information transcript of a letter addressed by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger to the Naval and Military Commanders in China, regarding the destruction of a building called the "Porcelain Tower" by certain Officers and Seamen in Her Majesty's Service. The public at large, will at once concur in the views and sentiments of Sir Henry, relative to this most disgraceful breach of decency, on the part of those concerned, and as a warning to others, it is to be hoped some punishment may be awarded to prevent the recurrence of such conduct. I give you the letter as received from Head Quarters.

"I am sorry to inform your Excellencies that the Abbot "of the Chinese Monastery attached to the "Por celain "Tower" has this morning waited on me to complain "that large parties of European Officers and Sailors "yesterday visited the Tower and employed themselves "by cutting off portions of the building, including the "Josses and other Figures, for the purpose of carrying "them away.

"The Abbot states that on one occasion, there could "not have been less than forty men so employed and "that the destruction of the Tower caused much excite"ment among the people, that a vast crowd collected "who appeared at one time disposed to interfere, to pre"vent this disgraceful dilapidation.

"It is unnecessary for me to dilate on the serious public effect that must result from these outrages, to say "nothing of the regret that all reflecting persons must "feel at the wanton destruction of a building of such celebrity."

I have also the pleasure to subjoin a Statement of the distribution of the Forces in China, by which you will perceive that a large complement of men will be stationed at Chusan than elsewhere, and that to be enabled to effect with such the first outbreak, that may occur among the disaffected people in that particular quarter.

CHUSAN.		AMOY.		HONGKONG	
½ H. M. 55th	500	½ 18th	420	½ 55th	500
½ „ 18th	430	½ 41 M. N. I.	450	H. M. 28th	550
2 M. N. I.	850	Mad. Arty.	25	½ 41 N. I.	450
Madras Arty.	70	„ Sappers	15	Bengal Arty.	100
„ Sappers	40	„ G. Lascars	50	Mad Sappers	50
„ Gun Lascars	40			„ G. Lascars	50
	1980		930		1700

Total 4610 Men

Yours Faithfully
ARBUTH.

From the Chinese Repository, for October, 1842.

On the 26th of August, three days before the signing of the treaty within the city, at about 10 o'clock, sir Henry and his suite proceeded in boats up the canal, while an escort of horse artillery advanced about four miles close under the walls (along all parts of which soldiers were posted) to the place where the plenipotentiary was to land. There his excellency was received by a brigadier and two colonels; and both he and his suite being mounted, they all rode together to the gate—where the provincial secretary to government, and the two principal secretaries of Hupu, received him; and then about twenty one English gentlemen, with a dozen black followers, rode,—amid some twenty or thirty Chinese (red, blue, white, and gilt buttons) with hosts of foll wers,—for a mile and a half, into the great city of Nanking, the ancient, but now sadly ruinous, though yet populous, capital! Thousands of people, all perfectly quiet, eagerly gazed at the company as it passed along to a college hall, fitted up for the occasion. There the two imperial commissioners Kiying, and Pi'ipu, and the governor general Niu Kien robed and capped, received sir Henry, and ushered the whole party into a room, very neatly furnished. A semicircle of chairs covered with embroidered silk cushions and hangings, had been arranged. There H. B. M's plenipotentiary sat down in the chief seat, with Kiying on his left, and Pi'ipu on his right. Others followed in their order. Refreshments of fruit and wine were first introduced, and conversation on sundry matters of business followed; and after three or four hours' stay, the party retired quietly as it came. This was a great day. How unlike the 26th of August, 1839, when Lin expelled the English from Macao! On the 26th of August, 1840, the British plenipotentiary returned to the mouth of the Peiho, to seek an interview with Kishen. In 1841, August 26th, the British forces expelled the Chinese from the batteries of Amoy. And on the same day, 1842, they win the third year's game, and enter in triumph, the old capital of the empire, Liu and Kishen both being in exile.

On the 29th the treaty was formally signed, the commissioners having received the imperial directions so to do. "It was expected," says an eye witness of the scene, "that Pi'ipu would not attend, as he was very sick. Their excellencies Kiying and Niu Kien arrived without him, and were conducted into the after cabin where a grand tiffin was laid out, &c. After they had been seated about half an hour, Pi'ipu made his appearance in his own boat, and was obliged to be carried up the side of the ship in a chair. Their excellencies sir Henry, the admiral, and general, went out and met him, and supported him into the cabin (for he could not walk by himself), and laid him on a couch, and they forthwith set to work that he should not be tired. The treaty was first sealed with sir Henry's seal, by Mr. Morrison as his secretary, and by Wang tajin, Kiying's secretary, with the seal of the imperial high commissioners. The table was then drawn up for each of their excellencies to put his signature to the treaty. This was done—Kiying, Pi'ipu, and Niu Kien each signed it; and lastly sir Henry. The signature of the three former personages was not done with characters, but with a private mark or rubric. After they had signed it, they sat down to the table and took refreshments; and then a royal salute of 21 guns was fired; and a yellow flag for China, and the Union Jack for England, were hoisted at the main and mizen of the Cornwallis. The treaty was then forthwith dispatched to Peking, for the emperor's ratification." This, as our readers know already, was at once obtained; and on the return of the treaty from the capital it was again dispatched for London, and may be expected back in March next.

Some differences of opinion, according to popular reports, have existed at Peking, regarding the propriety of granting the demands of the English. It is said the Manchou officers have concurred with his majesty while, his mother and the sons of Han high in power, have been averse to the imperial decision.

Since the ratification of the treaty by his imperial majesty, the first instalment of six millions has been received, and the ships (viz. H. M. ships Blonde, Herald, and Modeste Columbine) appointed to carry it have already sailed. Some of the other ships of war and steamers have also left China, and a few of the transports.

The emperor has been pleased to confer high honours on Huiling, the hero of Chinkiang; and has been pleased to remit the taxes in those districts where the war has cut off the harvests.

On the 13th an edict was issued by the magistrates of Cantan.

"Liang and Charg, district magistrates of Nanhai and Pwanyu respectively, hereby issue a proclamation for the troops to disband and thus invigorate the occupations of the people. We have received from their excellencies, the governor and lieut-governor, an order which had been before transmitted by the General Council, to wit:

"Whereas the affairs of the English having compelled us to station soldiers, and to collect volunteer companies of militia for the defence of every place, this is to declare that peace having been reestablished, on a certain day, every body of troops wherever placed for the defence of the country, and all the companies of militia, must immediately disband and return home, thus affording quiet alike to the soldiers and people, and not retarding their usual occupations. When the day arrives, as will be stated, and the mandate reaches every district, it must be respectfully opened, and its injunctions acted upon."

Wherefore this proclamation is issued to the gentry and the leaders of the militia, that they are straightway to learn and publish its contents, and one and all to return home, in order that every one may soon resume his occupation, no delay ensue or doubt arise as to how to act, nor any one be able to deceive the people. We also send you all instructions, that whatever occupation any of you previously had, after you are now disbanded, you must not assemble together in tumultuous parties, rambling about idly, ruining your property, and not attending to your calling, thus committing a grievous offence.. It was with a burning indignation and righteous patriotism that you once assembled to revenge your wrongs, but now with joyful hearts you can enjoy the pleasures of peace, and each pursue his own occupation. Your patents need no longer anxiously await your return, nor need the populace restrain their songs but the deep sounding drum can again resound, and sorrow and grief be quite extinguished, and the halcyon days of Yau and Shuh again be seen in these our times.

We, the district magistrates, having respectfully received the orders of their excellencies, in our turn communicate them to all you people that you may fully understand them, and that all the gentry and leaders of the militia, as they are in duty bound, may accordingly follow them with implicit obedience. Oct. 15th, 1842."

Since the date of the preceding proclamation for disbanding the militia, the high provincial officers have received an imperial rescript containing orders relating to the treaty. In consequence, and with the tacit consent of the authorities, ladies from the shipping at Whampoa have publicly visited the foreign factories, and we may expect ere long to see families settled there. The authorities through the hong-merchants have recently purchased two foreign vessels, one of which, the Ramiro has been carried up nearly to the French Folly, through a new channel cut away by the current around the obstructions near Howqua's Folly.

The U. S. ship Constellation lately went to Chuenpe, where she now lies. Commodore Kearney recently visited the provincial city, and had communication with his excellency the governor by letter through the Kwangheep. The corvette Boston, J. C. Long, esq., commander, left these waters for the Sandwich Islands and America on 28th ultimo.

CONTINUED FROM LAST REGISTER.

A fourth memoir on the LAW OF STORMS IN INDIA, *being remarks and documents relative to the loss of the ship* GOLCONDA, *in the typhoons of 22nd to 24th September, 1840, in the China sea. By* HENRY PIDDINGTON, ESQ.

The following Statement is abridged from the Log Book of the CALCUTTA THETIS, *and the reply of Captain Roche, commanding her to some queries addressed by me to him. The dates relate to civil time.*

The *Calcutta Thetis* left Singapore on the 13th September at day light; she had light Southerly and SW. 3 and 4 knot (rarely 4 knot) breezes to the 20th; having passed Pulo Sapata at 9 ½ A. M. on the 18th, on which day at noon her Lat. was 10° 10' N. Long. 109° 24' E.; on the 19th she was in Lat. 11° 44' N. Long. 111° 16' E. Bar. 29 79 Ther. 92°. Current for the past 24 hours, NE. by E. 71 miles, having had 60 miles to the NE the two preceding days.

20th September.—She was steering NE. with SW and WSW. airs and fine weather. At noon Lat 13° 40' N. Long. Chr. 111° 56' 45" E. Bar. 29. 79 Ther 89°. Current NE. ¾ E. 18 miles. At Midnight squally weather.

21st September.—Fine and smooth water; light airs from WNW. till 7 A. M. At noon Lat. 15° 20. N. Long. Chr 112° 40' E. Bar. 29 70. Ther. 89°. A light drain of current to the NE.; 7 P. M. breeze freshening from NNW. with squalls. Course NE. going 6.4 knots. At midnight thick cloudy hazy weather.

22nd September.—Running to the NE. as before, with wind at NNW. to 4 A. M. when it was NW. Day-light thick unsettled weather, with a head sea: going 5 knots to NE. with wind WNW. Noon Lat. 14° 55' N. Long. Chr.

114° 17' E. Bar. 29. 56. Ther. 86°. Current NE. ½ N. 16 miles. Wind W by S.—P. M. strong breezes WSW. and SW. At 5 P. M. every appearance of bad weather; sea rising from NE made all preparations. At 9° 30' heavy squalls, wind being at SW. from 6. P M. split the foresail. Midnight, ship under mizen trysail and fore topmast stays'l, incessant and increasing squalls, and sea getting up from the SW.; heavy rain.

23rd September.—A. M. Blowing a tyfoon from SW. gusts tremendous, and in rapid succession. Bar. fell from 29. 40 to 28. 80 in the two hours preceding midnight. Impossible to keep before the wind; broached to twice. At 3 h. 30' A. M. blowing a perfect tyfoon from SW., hove to under the mizen try-sail. Daylight, tyfoon blowing most furiously, with a high turbulent sea, but vessel making good weather. 7 A. M. Gusts more furious, mizen try sail blown away, and sails blowing from the yards, though secured by lashings. Wind SW. throughout. Ship lying to with head from NW. to N by W. During the morning lost mizen topmast and fore and main top gallant masts. Noon hurricane as before, sea high and cross; wind veering to the Southward. Lat account 15° 50'. Longitude account 115° 13' E. Bar. falling gradually from noon of the 22nd to 10 P. M. of the same date. when it was at 29. 40, and at midnight fell to 28 80 as before mentioned. Midnight the same. but squalls not so frequent or so heavy; sea very cross: wind SW.

24th September.—A. M. Wind marked S S W Heavy tyfoon and high cross sea. Vessel labouring much. At 2 A. M. the Bar. 28.70, the lowest depression About this time the heaviest of the storm. Towards 4 P. M. Bar. rose gradually. Wind South at 5 A. M. Daylight moderating, but the wind falling fast, caused the ship to roll so much, that by noon she had rolled away her main-mast. and suffered much damage. Noon, Lat. 17° 14' N. Long account 115° 11' 35" E. Bar. 29 40. Gale breaking and wind South. At 8 P. M S S E. with hazy weather. The foremast was saved with much difficulty by cutting away the topmast and fore yard. At one time the vessel. by the pumps being stove by the fall of the mast, had three feet water in her hold. Midnight moderate and hazy.

25th September.—Noon, Lat. 18° 25' N. Longitude 115° 57' E.

Captain Roche remarks, that, "at the commencement we had a good deal of lightning with not much thunder or rain. and indeed through the height of the storm scarcely any, till about beween 2 and 4 A M. of the 24th, after which the gale was on the decline. The Longitudes are from the means of three watches, which were found correct on making the land."

(To be continued)

SANTA CAZA DE MISERICORDIA hereby informs the Public that the first drawing of the MISERICORDIA Lottery for the present season 1842 will positively take place on Tuesday the 15th instant at 10 Clock A. M. and will continue to draw upon every second day (Sundays excepted) until the 8th. or the last drawing is finished.

Macao 2d. November 1842.

JUST RECEIVED.

A PARCEL of Fresh Chateau, Margaux, in one and three dozen cases;

AND

Raisins and Prunes, for sale on exceedingly moderate terms Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.

A BATCH of very superior No. 111 Manila Segars —warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. Barque "CHANTICLEER", captain GRANGE, 252 tons O. M. now lying in the T. Pa, and ready to receive Cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per bale. Apply to

H GRIBBLE.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

FOR CHUSAN.

THE fine, fast sailing ship CAMALUE, Captain CLUCAS, will be despatched in about 12 days. For passage only, having excellent accomodations apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 31st October 1842

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO SYDNEY OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD

THE fine A 1 Brig ISLAY, 283 Tons, Capt GALT. Apply to

Macao, 25th October, 1842. A A DE MELLO

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY, FROM WHAMPOA & MACAO.

THE "CHARLES FORBES," Capt WELLS, will have early despatch For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "WERAIE" Captain HUNT, will have early despatch. For freight; apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A CLIPPER VESSEL OF SMALLER SIZE.

THE fine British Barque HYGEIA, of 377 Tons O. M.; carries and sails well, and is in fine order. Is well calculated for a receiving ship at one of the Northern ports; her copper, spars and rigging, being nearly new. Apply to G NYE JR.—Canton. C. FEARON.—Macao.

Macao, October 10th, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine sailing cooper fastened Hambro' S hooner HEBE, 120 Tons burth n. She is built of Oak, and is well found in stores. For particulars apply to

Macao, 10th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque, "ORATOR" 321 tons, captain TERRY, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of the cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

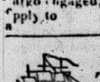
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SULIMANY," H. M. ns. commander will leave Hongkong on 20th inst., and Macao in the first week of October. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA. R. J BUTCHER commander, 254 tons. abundantly found in stores Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable household property, plate, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, books, horse, cows &c., belonging to

H. J. LEIGHTON, Esq.

Macao, 1st October, 1842

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN MURRAY in the firms of PITCAIRN, SYME & Co at Batavia SYME & Co at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manilla, ceases this day.

Our business there will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KER, McMICKING & Co.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

Manilla, 1st October, 1842.

CIRCULAR LETTERS of CREDIT on LONDON, payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at *Alexandria Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean, as well as on the *Continent* of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr MATTHEW THOMPSTON DENIS DRY DEE, and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HANDER ON, in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUNCAN was admitted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW in our firm HOPE & CULMEIN, and in that of KER, SHAW & Co. GLASGOW, ceased on the 31st December last.

(Signed) DUNNETT, SHAW & Co

Penang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. JAMES INNES in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1842 and Mr. JOHN HENRY LASKINS being admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of FLETCHER, LASKINS & Co.

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

China, 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain ANDREW PATERSON are requested to make the same known and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A DE MELLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN AGENCY, No. 46 Wall Street, New York.

Founded in 1828, and limited exclusively to Agency and commission transactions.

AARON H. PALMER, Director

NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS,

Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWNS at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

THE North & South American Coffee-House, which has long been known in the city for the spirit of enterprise with which it has been conducted, and for the facilities it has given in the diffusion of news, has lately commenced operations on a more extensive scale, under the management of Mr. Markwell, of Long's Hotel, Bond street, the new proprietor. The papers at present taken in comprise all the London daily Journals, a wide range of the provincial, including all those from the manufacturing districts and great out-ports of the United Kingdom, with all the acknowledged Foreign & Colonial Journals of the day. The subscription room thrown open within the last few days, on a new and extended scale, is fitted up with every convenience for business, and must, from its advantageous position from a constant resort to merchants and others when the new royal exchange is finished.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONOURABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles: as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day too: are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army, No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET, CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also, always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above; on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery,

Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ [In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta succeeding in obtaining, universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers to their first next Medium Annual Lottery, for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries, for the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed to devote and select the principal portion of the profits derived therefrom, towards the general establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT

to the

CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1842.

Commodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money. so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000, or all prizes ! ! !

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme !

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & CO.'S
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery of 1843.

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets.
1	do	100	do
1	do	50	do
1	do	25	do
1	do	12	do
1	do	6	do
1	do	3	do
1	do	2	do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
26	do of 1/2 do	10	do
40	do of 1/5 do	10	do
80	do of 1/10 do	10	do
160	do of 1/20 do	10	do
320	do of 1/32 do	10	do
1362	do of 1/62 do	22	do
2,000 prizes or chances.		480	
Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme		100	do
	Total,	580	Tickets

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, if is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messes Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st january, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given he in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or, if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets, money, or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 6 & 8 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

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than half a ticket, will pay the extra co.'s rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co.'s rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHIN

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX. CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weigh each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE in the *Rua do Hospital*, the second southwesterly from the *Canton Register Office*. Apply to
Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO DE OLIVEIRA

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE, from 1 to 4 inches.
1 Anchor and 1 chain cable } for a vessel of 300 Tons,
3a. superior Manila cigars in 1/4 & 1/8 Boxes. Apply to
JOAM BARRETTO.

Macao, 8th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in *quantities to suit purchasers*: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz. and NAILS; apply to
Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also BOY'S HATS. Apply to
Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt rope of sizes; Marline. Amberline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Rosa's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,

Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to
W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

TO LET.—Apartments, three en suite, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Flow, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

S. J. COOK.

Messrs. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY. Sp. Drs. ..... 8.
Easy lessons in Chinese ..... $2.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at the *Canton Register* Office, NOTES on Chinese Grammar. By PHILO-SINENSIS. BATAVIA: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $1½.

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This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal otavo. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

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JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

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VOL. 15. No. 46. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1842. No. 622.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

NOVEMBER 15TH, 1842.

	LATEST DATES.		
England	6th Aug.	Singapore	5th Oct.
U. States	18th July via Eng.	Java	27th Aug
Calcutta	10th Sept.	Manila	4th Nov.
Bombay.	20th Sept.	Australasia	16th Sept.
Chusan	5th Nov.	Amoy	
Nanking	15th Oct.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nov.	ARRIVED.	From
8.	Anna, *Bowra*, Chusan.	
8.	Arrow, *Geare*, Chusan.	
8.	Wanderer, *Smith*, Chusan.	Chusan.
9.	H. M. S. Herald, 26, *J. Nias*, esq. c. b. capt.,	
9.	Ship Favorite, 16 captain *Pyper*, Chusan.	
9.	Ex Frigate Erigone, 44, captain *Cecille*, Manila.	
10.	Medusa, *Purdie*, New Zealand.	
10.	Elizabeth, *Morris*, Singapore and Calcutta.	
11.	Caledonia, *Liddell*, Sydney.	
11.	Hope, *Goss*, Hobart Town.	
13.	Tranquillidade, (Port.) *Campos*, Soolooo.	

Nov.	SAILED.	For
8.	Amazon, *Macfarlane*, Singapore and Calcutta.	
10.	Poppy, *Sale*, Singapore and Calcutta,	
10.	Ellen, *Brewer*, Singapore and Bombay.	
10.	Emerald, *Bennett*, do. and Madras.	
10.	Bolton, *Robinson*, Singapore and Calcutta.	
14.	H. M. S. Herald, 26, *J. Nias*, esq. c. b. capt.,	Singapore, Cape of Good Hope and England.
14.	Bombay Castle, *Baxter*, Sing. and Bombay.	
14.	Prince Regent, *Barclay*, Singapore.	

PASSENGERS—Per Amazon, H. J. Leighton, esq. lady and family. E. H. Potts, esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Ellora.
For Calcutta—Red Rover, Algerine, Cowasjee Family, Mariam, Framjee Cowasjee.
For Bombay—Charles Forbes, Sulimany, A. Anderson, Palestine (16th Sing. and Bbay.)
For Madras—Wetaff.
For Singapore—Intrepid, Maia.
For Java—Emma Eugenia.
For Manila—Earl Balcarres.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Athenian, Parrock Hall, Madras, Childers, Ann Jane, Edward Boneteed, Greyhound, LittleCatherine, Orestes, Hindustan, Alexander Baring, Coromandel, Lady Raffles, City of Derry.
From Liverpool—Will O'the Wisp, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, (Ursula, Bella Marina, very doubtful.)
From Calcutta—Bengal Packet, Eliza, Naiad, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne, Pantaloon, Buccaneer.
From Bombay—Woodman, Helena, Lone, Gilbert Henderson, Boadicea, Lady Leith, Monarch, Lady Grant, Brendon.
From Madras—Nepaul, Baboo, Mary Catherine, St. Vincent, General Kyd, Chilcee.
From Java—Providentia, Tremezo, Margarida.

We regret that letters of 4th Nov. from Manila report the loss of the Moolmein in the Palawan passage. Her long boat and part of the crew arrived at Manila; the ship, cargo, and men drowned. The Hindostan had reached Manila on the 4th Nov. The Hindostan had about 100 chests of Bengal opium on board, the remainder of her cargo consisting of sundries. —Canton Press, Nov. 12.

The only papers we have received during the week are from Port Philip and Sydney. Elsewhere will be found extracts from the Colonist and Australian Chronicle papers, on the question of sugar, tea, and tobacco.

We publish in our present number a translation of the first part of the long reports of the three imperial commissioners to the emperor. There are various instances of a contemptuous style in the originals; but having a proper regard for the personage to whom the reports are addressed, they may be considered, on the whole, as tolerably correct and fair. Some of their notions are not despicable; such as—that the presence of the wives and families of resident merchants may tend to induce them to confine themselves solely to their commercial & domestic affairs. It is amusing to remark the observations of the Chinese statesmen on the affection English husbands bear towards their wives: they little think that they have almost repeated the command of the apostle —"Husbands, love your wives."—The word *love*, we think, is scarcely admissible in the Chinese language, as a bond between husband and wife (i. e. the real, the first wife). The passage in the original, has, we think, a lurking sneer at the uxoriousness of English husbands, and also something that is inexplicable, in our opinion.

It is strange that the Kulangsu correspondent of the H. K. Gaz., when he mentions that three officers of 18th Royal Irish regiment have died, that he does not give their names and the particulars of their diseases and deaths: the deaths of our fellow-countrymen in China, ever since the commencement of the *expeditions* in 1840, have been regarded with a strange, unaccountable apathy. We are becoming quite Chinese in our feelings on this awful and melancholy subject; human life is little cared for: are we becoming *fatalists*, like all the eastern nations. We regret much to notice the death of mr. Langer: his loss, at the present moment, to Hongkong, is a *national* one.

We conclude in this number mr. Piddington's "researches on the Golconda's storm", and by the kind assistance of friends we are enabled to present our subscribers with a lithographed copy of the chart, which will invest the memoir with much more interest to our general, and especially to our nautical readers. We shall be glad to publish any remarks that the memoir may elicit from our theoretical aerological readers.

We are indebted to captain *Morris*, for the following intelligence, as well as for his own copy of the London mail of August 4, for which kind attention we beg to offer him our best thanks.

The bark *Elizabeth*, Morris, from Calcutta 8th Sept. and Singapore 7th Oct. 1842. 8th Oct. inside Prigs Branco spoke the ship "*England*" from China. 15th Oct. Lat. 7°. 45'. N. Long. 109°. 40'. East spoke the schooner "*Anita*." out 10 days from Manila, bound for New Zealand, all well.

The hon. co.'s steamer "*Auckland*" arrived at Singapore on the morning of 5th Oct., and sailed for Suez on 7th.

The brig "*Lady Leith*" "*Louis*" from Bombay with part of the London mail, was hourly expected at Singapore at the time of our departure.

The ship "*Belvidere*," captain Stevenson, from Bombay bound for China, while lying in Singapore roads, was discovered to be on fire on the morning of 6th Oct., and ship and cargo (with the exception of about 100 bales of cotton, and 33 chests of opium) were totally destroyed.

Macao Roads, Nov. 7th, 1842.

On referring to *Newkeen's* letter to h. m.'s plenipotentiary (*vide* C. R., Oct. 18), we find h. e.'s title in Chinese, is incorrectly printed:—it should be 公 not 分使.

We have a letter before us describing and complaining of the manner in which h. m.'s liege, are protected,—or rather left un protected, by the police and government of Hongkong:—it is dated 21st of Oct., before the arrival of lord Saltoun.

The writer of the letter says,—he has *twice* robbed, *three times* attacked by *large parties of armed men*, and was once, *in sight of the fleet*, and in *broad day*, attacked by 5 pirate boats, firing great guns.

He stated his unprotected state to the authorities, and communicated, with the *editor* or *manager* of the Hongkong Gazette; and left a letter, signed by himself, for insertion in the H. K. G. The manager thought it better to defer the insertion until the next week, he having the liberty of altering the letter. When the writer again saw the manager—the letter was lost. It was found afterward.

The manger again demurred to publishing the letter in the F. of C. & H. K. Gaz., "as he thought it reflected very much on the authorities, and it was as well not to come in collision with them if possible to avoid it; indeed, he doubted if they had the power to alter it (i. e. the *un* protected state of h. m.'s liege, we presume); that he was not the editor, and denied having anything to do with the paper excepting managing it during mr. ——'s absence."

The writer of the letter in question having been told that he must protect himself—has placed some guns before his godowns, loaded with grape, &c.; so, if the Chinese make another attempt on his premises it is probable many of them will be killed. Had they made their former attacks with a greater force and more desperate determination, the writer is of opinion all the inmates would have been murdered and all property in the godowns carried off.

We have been informed that the tea and cotton merchants have been opened in Canton, at reductions in the duties by the cession of two taels per picul on tea and three mace on cotton. We hope to be able to say more on this subject in our report on the Canton market in the Price current.

SHANGHAI AND WOOSUNG.

Communicated.

Shanghai is situated just at the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang, on a branch of that river called the Woosung river. It is one of the largest Chinese towns for trade, which is carried on here to a very great extent in

articles of almost every description; junks of large size from all parts of the empire arrive here, and in the same way it's vessels are to be found at almost every port. It's rival port is Ningpo, but it has already gained the upper hand and is much richer than that city,—though of not near such long standing. Cotton is grown in it's neighbourhood to a very large extent, and forms one of it's principal exports; rice too, in the same manner. The city, however, being situated in a very swampy country, is, as might be expected, rather unhealthy. It has not many fine buildings; the tea garden, which is a large space artificially laid out in ponds, grottoes, &c. &c. being it's chief ornament. There is also much wood and copse in the country near to it, which afford a good supply of game; the beautiful scenery also in some parts is very striking. The Woosung river is not at all large, and added to that it is also very shallow, which renders it difficult for ships of any size to go up, but as the city is only ten miles from its mouth, it will form but little obstruction in the way of trade. Woosung consists of only a few scattered villages, and hamlets, just at the mouth of the river, to which it gives it's name, but as it guards the entrance to the Yangtsekiang, there are a long line of mud batteries erected, and this is all that causes the place to be of any note.

The case of piracy, as reported in the Hongkong Gazette of the 10th inst., would seem to prove that if Chinese passage-boat men are not generally in connection with the sea-rovers they are too much in dread of them to offer resistance when attacked. Why should not the native passage-boats frequenting Hongkong be registered in the marine magistrate's office and placed under the superintendance of that officer? And why should it not be required that they must carry a certain number of men and be armed; except, perhaps, being conscious of such armed power, they might adopt the profession themselves.

Every effort should be made to crush the pirates for the sake of the growing trade of Hongkong, and as they often exercise the most horrid and strange cruelties on their captured countrymen,

It was a very civil and polite in Ajoo to return Mr White's ring; but the grateful recompense, considering all circumstances, seems rather a strange one: we hope the presented razor will be put only to its proper use,—shaving the *black heads*.

The evidence on the coroner's inquest exhibits a revolting instance of cold-blooded, deliberate murder. It would be well, we think, that some of the first victims of the law should be hanged in chains, *in terrorem*: it is the Chinese practice to leave the delicate heads of criminals at the place of execution, with their names written on a piece of bamboo, or to expose them in cages at frequented places, as a beacon to others.

Translations.

Reports from the imperial commissioner *Keying*, the tsoutang of *Tsepo*, *Hepoo*, and the governor-general of the two *Keang* provinces, *Neukeen*.

On the 20th day of the 7th moon (August 31) we reported on the affairs connected with the barbarians, and the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which we duly sealed; we now made a list of the several articles and report them for the imperial inspection; and we also take the management of the affairs (with h. m.'s plenipotentiary) and respectfully report them in a duly prepared memorial, and looking up pray for the imperial examination of the matter.

We humbly state that we went on board the barbarian ship, having been invited by the English barbarian; and we found it difficult to oppose his requisitions: of them, we have already made a report by a post-haste despatch: this is on record.

On the 23 day of the 7th moon (August 27) we received a despatch from the privy council, stating that on the 17th of the moon (August 22), they had received the imperial commands (as follows):—

Keying and his colleagues have reported, that for several successive days they have met the English barbarian in consultation to determine and settle the articles of the treaty; and with reference to the subject matter of their conferences, there is still something that is not right. I order that the consultations be immediately settled, and a report sent back of all the circumstances.—*Respect this.*

In obedience to the imperial will, as communicated in the said despatch, we have examined and found that the said barbarian had requested to enter the city (Nanking), in order to deliberate upon and settle the terms of the treaty, and thus to manifest that there were no doubts or suspicions. We, observing that he had already become obedient and submissive, immediately appointed the 21st day of the 7th moon (August 26) to arrange a military guard to meet and accompany the foreign leader (*Tsze* 子—valiant—an epithet of martial leaders; used in the *San-kwo-che*), Pottinger, with his suite, consisting of nineteen persons peaceably into the city, to consult with us at a personal conference in the public hall on the terms of peace. At that time he restored an intercepted despatch from the Nanking general, *Tikehoopoo*. We consulted together on the different articles for several days, and in translating into the Chinese language, the papers that were presented, we publicly reading them, although the style and phraseology were not good, perfect, or pleasing, still we understood the general and important meaning, and the various articles before requested were not added to; neither were there any seditious or traitorous expressions. All the facts were accurately reported, and we received the imperial will in an edict, pointing out that there was something unsafe, and directing a more delicate investigation. The affairs of barbarians have always hitherto been reflected in the divine intelligence (the emperor's mind and knowledge) as in a mirror; to which we most respectfully submit, and will immediately depute the acting treasurer of Nanking, the judge of Keangsoo &c. to go on board the barbarian ship to promulge the gracious imperial will; and taking the imperial orders and explaining them to and instructing (h.m.'s plenipotentiary). The said barbarian leader, Pottinger, hearing that all he had requested had been granted, was highly excited to gratitude; and at once dismissed all doubt and suspicion.

(Here the commissioners quote what h. m.'s plenipotentiary has said or written:—we presume not very correctly).

As to rebuilding the forts and military defences &c. it has all been respectfully and willingly accorded: and nothing different was said.

With reference to the affair of the hong merchant's debts, he stated that the hong merchants of Canton owed his countrymen a very large sum of money, and he wanted three millions of dollars to clear the score; and exclusive of this, he did not presume to require the government to supply any further deficiency.

As to the future course of trade, as the emperor had said its details were trifling, petty matters; he (*Ken* 肯 a vulgar word) also did not dare to beg that they should be under the superintendence of the public officers; but as the trade at Canton had hitherto been subjected to the scraping and purings of the hong merchants, and as hereafter they were to trade with whom they liked,—the duties being paid according to law,—their being cheated in the dark would be prevented.

He is very grateful for the imperial favour allowing trade at the five ports; and merchant's halls (or consulates) must forthwith be established, as places for the warehousing of goods; and at each place there must be a consul, who will hold the general control over his countrymen, and be able to restrain the multitude of merchants, and not permit them to create disturbances.

Further, his country is distant from China upward of 70,000 *le*, passing over a vast ocean; and ships can come and return only once a year; item, therefore, necessary to allow (the English) to bring their families with them, to prevent them from being separated and scattered.

He, also, he has already stated, and also permission for the families of his countrymen to dwell in China, is still more grateful for the substantial favour of the heavenly dynasty; and resting content in the affairs of trade and the due payment of duties he will assist our officers and soldiers in pursuing and searching for pirates, in order by their strenuous exertions to repay the imperial favour.

As to *Foochow*,—that is the district whence the boheu tea comes,—a custom-house is already there established, for the purposes of trade and the payment of duties, and matters are managed with great facility. At *Foochow* there was formerly a *Loochoo* merchant's hall; and his (the English) affairs can be regulated on the same plan; therefore he importunely requests the bestowal of favour; and he now earnestly entreats the emperor will remind the order—not to allow trade at *Foochow*, and as a mark of extraordinary and additional favour to permit trade at that port like the rest.

But *Tiensing* is near to *Pehing*, and he dare not, rashly and disorderly prefer a request as to that port; and besides this, of all places on the coast, there is not one at which tea can be bought and sold with greater advantage or convenience, than at *Foochow*. Moreover, it is one of China's principal south-ern districts and its relations may be compared with those of Canton: It is right, therefore, that I (h. m.'s plenipotentiary) should request of the emperor's favour to allow that—liberty to trade at *Foochow*,—be conferred; such are his words.

The said *Shewei* (deputed officers) in every possible way, again and a third time indicated the difficulties to this arrangement; but he obstinately adhered to his first request.

We have examined and found that the English have hitherto traded only at Canton; but now, since the said barbarians will go and trade at each of the other ports, it cannot be but that their broad cloths, camlets, clocks and watches, must be exchanged for the natural productions of China, tea and silk. And since the goods of the barbarians are very numerous, and cannot be speedily examined, if they are kept long on board the ships, part of the capital will be lost, and their circulation being impeded, our business of governing i. e. the collection of duties will be very difficult.

With reference to the barbarian merchant's halls and consuls, it is also difficult to oppose his requests.

Formerly, when the barbarian ships entered the port, and families were brought, they were only permitted to remain on board the barbarian ships; they were not allowed to dwell in the factories. The laws as originally established are very strict.

I humbly consider that it is a difficult matter to controul the barbarian ships; they certainly come and go like the blast; and roaring on the vast wares, in the morning they are in the east and in the evening in the west, distant a hundred *le* in the twinkling of an eye; and are thus able to distress the coasts.

Now if they had warehouses for their merchandise, and their wives and children on whom their hearts are fixed; and as they will bring a vast quantity of goods as well as their families, for whom their warm affection is excessive, under these circumstances it will be easier to control them.

The English barbarians hold their wives in high respect and estimation; the husband submits to the wife, and condescends to be obedient to her disposition; and by these means their (the English) temper will be softened, and then there will not be any necessity of especially guarding against, or fear disturbances.

Again, as to the *Woo-e* tea, we have examined & found that it is produced in *Kiense* forth from the district of *Keensing* to *Fuhchow*, and from thence sent for sale to all the foreign nations.

The said barbarian (h. m.'s plenipotentiary) begs to be allowed to go to *Foochow* to trade and buy tea: his disposition and intentions are fixed on this point.

We have examined and found that the aspect and condition of *Fuhchow* may be compared with Canton (with reference to the *Min* and *Pei* rivers); and comparing it with Ningpo and Shanghae, which are near the important districts of *Shaohow* and *Kangshow*, the allowing trade at *Fuhchow* is a matter of less importance than allowing trade at those ports; and if the permis-

sion is pertinaciously refused, and another port allowed, and since he refuses for Wednesday we are upon the wave there will be occasion for more discussion. We again and a fourth time deliberated maturely and every day sent to enquire respecting his intentions and disposition; he had already purchased ballast for his ships, and had begun unmooring, with the intention of going out of the river, and returning to the ocean, and had communicated with his fleet not to interrupt the Chinese junks in the Yangt'ze kiang; and he communicated with us to send officers to Chinkeangfoo suppress the native bandits; and on affairs were already truly settled, the said barbarian and others were *soldering*, as the term peace. Now it is not convenient to be precipitously continuous on one point, until obstructions are formed to a great game (amusement). We then fixed the 24th day (August 20) for a personal interview with Pottinger, who brought the former memoranda first agreed upon which matter was white, requesting us to affix our seals; he also affixed his own seal, and the treaty was then mutually exchanged, to manifest that for ever there would be no alteration.

It is authenticated that the said foreign leader has stated that the emperor having bestowed extraordinary favours in granting that hailed requested, he certainly would not dare to remain along in the river; and also that he would not dare to create disturbances at other places; he only waited to clearly ascertain the passage, when he would immediately withdraw his troops;—such are his words.

We think this intentions and words may be fully trusted.

But in our management of the barbarian affairs, we have presumed to proceed on our own discretion; and now we are unable to argue the matter further. We cannot escape from the consequences of our crime; and it is right that we request the imperial will that each of us be severely punished for his crime.

With reference to the money the imperial will has bestowed on the said barbarian, it is now in the course of payment.

It is agreed that the barbarian ships shall leave the river on or before the 10th day of the 8th moon (Sept 14) without hindering the returning grain boats (from Peking); when the river is restored to its usual tranquillity we shall immediately send a report.

Further, Pottinger has requested that the imperial seal be put to the treaty, to set forth its reality & truth; & when the emperor condescends so to do, the said barbarian leader will be inexpressibly glad. He has said, that as the ships have not yet left the river, he dare not hastily request the imperial seal, but when the ships leave the *Chang* river he will again request the imperial seal, in order to manifest his respectful obedience;—such are his words.

His intentions are sincere and respectful. Besides waiting until the appointed time arrives, when we must again report the circumstances, the particulars of the treaty that we have settled with Pottinger, and the causes of our deliberations and management, it is proper that we should report; and also make a fair copy of the treaty, reverently offering it up for the imperial inspection.

Looking up we beg for the imperial examination (of this) respectful report.—7th moon, 26th day (August 31).

By Jonn Slade, bd. C. R.

(To be concluded next week.)

The following proclamation is posted up about Macao.

By imperial command, the rebel-quelling generalissimo, Yih[illegible]—As it is generally known, that because the English barbarians formerly rebelled on the borders and attacked and destroyed the forts of *Shakoo*, *Taikoo*, and the "Tiger's gate" (Bogue), and on to the officers and soldiers who there fell in the ranks of battle, a clear examination and a duly prepared report has been already made, concerning them; and the imperial will has been received; with respect to bestowing for each one a ball of excellence, in which meritorious are to be offered to their names for ever; and to support their sons and descendants for ever by the imperial bounty.

Those who, in danger, drew in and advanced not, and in going to battle got out of the way and hid themselves, of those also a clear examination has been made, and they are marked for degradation, and to be sent to the Monkeys' abode, to remain.

Now I have received a despatch from the imperial commissioner and great minister, *Keying*, stating, that at present there is peace, and *Chin* are only rebels, and leaves are to cease for ever; and moreover,—

With reference to these commands from the three imperial commissioners, besides writing orders to all the inferior officers to respectfully obey and manage the affair; it is right that I order ahead to be raised to these officers and soldiers who advanced to and were killed in battle, at which masses are to be said, to tranquillize their faithful souls.

From the 1st day of the 10th moon (Nov. 8) until the 8th, when altars are to raised in the *Hwuhang* temple (Honan Joss-house), and prayers are to be counted for the repose of the souls of the departed. When the time arrives, all the civil and military officers of the province, are to go and burn incense and pour libations to the shades of those who careless of their lives devoted themselves to their country;—and let their names be engraven for ever.

As to those who in danger were timid and did not advance, they must be treated according to law: it will be hard to allow them to escape out of the net;—i. e. to pass over their lost sense of duty.

All the subordinate civil and military officers are forthwith to respectfully obey accordingly. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

By John Slade, bd. C. R.

From the London Mail, August 4.

The whole of the taxes imposed in Great Britain, 1841, were?—land tax, 1,182,585*l.*; other taxes, 51,997,000*l.* In France—land tax, 23,300,000*l.*; other taxes, 17,509,000*l.* In Prussia—land tax, 3,994 000*l.*; other taxes, 3,667,000*l.* In Austria—land tax, 8,795,000*l*; other taxes, 7,700,000*l.* Probate and legacy duty, 1,130,000*l.* not paid by land holders. From the beginning of the reign of George III. to 1834, 6,840,540 acres of waste land were enclosed.

The amount contributed for the relief of the distress prevailing in the manufacturing districts, amounts to nearly 95,000*l.*—Dr. Magee, of Westminster, nr. O'Connell's confessor, has been elevated by the Pope to the rank of a prelate, and to the office of chamberlain of honour to the Pope.

IRELAND.—The lord lieutenant having left

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

FOR SALE.

THE well known teak built and coppered Portuguese brig "SENHORA S. DA LUZ," of 265[illegible] tons burthen, 9 years old. Apply to her owner.

JOZE MANOEL DE JESUS.

For Freight or Charter to Whampoa or the Coast, or any Port of the World.

THE A-1 Barque "CHANTICLEER," captain Forbes, 256 tons O. M. 20[illegible] N. M., now lying in the Typa, and ready to receive Cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per bale. Apply to

H GRIBBLE.

Macao, 26th October, 1842.

FOR CHUSAN.

THE fine, fast sailing ship "CAMAIFU" captain Cubcas, will be despatched in about 12 days. For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 31st October, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO SYDNEY OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine A 1 Brig ISLAY, 283 Tons, Tom Gale. Apply to

Macao, 25th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY, PENANG WHAMPOA & MACAO.

THE "CHARLES FORBES," Last Willie, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS

THE Barque "WEAVER," Captain Hunt, will have early despatch. For freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine sailing copper fastened Hamburg built BRIG "HERE," 128 Tons burthen, She is built of Oak, and is well found in stores. For particulars apply to

Macao 10th October, 1842. A. A. de MELLO.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "OBATOR," 321 tons, captain Terry, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of the cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SULIMANY," H. M. 8[illegible] guns, commander, will leave Hongkong on 30th inst., and Macao in the first week of October. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSSOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, H. S. Du Cheh commander, 234 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 25th Jun, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On FRIDAY the 18th INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH begs to intimate to the public, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on his premises, positively to the highest bidder, the following:—

Cut and Plain Decanters, Tumblers, Claret, Wine, Champagne and Liqueur Glasses.—Superior Havanah Cigars.—Engravings:—The "*First Earring*," "*Highland Breakfast*," the "*White Mouse*," "*Spanish Mother*," "*Pet*," "*Duke of Wellington*," "*Buccaneer and Parrot*," "*Guilt and Innocence*," "*A Light Breeze off Dover*," sets of "*Spanish Sketches*," &c.—Raisins; Prunes; Jams & Jellies; Mustard; Herrings & Herring Paste; Barkley and Pine Cheeses.—Cotton Socks and Guernsey Frocks.—Invoices of 8 day and Miniature Clocks, and Cutlery, consisting of Penknives, Scissors, Razors, &c.—Telescopes.—Second hand Wearing Apparel.—Bengal Table Cloths.—Fine English Nankins and Table Covers.—The residue of an invoice of sundries: Marasca Oil; Peppermint; Essences; Work Boxes; Dolls; Lady's and Gentleman's Kid and Silk Gloves; Elastic Braces; Waist Bands; Silk Cravats, and Lady's Silk Handkerchiefs; Scarfs, and Bobbinet Shawls and Tippets; Gilt Jewellery; Agate handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Umbrellas and Parasols, and a variety of miscellaneous other articles.

and a small quantity of

SHERRY, BEER, and BRANDY, (in wood & bottle.)

also a parcel of

PRIME AMERICAN BEEF AND PORK.

any quantity of which may be taken, at the average price on the day of sale.

Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

☞ Particular attention of CAPTAINS and others connected with SHIPPING is claimed to the sale of Prime American Beef and Pork, as the whole are for positive sale, without limit or reserve.

Macao, 11th November, 1842.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early day, hereafter to be named, the valuable household property, plate, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, books, horse, cows &c., belonging to

H. J. LEIGHTON, Esq.

Macao, 1st October, 1842.

STA. CASA DE MISERICORDIA hereby informs the Public that the first drawing of the MISERICORDIA Lottery for the present season 1842 will positively take place on Tuesday the 15th instant at 10 Clock A. M. and will continue to draw, upon every second day (Sundays excepted) until the 8th or the last drawing is finished.

Macao, 2nd November, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. John Murray in the firm of PITCAIRN, BYRNE & Co. at Batavia, BYRNE & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manilla, ceases this day.

Our business here will henceforth be conducted under the firm of KER, McMICKING & Co.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

Manilla, 1st October, 1842.

CIRCULAR LETTERS of CREDIT on LONDON, payable in such towns as may suit the convenience of the Holder at Alexandria Malta, and other places in the Mediterranean, as well as on the Continent of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Mervyne Tennessee Dean Bayntun, late Mr. Tennessee Wellington Manasseh, in our firm ceases of this date.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Patrick Francis Mesnyer in the late establishment owned in the 30th June last, and Mr. Patrick Mesnyer was admitted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. MESNYER & CO.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Wardrop Shaw in our firm ceases, a Partnership, and in that of Hutchinson & Co. Canton, ceased on the 31st December last.

(Signed) DENNETT, SHAW & Co.

Penang, 10th June, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interests of the late Mr. James Innes in our establishment ceased on the 30th of June, 1841, and Mr. John Henry Fletcher having admitted a partner on 1st ultimo, our firm will in future be carried on under the style of Fletcher, Gardner & Co.

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

China, 8th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain Antonio Pereira are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CAMILLO L. SOUZA.

Macao, 26th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent at Macao for the PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, is ready to receive applications for Insurance of risks, as by the regulations of the office he is authorized to take.

A. A. DE SALLO.

Macao, 10th August, 1842.

Canton No. 43.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN AGENCY, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

Founded in 1836, and limited exclusively to Agency and commission transactions.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED DRY BRICK Ggodowns at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to Wm. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rent of EIGHTCENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c. &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping.

Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

THE North & South American Coffee-House, which has long been known in the city for the spirit of enterprize with which it has been conducted, and for the facilities it has given in the diffusion of news, has lately commenced operations on a more extensive scale, under the management of Mrs. Markwell, of Long's Hotel, Bond street, the new proprietor. The papers at present taken in comprise all the London daily Journals, a wide range of the provincial, including all those from the manufacturing districts and great out-ports of the United Kingdom, with all the acknowledged Foreign & Colonial Journals of the day. The subscription room thrown open within the last few days, on a new and extended scale is fitted up with every convenience for business, and must, from its advantageous position from a constant resort to merchants and others when the new royal exchange is finished.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quality of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles: as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day, are promptly attended to and executed with great judgement, fidelity, punctuality and dispatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

Owners of Agents for the Civil Service and Army,

No. 91 Wellesley Street,

CALCUTTA.

(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also, always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery

Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining sufficiency of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers, to their General Biannual Agency; for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is presumed, to dictate and adopt the principal portion of he per the derived hereby, towards the greatest possible extent, and in consideration of a reserved Point; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Correspondents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of unimpeachable standing, and who may adequately requiring proportionate advantage or Loans of Money; so as to enable them to remain in Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon such certificates; or absent private affairs; with or without charging them the usual Banking and Agency Interest and Commission.)

2,000 as all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Prizes of little, for the ultimate equal division of these rampant prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose tole-a-may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service and Biannual Lottery

of 1843

Of five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the common first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Commanded and Commissioned Services, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of		200 Tickets.
1 do		100 do
1 do		50 do
1 do		25 do
1 do		12 do
1 do		6 do
1 do		3 do
1 do		2 do
10 do of 1 Ticket each		10 do
20 do of 1/2 do		10 do
40 do of 1/4 do		10 do
80 do of 1/8 do		10 do
160 do of 1/16 do		10 do
320 do of 1/32 do		10 do
1302 do of 1/64 do		do
2,000 prizes or chances		480

Blanks.

Total, 3-0 Tickets

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for the tickets in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st january, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy, indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate and attentive winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay to governor-at tickets, money, or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 5 & 6 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 preserved tickets, be entitled to prizes in lots for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket, will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for such ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing his project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N.B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to become fractional holders, quarters, &c., by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHIN

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que toute navire ne pourra à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les trois limits que cette marquée sont permis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,

Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao le 15 Mai, 1842.

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors which each from 32 to 38 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—That large and really Furnished house in the *Rua do Hospital* the second southwesterly from the *Canton Register Office*. Apply to

Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO DE OLIVEIRA.

FOR SALE.—European Rope, from 1 to 4 inches.

1 Anchor and 1 for a vessel of 300 Tons,

4 chainsable

3a. superior Manila cigars in 1/4 Boxes. Apply to

JOAM BARRETTO.

Macao, 8th October, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED

A PARCEL of Fresh Chateau, Margaux, in one and three dozen cases;

AND

Raisins and Prunes for sale on reasonable moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.

A DATU II of very superior No. III Manila Segars —warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in qr. ctts to suit purchasers; Dutch and English HEATHING COPPERS from 16 to 28 oz. and NAILS; apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boys Hats. Apply to

Macao, 16th Sept, 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—Java Arrack and Coffee, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 26th Aug., 1842 JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Singapore Beams, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship Mermaid, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt rope of sizes; Marline, Amberline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Ross's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Hemel Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board.

Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, For Sale.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842

FOR SALE.—A few superior tinned sausage boxes of 6 ats each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Extra bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

TO LET.—Apartments, three to four, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.

Calcutta.—Messrs. Agnew, Agnew, Mackenzie & Co.

Bombay.—Messrs. Remmy, Rogers & Co.

Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.

Batavia.—Messrs. Thompson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1842.

for England, the archbishop of Armagh, the lord chancellor, and the commander of the forces, are the lords Justices of Ireland, in the absence of Earl de Grey.

The right rev. dr. C. Dickenson, bishop of Meath, expired on the 12th of July, after a short illness, at the sea house, Ardbraccan.

The death of mr. Justice Foster took place on the circuit at Cavan, on the night of the 9th of July.

The very rev. P. Brown, dean of Ferns, died at Gorey on the 21st of July.

At Limerick, with a population of 80,000 inhabitants, all the breweries have been closed, excepting one small one, which is more than sufficient to supply the wants of the city and surrounding districts.

The Drogheda railway is progressing rapidly. The company have nearly completed their arrangements for a loan of 150,000*l.* with the exchequer loan commissioners; the rate of interest is high—five per cent.

The splendid show of the royal agricultural society of Ireland took place this season at Cork. The reports of the state of the crops throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom are of the most gratifying description.

Next to Dublin there is more money invested in the savings bank of Tyrone than in the savings bank of any other town in Ireland. The sum deposited in Tyrone is 42*l.* 96*l.*

The *Great Northern*, a large steamer, has been launched at Londonderry. Her dimensions are 220 feet in length, 37 feet beam, and 26 feet deep in the hold; burden, 1750 tons, b. m. She is to be fully rigged as a 50-gun frigate the length of mainmast to be 90 feet, and 33 inches diameter; mainyard 79 feet, and 22½ inches diameter in the slings; foremast 83 feet, and mizenmast 76 feet; she will be able to spread 6400 yards of canvas. There are three decks, the upper one to be left entirely clear for action, and to be pierced for 44 guns; the windlass and capstan gear will be placed between decks. She is to be propelled by Smith's Archimedean screw, which will be 12 feet diameter, and 14 feet pitch, but the length will be only 7 feet; it is to make 88 revolutions per minute; the gearing consists of a cog-wheel 20 feet in diameter, working into a smaller wheel of 5 feet diameter, upon whose axis is the shaft of the screw. The engine power consists of two cylinders 68 inches in diameter, and 4 feet 6 inches stroke, and to make 22 strokes per minute; nominal power about 370 horses; there are to be 4 air-pumps, 19 inches diameter, and 4 feet 6 inches stroke, and cylindrical boilers. The engines are to be placed close abaft the vessel, leaving the midships clear for passengers.

SCOTLAND.—The lighthouse on the North Quay at Ayr has been destroyed by fire.

The Town council of Edinburgh have voted a site on the Calton-hill, for a monument to the memory of the political martyrs of 1793-5, by a majority of 15 to 4.

Fifteen thousand pounds, being more than one half of the required amount, has been subscribed towards the establishment of an episcopal college in Scotland.

There are at present no fewer than four places in Scotland in which halls are used as temporary places of worship by newly-formed episcopal congregations, preparatory to the erection of permanent chapels, viz., Annan, Hamilton, Blairgowrie, and Helensburg. The numbers of the episcopalian ranks in Scotland are rapidly increasing although there are no attempts at proselytism.—Aberdeen Herald.

THE VICTIM OF A SAINTLY SCOUNDREL.—We are sorry to learn that the hon. miss Murray, the victim of the saintly scoundrel, John Knox Trotter, of Ballendean, who was outlawed the other day before the high court of justiciary, at Edinburgh, died on Thursday of a broken heart. It says little for the press of Scotland, whether Whig, Tory, or Radical, that they have hitherto concealed the sentence of outlawry on this great culprit from the view of the public. The Gazette is the only paper that has yet named him in Scotland. He ought to be hooted out of all society, whether at home or abroad.—Gazette.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese cortes were opened by the queen on the 10th July. The royal speech is a short one: the late changes are referred to as being a concession to the spontaneous expression of the national will. The conclusion of the slave trade and commercial treaties with England, and the advent of the Pope's nuncio and of the Prussian & Sardinian ministers, are the chief topics of the speech. The budget for the year, it is announced, will be presented to the chambers, as also the treaties with England, as soon as ratified. It was expected that after verifying the returns, and ordering writs for the elections required by the double returns, the chambers would be further adjourned over the hottest of the summer months. The ministry continued without change, though modifications were expected.

The last Russian papers announce officially, the recognition of the present government of Portugal by the emperor of Russia, and the appointment of Count Stroganoff as Russian ambassador at Lisbon.

SPAIN.—In Madrid the anniversary of the popular movement of the 7th july, 1822, was celebrated with the most perfect order.

The session of the Spanish cortes was closed on the 16th july. In the chamber of deputies, on the 12th, S. Gonzalez, the late minister for foreign affairs, declared that it was not true that he had accepted the proposition of sir A. Aston for a commercial treaty with England. Sir A. Aston had, he said, invited him to enter into negotiations on the cotton question; but he had constantly refused to do so until the opinion of the cortes should have been taken on the subject. This gave rise to a very angry correspondence with the British minister.

One of the Madrid journals mentions that the republicans of Valentia endeavoured to get up some disturbances on the 5th; but they were promptly repressed by the authorities.

STUART V. TYRER.—This rather important action was tried on the home circuit at Guildford, on 1st august, before the lord chief baron and a special jury. Captain Stuart, an officer in h m. 86th regt, having agreed with mr R. Forbes, jun., the broker, for a passage for himself and lady on board the ship Tyrer, embarked his baggage; but before the departure of the vessel he was taken seriously ill with scarlet fever. He became worse, and at the time the vessel left Gravesend was in such a state as rendered it impossible to remove him on board, where, however, he could not be received owing to the infectious nature of the disease. Under such circumstances negotiations were commenced between the friends of captain Stuart and parties on behalf of the owners of the vessel, which were carried on for some time; the latter requiring, according to alleged custom, payment of half the amount of passage-money agreed upon, or a guarantee to that effect, which the former declined to give. It was subsequently proposed, on the part of captain Stuart, that the baggage should be landed at his cost, and held by the owners of the vessel, subject to all proper demands. To this, however, the owners refused compliance, till too late, the vessel having in the mean time sailed for Bombay with all captain Stuart's effects on board. Upon the trial these facts were proved, and the judge held that plaintiff having been unable to proceed in the vessel from no default on his part, but by reason of the visitation of God, was not liable for payment of even half the passage-money; nor, indeed, had the owners even agents any lien on the baggage. Verdict for the plaintiff—100*l.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—*Naval.* The lords of the admiralty have issued an order that from henceforth all hired men employed in her maj esty's dockyards shall receive half-pay & medical attendance during illness.

Admiralty, July 16th, 1842.

SIR,—I am commanded by my lords commissioners of the admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the committee managing the affairs of Lloyd's, that the have permitted Rhodes's "Universal Signals," to be supplied to all her majesty's ships and vessels, for the convenience of the mercantile community.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. Dobson, esq., Lloyd's. Sidney Herbert.

The lords commissioners of the admiralty have ordered mr Oliver Lang master-shipwright of Woolwich Dockyard, to submit a plan of a steam-vessel of 1,650 tons burden, and suitable for engines of 800 horse power, with a crew of 300 men.

The officers who have obtained pensions for wounds in 1842 are—captain sir H. L. Baker; comdrs. R. B. Yates; J. Branford; H. R. Sturt; lieuts. W. C. Coffin; R. Vans; and W. Kendall.

Royal Marines—captain A. B. S. Marsham; First lieut. J. Eele.

Good Service Pensions—captains R. Elliot; C. F. Daly, c. b.; J. W. Maurice; T. White, (a); hon. W. Waldegrave; J. Paser; J. D. Markland, c. b.; and T. T. Tucker, c. b.

Captain W. Fisher to have the good service pension, vacant by the death of captain C. Gill, c. b. The good service pension, vacant by the death of gen. Vincombe, has been divided into two pensions for cols., and awarded to lieut.-col. B. Nicolls, and lieut.-col. E. Lawrence, c. b., royal marines.

On the 8th a special court martial took place on board the Camperdown, lying at Sheerness, to inquire into the charges brought against mr. J. Balcombe, late master of H. M. S. Lune, by his commander, captain P. J. Blake, for neglect of duty. At the conclusion of the evidence, which was exceedingly voluminous, a verdict of guilty was pronounced against mr. Balcombe, and he was sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

LIGHT FOR all nations on the Goodwin.—At length, in spite of adverse predictions, mr. Bush has succeeded in depositing his caissons on the Goodwin, on the interior part of the sands, usually called by the boatmen the inward salt bank. The occurrence was so unexpected, that there were no more than the ordinary number of persons on the beach to witness the sight. On the 27th july the Monkey steam-tug succeeded in getting mr. Bush's caisson afloat. She went off from the beach in fine style, maintaining a vertical position during her transit, although she made a good deal of water. The pumps were kept going nearly the whole of the way out. About 5 o'clock, p. m., being at the appointed place, the tug cast off the towing-rope, and the caisson soon settled down, though a little out of the perpendicular. She at present declines from south to north, about 2 feet in 24; yet it is believed that, in the operation of sinking the foundation, mr. Bush will be able to rectify this.

MILITARY.—A very important regulation has been just issued by the horse guards, having for its object the prevention of any interference on the part of quartermasters in ordering regimental necessaries, or keeping money accounts connected with regimental supplies. It now rests exclusively with commanding officers to give the orders to the tradesmen, payment to whom will no longer depend upon the uncertain remittances, heretofore in many instances made by quartermasters.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, 10th November, 1842.

POLICE.

Before the chief magistrate.

October 22nd 1842.

Acquei, Apoo, Asing, Choo Shoo and *Akow*, charged by James White, esq. on suspicion of being confederates of pirates.

1st witness—*Apoo*, servant of mr. White deposes, my master hired a boat for 25 dollars from the prisoners at Whampoa on the 20th of this month, the agreement was to bring him to Hongkong. I was with my master. Yesterday about 10 o'clock A. M. when near the *Cap-sing-moon* and opposite to *Tai-mun* and *Mulao* we were attacked by a pirate boat, who robbed my master of nearly all he possessed on board of the boat, and afterwards returned a ring and some clothes. My master lost 2 razors, 3 silver spoons and one silver fork, which were carried off by the pirates. I was robbed of my silver watch, one pair of shoes, one cap and one outer jacket, one

pair crape trowsers &c., two dollars in silver all amounting to about 24 dollars I did not see the pirate take any thing belonging to the crew of our boat, neither did they ill use any of them—why our boat did nothing to escape I cannot tell, we made no resistance when the pirates neared us the crew hailed them, and said take care there is one English gentleman on board, and you had better not come too close, or you will be seized and punished hereafter The pirates answered you must pay us some money, and then we will go away, and not hurt any one. The pirates then moved some distance, but told our crew that if they attempted to run away, they would kill them all; about an hour after that they boarded us, some 10 or 15 pirates came on board, they were in all about 40, those who boarded us had swords and shields: they threatened with their swords, they pointed their swords at my master, and asked him where he had placed his money: they did not wound any person Our crew told me afterwards that they had been robbed of some clothes: the prisoner *Apoo* commanded our boat. Our crew did not address the pirates as if they had known them before. *Apoo* placed $2 in a bucket with some red paper, and threw the bucket into the sea. I don't know why this was done. (The magistrate was informed by *Attuk*, the interpreter, that he was robbed by pirates during this year, and that the crew of *his* boat placed $8 in a bucket, some red joss paper, red cloth and some brass foil flowers: and these were all put into the water, as an offering to the pirates, who rejected it and robbed the boat).

Mr. James White states—I corroborate the foregoing, and add that on landing here at 2 P. M. yesterday, I gave the prisoners in charge of the police with a view if possible of ascertaining whether there was any connexion between the crew of my boat and the pirate vessel; and whether also they were men, against whom similar charges had been previously made. The total absence of any appearance of fear on the part of my crew, and no attempt whatever to escape, with a determination not to resist, whilst I urged to do so, and even took up a spear myself, rendered their conduct suspicious. I stood on the deck, and am convinced that if I had possessed a brace of pistols, the pirates would not have boarded: finding resistance useless. I made my servant open my trunks, the whole contents of which were laid out upon the deck, some of the pirates took the things, and the captain of the pirates compelled them to give them up: he had in the early part protected my person from violence; which induced me to ask him for a gold ring, which I prized highly, adding I would at Hongkong gave him $20 for it, he caused it to be returned to me, as well as a gold seal. The pirates were about a quarter of an hour on board; being much pleased with the conduct of the pirate captain towards me, I, gave him a razor which had escaped observation. I suppose my loss has been from 16 to 18 dollars The pirates had a blue triangular flag with a white character, thus.

In defence.—The prisoners assert that they could not escape from the pirates; that they threatened them with death of they attempted it. They do not know the pirates, and cannot say what their names are Were robbed of their clothes amounting to 4 dollars in value, had no cargo, and had only mr. White and his servant as passengers.

The case was remanded for further inquiry.

"Yung hap" commonly called Ahap, charged with being one of the confederacy of pirates intitled "E nou thong."

"Ashing," magistracy comprador deposes. I went by major Caine's order to shew the police a mat house, were some robbers were supposed to live, as the magistrate had obtained information to that effect, and these papers were found in the hut (vide case 417 22nd August last); the society was that of E oan thong.

Acting corpl. Phillips, deposes on the 20th of August last, I went with the magistracy comprador to a mat house were robbers were supposed to reside. Two men were taken up about stealing pistols The box in court (this box contains the papers in question) was the one the party brought away from a mat house which was afterwards destroyed by order of the magistrate.

The papers alluded too are stated by Attuk the interpreter to be pirate papers belonging to the society of E oau thong of which Sook Sam is leader: the papers show as follows.

That the prisoner, Yung hap, introduced to the said society on the 10th July last, Ching-Kuie, who paid $6 for a pass for a junk 30 cubits long, that on the same day he introduced Wong Wah, who paid $4 for a pass for a boat 20 cubits long.

On the 11th July, Yung hap is credited by the society with 5 Mexican and 2 Spanish dollars which he paid them

July 31st prisoner introduced to the society the owner of a red-headed junk named Kane Chef, 60 Cubits long, and the owner of another red headed junk named Shung Yum, also 60 cubits long, both for passes

27th July—The society paid for Yung hap 4 dollars, and he also received 4000 cash: another cash account book of the E oan thong association shews that Yung hap received on the 16th July 2000 cash, another document, rendered into English by the interpreter thus.

The society of E oan thong.

Cargo for shop Sze Yum	2 $
Sent	2 „
For passes	12 „
Received	1 „
Cash 1400.	

Besides this sum of you 4½ dollars, and I beg you will send me 6 dollars more.

Dated 27th July, 1842. (Signed) Yung hap, with his seal.

Adjourned.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Before Mr. Edward Farncomb, Coroner, October 22nd, 1842.

The view of the body took place yesterday.

Wahshing examined.

I am a boatman, the day before yesterday after breakfast I was at Chin-cha tchey, and cleaning my boat. Three watchmen came down to me and asked me for some custom cash for the protection of my property. I usually paid 20 cash, but they then demanded 200. I refused to pay it; my father, mother, brother, mother, niece, two nephews, and workmen, were with me at the time. A quarrel arose, the 3 watchmen went away and returned with about 30 men & took away all my things. My brother the deceased wanted to take some of the things from them, one of the watchman wanted to run him through with a spear; I went to prevent him, I could not do so and my brother was stabbed in the breast (the witness pointed to the place in his own breast). I, also, was wounded in the arm and hip. The watchman and the others robbed me of clothes, and broke other things belonging to me of the value of 7 or 8 dollars. They then ran away. I then came across to Hongkong. My brother died in the boat on the other side. I first of all went to the "Blenheim" (man of war), and afterwards to the "Agincourt", to tell the circumstances; I was told the officer was not on board the Blenheim, and the officer on board the "Agincourt" told me to go to major Caine. I went to major Caine's, and he told me I had better find and have the men seized and brought before him, and he would examine the case. I then got more than 20 boatmen and went over to the other side and proceeded straight to the watchmen's house. A number of people were there, but when they saw me and the boatmen they began to fight with us, and after fighting some time they all ran away. The 3 watchmen were with them. We perused them and look one of the watchmen and 5 other men; the watchman we took is the man who killed my brother. The other 5 were amongst the number that robbed me, the same party that robbed me were also the same that fought with us the 2nd time. I will also swear to the 5 men.

Yew-hing examined.

This witness corroborates the evidence of the former witness; on being asked by the coroner to point out which of the prisoners killed the deceased he pointed to Tuk-tsing as being the man and he said he would swear to his being the man, and he also swears to the 5 other prisoners as being of the party.

Alok examined,

This witness is the mother of the deceased; she was struck with a stick during the affray, she corroborates the first witness and pointed out the man who killed the deceased, will swear to him as being the man, and also to the other 5 prisoners being concerned in the affray.

Charles Alexander Winchester, Sworn,

I am the colonial surgeon. I examined by the coroner's order the body of the deceased. I found a wound between the cartilages of the 2nd and 3rd ribs on the left side, about the size of a sixpence externally, through which the probe could be introduced into the cavity of the chest; I then raised the breast bone, and discovered the whole of the cavity of the left pleura filled with dark clotted blood, as also the pericardium was discovered to be so filled; when opened, I found the pulmonary artery had been pierced through nearly 2 inches from its origin, evidently by some sharp weapon: such a wound must have caused almost instant death.

I produce the heart of the deceased for the inspection of the jury. The deceased was also much bruised about the head, and there was blood on the face.

VERDICT. Wilful Murder against the prisoner Tuktsing, as the principal, and the other 5 prisoners (names unknown) as accessories.

Extract from a letter dated Koolongsoo, 3 November, 1842.

"I can assure you that our situation is deplorable out of the company of the 18th foot here, we have buried 3 officers; 4 sergeants the master tailor, and 54 men, since July last, and our doctor not expected to live. Every man in the place had the fever, no man excepted from the major down."

The following appointments are, we understand, to take place.

Major Hope Grant, brigade major, to be appointed adjutant general.

Lieutenant E. Haythorne, 98th foot, to be brigade major.

Captain Balfour, Madras army, consul at Shanghai.

Rev. mr. Gutzlaff - - - at Foochowfoo.

Mr. Thom - - - - - at Ningpo.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED MADRAS, CANTON, OCTOBER 26TH, 1842.

We were on shore a few days ago, and the change that has taken place in both the suburb and city is astonishing. For the former, the regularity and neatness with

with which the barracks, hospital, cells, &c., (not forgetting the imposing appearance of the Joss-house citadel), are built, reflect much credit on the good management of the local authorities. In the latter, from the entrance of the main gate, to the house where the hospital of the 49th was situated on the left turn to the west gate, there is a complete line of shops, and besides China trinkets &c., supplies of all kinds are abundant and exceedingly moderate. In fact all kinds of supplies are brought off to the shipping, such is abundance of every thing. Means of water communication quite plentiful—and if the plenipotentiary would make no objection, I would venture on an expedition over to Ningpo to have a last look at the scene of our former toils and miseries.

General Schoedde is appointed to command at Chusan. Lord Saltoun at Hongkong. Of the remaining staff by my next.

Captain Balfour of the Madras Artillery is, I hear, about to be appointed consul at Shanghae.

Of the other consulates have heard nothing as yet.

Sydney Price Current.

TEAS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hyson-skin Tea per chest	6	10	0	7	10	0
Hyson per quarter ditto	2	10	0	2	15	0
Gunpowder ditto	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bohea per chest	5	10	0	0	0	0
Congou ditto	10	0	0	0	0	0
Soucheng per quarter chest	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pekoe ditto	2	0	0	0	0	0
SUGARS.						
English refined Sugar per lb	0	0	6	0	0	7
Mauritius Sugar 1st quality, per tons	18	0	0	18	10	0
Ditto., 2nd ditto. ditto.	16	0	0	17	10	0
Manila ditto. ditto.	22	0	0	24	0	0
Java ditto. ditto. (fine)	32	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal white ditto	30	0	0	33	0	0
COFFEE.						
Manila Coffee per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	8
Java ditto. ditto.	0	0	6	0	0	7
TOBACCO.						
American Tobacco per lb.	0	1	2.	0	1	4
Brazil ditto ditto.	0	0	6	0	0	8
Havanah Cigars per 1000	1	12	0	1	15	0
Manila ditto. ditto.	1	15	0	2	8	0

—Colonial Observer, Sept. 7.

Imported Articles at Wholesale.

Sugar, Mauritius, £18 per ton; brown, £24; Java, fine £26 per ton; Manila, £21 per ton; refined loaf, 7½ per lb.

Tea, Hyson, £2 15s. per qr. (14 lbs); Hyson Skin, £6 to £7. 5s. per chest; Gunpowder, £3 per quarter.

Coffee, Java, 7½d per lb.; Brazil, 7½d.

Cigars, Manila, in bond. No. 4, superior, 32s 6d. to 35s. per m.; No. 5, 30s. Havanah, £2 10s. to £3; American, 20s; Chinsurah, 16s.—Austral-Asian Chronicle, Sept. 10.

PARTY SPIRIT.—Those who have the plague of party spirit are not only in a dangerous case themselves, but they carry about with them a mortal infection, which they frequently communicate to others.

TAXATION.—It is wonderful how we differ in our various estimates of taxation. The heaviest with a rich man is a tax upon property—with the merchant, on his time—with the old man, on his strength—with the irritable one, on his patience—with families, a poll-tax—with a school boy syntax.

"I see," said a young lady, "that some booksellers advertise blank declarations for sale. I wish I could get one." "Why?" asked her mother. "Because, ma,' mr. G is too modest to ask me to marry him, and perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration with the question, he would sign it."

The cavaliers during the protectorate of Cromwell were wont to put a *crumb of bread* into their glass, and before they drank it off, with cautious ambiguity explained, "God send this crum well down."

QUITE FAIR.—A loquacious lady witness, whom the opposing counsel could not silence, had so long kept him at bay, that by way of browbeating her, he at last exclaimed, "Why, woman thy face is brass enough in your face to make a kettle!"—"And copper enough in yours to fill it", was the rejoinder.

POVERTY.—We always say, "do not be ashamed of poverty—it is no disgrace;" and most truly have we spoken, poverty is no disgrace; but why do we who preach it as if it were a pestilence?—shrink from it—proclaim it—insult it—chastise it—betray it—abandon it? We shame to greet that "shabby looking" man, or bow to that "ill-dressed" woman, because we have not industry to separate the chaff from the wheat, because we are too prone to honour the garments worn by men's hands rather than the creature stamped in God's own image—because we want moral courage to walk erect in the right path, and as it be the chosen highway of the great and powerful. The grave is the poor man's only sanctuary; he can lay him down there, and neither feel nor fear the chillness of the world—the earthworm gnaws the heart that poverty destroyed; but it only takes its portion. Earth has returned to earth—the spirit is far beyond the reach of poverty.

THE NEW POOR-LAW.—Sir James Graham made some citations in his speech the other evening in the house of commons, which curiously and most instructively illustrate the history of the poor-laws. The first poor-law was the 43d Elizabeth—Who was the minister who advised it? Burleigh. The next enlarging law, that, which gave the poor man a peremptory form of claim, was the 3d William and Mary—Who advised it? Somers. The third and most beneficial enlarging law was the 3d Geo. III.—Who advised it? William Pitt. On the other side the first restraining law was the 9th George I. Who advised it? The corrupt whig—the father of corruption, Walpole. The next was the 4th William the Fourth, and we all know whose work that was. Try, then, the laws by reigns or by ministers, and we get an indication of their several characters: Elizabeth, William the Third, George the Third, Burleigh, Somers, and Pitt on one side; George the First, William the Fourth, Walpole, and the late whig cabinet on the other. "utrum horum mavis accipe." Which were the more glorious reigns, which the wiser and manlier ministers? Let us, however, be more just even to Walpole than sir James Graham was. The act 9th George I. was bad enough—so bad, that William Pitt repealed its cruel enactments; but it was not as bad as the new poor law, for it did not condemn the families of the poor to imprisonment. If sir James Graham will turn to Const's edition of Bott's poor-law, he will find in *Haigh's case*, i. 371, pl 466, the decision of the court of king's bench "that where relief is given to any poor person, *such person only and not any other of his family is compellable to go into the workhouse*, under the 9th George I." Thus the whig bill of 1834 goes far, very far beyond the cruelty of the law repealed in 1796 by William Pitt.—Liverpool Standard, July 5.

[Concluded from the page 250, No. 45.]

A fourth memoir on the LAW OF STORMS IN INDIA, *being remarks and documents relative to the loss of the ship* GOLCONDA, *in the typhoons of 22nd to 24th September*, 1840, *in the China sea.*

By HENRY PIDDINGTON, ESQ.

The following statement is abridged from the Log Book of the CALCUTTA THETIS, *and the reply of captain Roche, commanding her to some queries addressed by me to him. The dates relative to civil time.*

Annex a tabular statement, shewing the relative position of the two ships, as marked on the chart annexed to the memoir.

Tabular view of the Hurricane of 22nd to 24th September 1840, *in the China Sea, as experienced by the ships* THETIS OF LONDON *and* THETIS OF CALCUTTA.

Date.	Ships' Names.	Winds and Weather.	Lat N.	Lon. E.	Bar.	Simp.	Ther.	Remarks.
			° ′	° ′				
19th Sept. at noon.	London Thetis, ...	Light Southerly, hot and sultry weather, ...	14 20	113 39	29 94	0	86½	
	Calcutta Thetis, ...	Light SW. airs and fine	11 44	111 15	29 79	0	93°	
20th Sept. at noon.	London Thetis, ...	Calms and light SE. airs, sultry, ...	14 51	114 9	29 90	0	87	
	Calcutta Thetis, ...	SW. and WSW. airs and fine, ...	12 40	111 37	29 79	0	89	At midnight squally weather.
21st Sept. at noon.	London Thetis, ...	Light NW. winds, gloomy and close, ...	15 57	115 9	29.87	29.30	84	Noon rain, thunder, and squally; wind NW. Simp. very unsteady during this 24 hours.
	Calcutta Thetis, ...	Light from WNW. till 7 P. M. at 7 breeze freshening from NNW. thick cloudy weather, ...	13 20	112 40	29 70	0	89	
22nd Sept. at noon.	London Thetis, ...	NNW. Increasing breeze and sea, ...	16 20	115 30	29 61	29 72	83½	Threatening; sea rising; glass falling, and wind increasing; hove to
	Calcutta Thetis, ...	W by S. strong breezes, ..	14 55	114 55	29.56	0	86	Increasing with gloomy weather; running to the NE.
22nd Sept. at midnight	London Thetis, ...	WNW. violent gale, terrific squalls, ..	0°	0	0	0	0	Bar still falling.
	Calcutta Thetis, ...	SW Increasing and incessant squalls; running to the NE. and NW since noon, ...	0	0	0	0	0	Sea getting up from SW.
23rd Sept. at noon.	London Thetis, ..	NW. almost a hurricane.	16 40	116 15	29 20	28.73		No abatement.
	Calcutta Thetis, ...	NW. furious typhoon lying to, ...	15 50	115 13	28 80	0		High sea; lost mizen topmast.
23rd Sept. at midnight	London Thetis, ...	About south, moderating fast, ...	0	0	29.50	0	0	Bore up at 5 P. M. Sea high.
	Calcutta Thetis, ...	SW. Heavy typhoon, squalls not so frequent...	0	0	0	0	0	er than in the gale. Sea very cross.
24th Sept. at noon.	London Thetis, ...	SSE. moderate, ...	18 25	117 29	29.86	0	91½	Fine and squally, wind SE. and moderate to Meson.
	Calcutta Thetis, ...	S. Gale breaking, ...	17 14	115 35	29 40	0	0	A. M. Rolled away the main mast, &c; at 6 P. M., wind SSE.

Golconda probably lost about this time.

We have now to examine the concluding part of the chart and the evidence there is for the two storms as there laid down.

Taking first the London Thetis, as the vessel which was farthest to the northward, we find by her on the 21st September with the wind at NW, with only weather and the *Simpiesometer warning her by its oscillations of bad weather for the above previous 24 hours*; being moreover 0.50 to 0.80 below the Barometer.* The Calcutta Thetis had thick cloudy weather, with a smart breeze at NNW; her barometer sinking to 29 70.

At noon on the 22nd, the London Thetis, with the sea rising from the NE. and northward, the wind increasing from NNW. the weather threatening, and the glasses still warning, very properly hove to under treasails. We may take the storm to have fairly begun with her gone, and I have thus laid down its centre as bearing from her about 130 miles to the ENE., which, assuming it to be a circular storm, would give it a diameter of 260 miles.

The Calcutta Thetis at the same time has the wind a strong breeze at W. by S. to which point her NNW. breeze had gradually veered; her barometer had fallen to 29.56, with threatening weather and a head sea, the ship always running to the NE. from 6 to 5 knots an hour. If we look at the circle of the London Thetis storm we see that this could not be the same, for if we extended it to here, it would give us the wind at about NW. by W instead of W by S. while it is to be particularly noted that the changes of wind which the Calcutta Thetis has from 7 P M of 21st to 4 A M and noon of the 22nd, are exactly such as should occur from a ship, and a circular storm running on the tracks which I have laid down: the ship in fact *chasing* the storm! Thus it will be seen that 4 A. M. when it was NW. the first circle on the track of this storm makes it so, and the track must be the right one, because the wind being W by S at noon, clearly shews, that the ship had passed to the eastward of the meridian of the centre at that time, i e the centre was bearing N by W. from her if it was a circle. I do not fail to observe that by this track she is placed within a much shorter distance of the centre at this time than afterwards on the 22nd at midnight, and during the 23rd, when the greatest fall of the barometer was experienced, and the storm was raging in its greatest fury; but it does not appear to me, that the winds from noon of the 22nd, the time it was at W. by S to the following midnight, and to noon of the 23rd, when it was a steady SW by S fyfoon, allow us to assign any other track. We may either suppose that the storm was only forming on the 21st, or that the track curved away to the eastward to account for this possible anomaly in the distance from the centres. It is certain a storm must begin somewhere, and I presume it here to have done so on the same lines as that on which we find we can track it as a completely developed hurricane.

Again; if we attempt also to extend the circle of this storm at this time, noon 22nd, to the London Thetis, we shall find that it would give a SSE. wind, instead of a steady NNW. one, with every appearance of a storm and this storm really setting in a few hours after, with exactly the changes of wind which should, by the theory, occur. I may perhaps be thought prolix in this explanation of my reasons for laying them down as two separate storms; but I have thought it very essential to our object, which is both to register the facts, and to draw useful conclusions from them, to shew carefully upon what grounds any thing is supposed to be proved which we assume or lay down.

At midnight 22nd-23rd, we find that the London Thetis has a violent gale WNW. with terrific squalls and barometer still falling. The WNW. wind would place the centre bearing NNE. from her, and allowing for her drift from noon, when she so prudently hove to, the centre at this time may be about where we have placed it. The Calcutta Thetis has the wind at this time at SW a tremendous gale also, which of course makes the centre of her storm bearing NW. from her has I have placed it, and it will be observed that the same discrepancy would exist, as before, if we attempt to extend the circle of the one ship's storm to the place of the other; shewing, I think to demonstration (for the places of both ships are perfectly well ascertained), that there must then have been the two storms which I have laid down.

There is a very remarkable fall of the Calcutta Thetis' barometer; viz 29.40 to 28.80 or more than half an inch in the two hours preceding this epoch (midnight of 23rd) and we find that at 2 a. m. on the 24th it had reached its maximum depression of 28.70. Now we have not, unfortunately, the London Thetis' barometer for this moment, but we *may* suppose this fall to have arisen from the near appulse of the two tempests? There *may* have been a point, midway between them at which the barometrical depression arising from both storms may have operated, though the winds were directly opposed. What this produced we know not. It might have been a calm, but it was quite as probably a succession of awful gusts from every quarter of the compass mixed with calms, (almost as dangerous in such weather), much resembling the sort of weather which every seaman has seen near the line, on the coasts of Africa, or off those of Borneo, in violent thunder storms of long duration; but of course far more violent, and with a most dangerous sea. At noon of the 23rd, the London Thetis' storm having travelled onwards, as by the track, and the vessel having drifted the other way, sh has the wind at SW. and "some appearance of amendment," though the simpiesometer and barometer are still at the lowest registered depression. By 5 P M she could bear up, the storm having veered to south, and what is worthy of remark, we find that as she approaches and crosses the track we have laid down for that of the centre of the storm she has then the "sea rising more than in the height of the gale."! which is some evidence that we are not far wrong.

The Calcutta Thetis, which was now, providentially, lying to, had the weather at noon of the 23rd terrific; but towards midnight she has fewer squalls, the wind veering to SSW. after that time, and to South by daylight on the 24th. At noon, it fell so fast, that she rolled away her mainmast and was nearly foundering by her pumps being destroyed by the fall of the mast.*

She could not cross the previous track of her own storm after she bore up, but, that of the London Thetis' storm is close to her position at noon; and though the sea had had 24 hours to go down since the centre passed, the latter portion of it, and that part of the sea of the Calcutta Thetis' storm which reaches this point, may well have assisted to produce this dangerous sea.

I have thus shewn, I hope distinctly, and almost to a mathematical certainty, that there were two storms. From the logs of single ships, the tracks are not easily laid down very correctly, so that allowance must be made for this imperfection. To say *where* the unfortunate Golconda perished is of course impossible, for like the Calcutt Thetis, which was in great danger, she may have foundered after the storm. The probability, however, is, that she was tempted by the Westerly breeze to run on, as the Calcutta Thetis was, and was thus lost by rushing into the centre of the tyfoon. There have been, even with our limited knowledge and field of research, so many instances of this kind (see third memoir in journal Asiatic society, vol ix, p. 1053) that we are not judging harshly, I think, if we suppose this awful loss to have arisen from another of them. The lesson afforded by this investigation is one which the dullest may read. Of three ships exposed to storms of the same kind the commander of one, taking due warning, and probably well acquainted with the theory of storms, heaves to and makes obsang, which is what ought to have been done: for he was in the South-Western quadrant of a storm travelling across and ahead of him. The second, with less warning, it is true, having apparently no simpiesometer on board, and tempted by the fair wind, runs on and narrowly escapes foundering; for as will be seen, he runs along the South Eastern edge of his storm; and the third we may easily suppose to have perished through an error of the same kind leading him further and into the dangerous centre.

I ought not to omit remarking here, the exact confirmation of the theory, which we find in the report of the London Thetis, when captain Cass mentions, that the ships ahead of him had gales at north veering to eastward. This is exactly what should occur, and proves to a certainty, that this tyfoon was a rotatory storm. I should mention also, that the storm-circles on the chart are not struck with any reference to the sizes of the vortices, of which we know nothing, but simply to shew the winds at noon and midnight; and from centres upon the supposed tracks of the tyfoons as far as these can be ascertained by careful projection.

* This is worthy the attention of seamen and owners. The pumps, especially in small vessels, seem placed to insure the most frequent occurrence possible, of this fatal accident; and no doubt vessels have

NAVAL SERVICE.—A naval officer writes to us as follows:—

"It was with much surprise I heard Mr. Hume state in the house that a young man can be a post-captain at 21 years of age. Why sir, they can be, and are made post-captains at 21 which is shameful; for post captain is an exceedingly high rank. They (the sons of the elite of the aristocracy) are made lieutenants at 19, commanders at 21, and post-captains at 22. Now when sir G. Cockburn, sir T. Cochrane, admiral Dacres &c., were made captains, the law was that no one should be made lieutenant under 20 years, despite of that law, Dacres and Cochrane were made post-captains at 21 years of age, and I believe Co kburn was under 20. Dacre's father was commander-in-chief at Jamaica, & Cochrane's father commander-in-chief at Barbadoes, at the time that each conferred that rank on his son. I hope this will come under the notice of Mr. Hume, that he may take the earliest opportunity, in his place in parliament, of correcting the error into which he has fallen."—Sun.

The queen, it is understood, is again in the way of adding to the impediments already existing to the king of Hanover's chance of ever reaching the throne of England. —Atlas.

A great many of the crew of the Wellesley have brought home some trophies of their services in China; but some have been deprived of their lawful spoils of war by the officers of the customs, as being *chargeable for duty!*—Herald.

A CHINESE CAGE.—Our readers will not have forgotten the wreck of the Kite, east Indiaman, on the Chinese coast, and the cruelty practised by the natives on mrs. Noble, the wife of the captain, who was confined in a cage and carried about for six weeks. Among the numerous curiosities brought home by the Wellesley, and just landed at Wellesley, is the identical cage. It is made of rough deal slabs, and measures only two feet eight inches in length, one foot six in breadth, and two feet four inches in depth with a hole in the top for the head to come through; so that when the head protruded the inmate could neither sit nor stand upright. It is to be sent to the British museum.—Times.

Regular communication between Paris, London, Brussels, Antwerp, and other cities & great towns, by means of pigeons, is now fully established, and some of these aerial couriers are daily dispatched, immediately after the exchange is closed in various directions, from different points of the capital.

The contraband trade carried on by dogs on the frontiers of France next to Belgium, says the Constitutionnel, continues to increase in extent and activity. The number of dogs thus employed is estimated at 80,000. A premium of 3 francs is given for the destruction of each of the quadruped smugglers, and immense numbers have fallen victims to the demands; but they are immediately replaced by others. Their homes are in France, where they are well fed and kindly treated, and their education consists in sending them from time to time into Belgium, where they are nearly starved, and severely flogged by smugglers and French custom-house officers, so that they have the uniform horror and in their course homeward carefully avoid it, taking a circuitous route as soon as they catch sight of it. When they are let loose to return home laden with a burthen of from 5 to 6 kilogrammes of merchandize, they proceed with rapidity, as they are sure of good treatment on their arrival.

THE COAL TRADE.—We are sorry but not surprised to learn that the freights in the coal trade to foreign ports have fallen, since the imposition of the duty, to the full extent of the duty itself—the freight for large coal being about 21. and for small about 24 per keil less than before. The coal-dealers at France, Holland, &c., say that, unless the extra charge for duty be compensated by proportionate reductions in other freight or price, they must take Belgian coal. This is precisely what we predicted. The duty, in effect, is a tax, not on the foreign consumers, but upon the British coal owners and shipowners. Gateshead Observer.

Until within the last two years there was not a calf exported from Ireland, while in the year 1841 the exportation of them amounted to 3100, and in the last year to 8900.—Globe.

A working man named Wheldham died near Doncaster last week, aged 118 and seven months. He was married to his first wife more than 50 years, and had no offspring. He married a second wife at the age of 109 years, by whom he has had a son, a fine boy, and very like the father. He never lost a tooth, nor had he a grey hair on his head. —Cork Reporter.

A natural curiosity has lately arrived at Windsor Castle from the royal conservatory at Kew, whither it had been sent as a present from China. It evinces, in a peculiar manner the extraordinary perseverance and ingenuity of the Chinese, who, during the progress of the growth of plants, have discovered the means of so transforming or training their roots, as to make them assume the shapes of various animals. The singular curiosity referred to is supposed by some to be the root of the large Chinese dog-rose, and by others to be the root of the vine. It is about three feet in length, and of a proportionate height, and bears a close and extraordinary resemblance to a lion having the legs and feet, head tail and body with its shaggy mane most completely perfect.—Herald.

CHINESE CANNON.—Four pieces of brass ordnance, captured from the Chinese, and landed at the gun wharf, Devonport, have attracted numerous visitors. Two of the cannon are 12 feet in length, 10 in. 4 10 bore, 2 feet 6 inches diameter. One 11 feet 2 inches long, 8 in. 8 10 bore, 1 foot 8 in diameter, all dated in the year 1627. The inscription on each is as follows:—"Decrate Domine Dedecede Chine," maker, "Carol F." The smallest piece is an English made 6 pounder, 9 feet long dated 1631; on it, "Ki hard Phillips made this piece." We understand, he was an armourer in the reign of queen Elizabeth.—Devonport Independent.

DIED.—At Honekong on the 30th October, Mr. F. Lange Architect aged 29 years.

At the Victoria Hotel on the 3rd inst., captain Matta.

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THE

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VOL. 15. No. 47. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1842. No. 623.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

Novembre 22nd, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Aug.	Singapore	5th Oct.
U. States	16th July visiting.	Java	17th sept
Calcutta	14th Sept.	Manila	4th Nov.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Australasia	16th Sept.
Chusan	8th Nov.	Penang	
Ningpo	15th Oct.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. ARRIVED. From

11. ROBERTS, *Elder*, Chusan.
11. PEKIN *Laing*, Do.
13 H M S. BLONDE, 44. *Thomas Bourchier*, esq. captain C. B., Chusan.
17. CAROLINA, (U S.) *Forbes*, Manila.
20. BLACK SWAN, *Hart*, Do.
20. OSCAR, (U S.) *Eyre*, New York.
20. ORIENDA, (Do.) *Swift*, Singapore.
20. DIANA, (Do.) *Cole*, Manila.
21. CASSUARINA, *Primrose*, Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Carolina and Black Swan, captain Morton and the survivors of the crew of the late brig Moulmein.

Nov. SAILED For

5, H M B COLUMBINE, 16, W. *A. Morshead*, esq. Commander, England.
17. PALESTINE, *Maclean* Singapore and Bombay.
17. U.S. ship of observation, 44, Commodore *Kearney*, Manila.
18. EMMA EUGENIA, *Kettlewell*, Batavia.
18 JANE, (Dutch) *Berg*, Batavia.
18 CASSUARINA, *Liddell*, Manila.
19. RED ROVER, *Wright*, Singapore and Calcutta.
19. COLOMBO, *Leisk*, Balli Bulong.
19. H. M. S. BLONDE, 42, *Thomas Bourchier*, esq. captain C. B., Cape of Good Hope & England.
19. ISABELLA, *Sinclair*, Singapore and Bombay.
20. MARIAN, *Rowe*, Do. and Calcutta.
21 ALGERINE, *Hill*, Do. Do.

PASSENGERS.—Per Algerine Mrs. Langer and family.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Elora.
For Calcutta—Cowasjee Family, Framjee Cowasjee.
For Bombay—Futtay Mombaruk, Charles Forbes, Solomany, A. Anderson.
For Madras—Wemyss, Thetis.
For Singapore—Intrepid, Maia.
For Manila—Diana, Earl Balcarres.
For Chusan—Camden.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Athenian, Parrock Hall, Madras, Childers, Ann Jane, Edward Bustard, Greyhound, LittleCatherine, Orontes, Hindostan, Alexander Barong, Commander, Lady Raffles, City of Derry.
From Liverpool—Will O'the Wisp, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, (Uessia, Bella Marina, very doubtful.)
From Calcutta—Bengal Packet, Eliza, Nelson, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne, Pantaloon, Buccaneer.
From Bombay—Woodman, Helena, Lemo, Gilbert Henderson, Beadices, Lady Leith, Monarch, Lady Grant, London.
From Madras—Nepaul, Baboo, Mary Catherine, St. Vincent, General Kyd, Golden.
From Java—Providentia, Tromelga, Margarida.

We have received a number of American papers by the late arrivals; but we cannot draw any sound conclusion as to the progress of lord Ashburton's success in his important mission; or learn [illegible] U. S. government to enrich talkers on both sides of the Atlantic.

We greatly regret that we have not been able to publish in this number the long translations of the Chinese official documents commenced in our last.

We have made some extracts rather interesting to our readers in China from some of our English papers.

The French ministry is said to be tottering: the ministers have had a majority of fourteen against them on a ballot for the presidency of the chamber of deputies

The following is a copy of a note confained in a bottle picked up on the island of Calamiane by captain Morton of the late brig, Moulmein.

Brig "Mary Stewart," 28th April, 1842.

"Whoever may happen to fall in with this "the last writing of me her unfortunate cap- "tain."

"We are now fast going down, having "struck on a rock in the night, and our boats "being perfectly unfit for use, we hourly "expect a death, which seems to us inevitable. "Should this fall into the hands of any body, "I would beg of them to report the loss of the "above vessel, so that her owner in Madras "may see her fate. I have not time for more.

(Signed.) R. WILSON, Captain.

We have no means of learning the fate of the unfortunate vessel alluded to, but the worst can only be apprehended from the terms of the note.

It appears that the brig Moulmein was lost on a sunken rock in lat. 10°. 36" N., long. 119°. 09" E.

Translations.

On the 11th inst. a despatch arrived from the board of civil office, stating that the rebel-quelling general, *Yihshan*, is ordered to return to Peking, to fill his former office of adjutant-general of the Manichow blue standard; *Keying* is appointed governor-general of the two *Keang* provinces; *Elepoo* commander-in-chief of the troops in Canton; *Hwang Chantung* judge in the province of *Keangsoo*; and *Hooling* is ordered to proceed with all haste to Canton to superintend the repairs of the city, &c.; and recruit the army.

It is said that the English have been measuring and marking out ground on the island of *Hanan* for building dwelling houses for their families; and that the resident gentry are opposed to the proceeding, and have presented a petition at the governor's office to prevent it, which petition the governor would not receive.

Reports from the imperial commissioner *Keying*, the footung of *Tsuen*, *Elepoo*, and the governor-general of the two *Keang* provinces, *Neuchern*.

(*Continued from No. 46, Page 234.*)

On the 10th day of the 8th moon (Sept. 14) the imperial edict was received.

Keying and his colleagues have reported, that the barbarian officers are quiled, and that they have affixed their seals to the treaty; and have made a list of the different provisions for my inspection.

The said great minister, *complying with circumstances*, has granted (the conditions). It is stated in the report that trade at Foochow was insisted upon, with permission to build houses and bring their families (the English).

On the 26th day of the 7th moon (August 31), I sent down my imperial will in an edict, granting all these requests; the said great minister and his colleagues have requested that their crimes may be punished; but I have before expressed my will that there is no necessity too consider the matter.

(To be continued.)

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, November 17.

Coroner's Inquest. The depositions in this case were not received in time, to be published this week in our journal. This inquest was holden by mr. Edward Farncomb, the coroner on the body of a Chinaman on the 8th inst. It was found on the beach, with marks of violence thereon. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had been steward on board the *Cacique*, now lying in the Harbour, and that he and the cook jumped overboard, a dark and rainy night to escape from the ill usage they had received on board. The deceased could not swim. After an attentive inquiry the verdict agreed was, "That the deceased was drowned in attempting to swim ashore from the ship, and that the marks on the deceased were not occasioned by any violent usage on board the vessel."

Alleged Murder. We have only just to hand, a copy of the depositions, taken in this case, the examination took place before the chief magistrate at Chek choo, on the 4th inst. "It appears three soldiers forced their way into the house of the deceased (Sang-tok) who was killed by them. His body exhibited three bayonet wounds. On the same night a brothel was forced open, and one of the inmates maltreated and robbed; also by three soldiers. The offenders are known and will be punished. We hear the men have been otherwise well conducted. On the night in question, they were in a state of brutal intoxication from drinking that pernicious spirit, *samshoo*.

Last week's paper announced the decease of mr. F. Langer, an experienced architect, who had recently arrived with his family from Calcutta & had taken up his residence at Hongkong. The respectability of the recommendations which he brought with him, soon secured him a large share of business, but in the midst of the most flattering prospects he was suddenly arrested by the hand of death. He died of raging fever brought on by over exertion and undue exposure to the sun, and in the death of so able a master builder Hongkong has lost much. He left a widow and three young children who embarked a few days ago for Calcutta in the brig Algerine, capt. Hill.

THE LAST WEEK.

"The tardy, cold, unwelcome one,
Wrapt from the sparrow's nest and the wild-bee's hive."

POPE.

On Monday night, in the house of lords, some petitions were presented against the Mines and Collieries bill, and lord Wharncliffe presented one from the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Leeds, calling attention to the distress of their fellow-townsmen during the last four years. We have elsewhere alluded to the distress which it is vain to deny, and for which provision must be made before the approach of winter shall add to the misery already existing. We hope that the new measures passed by the government will give an impetus to trade, and open such new channels that much of the surplus stock in hand in the manufacturing districts may be absorbed, and a fresh stimulus given to a more steadily and surely working system of trade.

The lord chancellor then called the attention of the house to three bills, which he brought forward, reforming the law as it at present stands. The first was a bill, or rather an extension of the present system of bankruptcy laws, which lord Lyndhurst eulogised as working well, and giving general satisfaction to the trading community. He proposed to extend the commissions 100 miles beyond London—to establish five central points at five great towns beyond the London district, vested with the same power as at present reposed in the London commissioners.

The second measure, to amend the law of lunacy as at present existing.

The third bill is to establish local courts, with a jurisdiction extending from 40s. to 5l., held in any part of a county, with persons of learning and respectability appointed to preside over them, and with about eight circuits a year to be made by barristers of a certain standing, to be appointed by the crown.

Lord Cottenham took up, with truly whiggish acumen, the objectionable and imperfect parts of the bills, and did all in his power to show their inapplicability and inability; but he failed—and after some approval from lord Brougham, some eulogy from lord Wynford, and some snarling from lord Campbell, the lord chancellor briefly replied, and the bills were read a second time.

In the commons, after some petitions and explanations, mr. Roebuck "brought up" the report of the select committee on election proceedings, which, being "brought up," was ordered to "lie" on the table, and be printed. This report is evidently contrived,

"a double debt to pay."

The committee was "secret," the report is to be "public." *Cui bono?* we ask; and moreover the report is to lie on the table and to be printed at the same time. It is a marvellous production, and no doubt will serve us, and others like us, as the peg to hang a few comments upon; but as we doubted the policy of granting the committee, so we doubt the benefit to result from giving publicity to its incubations. Where and when mr. Roebuck leads we should always hesitate to follow.

Then mr. Hawes asked sir Robert Peel what was the intention of the government as to the motion of sir R. Inglis with reference to church extension. Sir Robert Peel answered to the satisfaction of mr. Hawes' question (what could sir Robert expect from "Barge House, Lambeth?") but declared that if the motion was brought forward he (sir R.) should again vote for it, reserving to himself the right to consider in what terms any address to her majesty on the subject should be framed. "He would pledge himself to this extent that he would give the subject the most serious consideration, and early in next session he would state the view which her majesty's government deemed it necessary to take." Sir Robert Inglis thought (and he thought and acted with the best men) that he should most respectfully withdraw the great cause which he represented, if he consented to leave the question in the hands of the present government.

This very important question is therefore now in the hands of the administration, and we look to its management of a protective industry and a protective church.

In the discussion of supply, the Maynooth grant, and a remark of mr. Wakley's, that the Irish were not to be trusted, gave occasion to Mr. O'Connell to attack the present government in a long and able discursive oration concluded by moving for some papers connected with the appointment of a mr. St. George as magistrate, who had been dismissed from that office by lord Normanby. A protracted debate ensued, occupying the two columns of the *Times*, of which it is almost impossible to give a connected account. It is enough to say that the motion was met by lord Ellice and mr. Jackson, and his motion (a mere pin to hang his declamation upon) lost by a large majority.

On Tuesday, in the house of commons the poor law bill came under discussion. We have elsewhere alluded to this subject, and need hardly add here, that on this question and on this alone, the government are in a false position, from which we ardently wish them a "safe deliverance."

After some preliminary business in the house of commons on Wednesday, the first measure of importance was the "bonded corn bill." This is an act to allow foreign grain to be ground in bond, and kept under the "queen's lock." Some three or four years since such a bill was brought forward and successfully opposed by the agricultural party, composedly and adequately led by the (then) Marquis of Chandos. It was then resisted by sir R. Peel, mr. Gladstone, and the members who form the present government. Now, however, as *Segnarelle* says in the *Medico malgre lui*, when he asserts that the *heart* has changed sides, "*Il a avons changé toutes cela*," and mr. Gladstone, in a very "neat (we wish we could add "and appropriate") speech," defended the measure by avowing his own mistake in opposing it when brought forward before. It has been well said, "that the man who avows to-day that he was wrong yesterday is a wise man," and mr. Gladstone's ingenuousness is unquestionably sincere; but we do not agree with his altered opinion. Even if objection to such hasty advances towards free trade did not exist, we should still object to this bill as going on too hastily to changes whose extent and importance time alone can weigh and discriminate upon. Our main dislike to this bill is the opening it makes for fraud, and the encouragement it avowedly gives to the corn speculator. It should be the aim of a government to prevent as much possible all speculation in articles of food; and whilst they open all the legitimate sources of supply, and endeavour to regulate prices equably and cheaply, they should yet let the first consideration be based upon, and the first principle spring from, the home soil. However, modern Conservatism thinks otherwise, and the bill will be law.

Mr. B. Escott then brought forward his very well considered and ably pleaded proposition for an additional clause to the poor-law act, empowering guardians to grant out-door relief at their discretion." We have, in our columns elsewhere, alluded to the right principle of the motion, and its failure. We hope that "consideration" will, "like an angel," come and "whip the offending Adam out" of the objecting administration. If they desire the heartfelt expression of true feeling, they may yet acquire it, and add to the commendations and confidence of the wealthy the blessings and gratitude of the poor.

Then the grant to Maynooth was discussed, and agreed to on a division. The *Standard* recals to our memory one fact, singular and worthy of record, namely, that the Roman catholics themselves, numerous and wealthy though they be, do not subscribe one halfpenny *per annum* to the funds of their own Papist College; although they are, "Romans and countrymen," they do not appear to be "Lovers."

On Thursday evening the lord chancellor was absent from the house of lords through indisposition.

In the house of commons, sir Robert Peel remarked that he had by no means admitted that the Indian government had any claim upon the English treasury on account of the Affghan war. That war was costly, and if we at home can "Shake the Pagoda Tree" and make the "Indians" pay for their campaigns *haut mieux*.

Mr. T. Duncombe then brought forward his motion about the distress of the country, which we have made subject of full comment in another place. There was a long debate "*de mortibus nihil nisi*," &c., and mr. Duncombe was in a minority, on a division, of 91 to 147.

On Friday last the discovery again presided in the house of lords, in the absence of lord Lyndhurst, whose indisposition, we are glad to say, is last night. Earl Radnor referred to the distress of the country, and moved for certain returns relative to the duty on corn, meal, and flour, which were agreed to.

Lord Wharncliffe said he could perceive symptoms of improvement in the country, and things would be much better but for the agitation on the corn laws.

Other business (principally matters of debate) were despatched.

In the house of commons, lord Ashley reported to the house that mr. Harris was not duly elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme, and that mr. Colquhoun was duly elected. Out goes a Radical and in comes a conservative.

The third reading of the poor-law bill was then proposed, and opposed by mr. S. Crawford, who moved the reading this day three months, which was seconded by mr. Fielden. A debate followed, and on a division the bill passed by 103 to 30—majority 73.

From the rapid mode in which the business of parliament is being pressed forward, and the comparatively small numbers on division, we may fairly calculate that the adjournment of the houses is nigh at hand.

The work of ministers and members does not relent; but the toil of an editor has no end—though this article has.

Wheat from South America.—A cargo of wheat, grown in the southern part of the republic of Chili, was imported into Liverpool last week. We understand that it is of excellent quality, and that the speculation is likely to turn out well. It is reported that the wheat was bought in Chili at 24s a quarter; and supposing the freight and charges to be as much more, it will still leave a profit at the present prices and duties, besides paying a good freight.—Liverpool Times.

A remarkable instance of the effect of the new tariff was afforded in the port of Exeter—one mercantile house entered at the customs a cargo of hides and paid about £10 for the duty according to the new scale; but had the duty been paid on the same cargo two days before, it would have amounted to £100! It is easy therefore to anticipate the extensive influence which the change must exercise on the affairs of commerce.—Exeter Gazette.

The Malta Times mentions a fish lately caught in the mediterranean, which was from 20 to 30 feet long, and had in its stomach a pair of sailor's trousers and a horse's leg—shoe and all! It is supposed to have swallowed a horse-marine.

WATER AS A BEVERAGE.

Water, the fluid most abundantly provided, is that best fitted for man to drink; it is suitable for every variety of constitution, and is more effectual than perhaps any other liquid in allaying thirst; a fact which shows that it is the beverage designed to supply the loss of fluid to which we are perpetually subject. There are many simple compounds in which water is the chief ingredient, such as ginger beer, lemonade, toast and water, soda-water, tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, &c. All these are, for common consumption, far preferable to fermented liquors; and it is gratifying to observe the extent to which they have superseded those intoxicating drinks. The introduction of tea and coffee, in particular, into general use, has done much towards effecting this change; and that, notwithstanding the objections which have from time to time been brought against them, these exotics are growing in public favour, we have conclusive evidence in the constant and rapid increase of the importations of them into this country. It is well known that tea is one of the most refreshing of beverages. Even a long journey, a cup of it produces all the exhilarating effects of wine, without any of the bad consequences; coffee not only refreshes, but acts beneficially

chiefly upon the digestive organs; and when taken early in the morning, before rising, sometimes alleviate an attack of asthma or coughing, and thus proves of great service to persons advanced in life. Still it must not be forgotten that they are stimulants; and if taken too strong, or in great quantities, give rise to nervous complaints, and that the latter especially, although for a time an aid to digestion, does yet, like all other stimulants, if too freely indulged in, weaken the sensibility of the stomach, and derange its functions. It must be borne in mind also, that diluents of any kind in large quantities relax the coats of that organ, and impair its efficiency. On the preservation of health. By J. H. Curtis, esq.

Civil Service College.—Last Tuesday the entrance examinations took place, when twenty-six candidates passed, making one hundred and eighty on the books of the College. Capt. Reynolds, whose trial at Brighton excited much interest, has entered as a student in the senior department; his name is entered on the books as captain Reynolds, 11th dragoons, and his commission is dated 11th January, 1842. According to the rules of the College he appears in the full dress of his regiment. He will remain here some time previous to his joining his regiment. There are only fifty-two allowed to enter the senior department. If other situations promotion, these officers are found not to progress in their studies they are ordered to rejoin their regiments. Previous to their admission they must have served three years on foreign, or four years at home. —(Post).

New Police Arrangements.—Several cases having lately occurred, in which criminals have not been taken into custody as promptly as the public had a right to expect, the commissioners of police have arranged that a new company, shall be immediately raised out of the present police, to be called the "Detective Force," and is to consist of two inspectors and eight sergeants, and private constables, to be selected by the commissioners from the most efficient officers belonging to the various divisions of the present police force, who are to have full cause of the whole metropolitan district, with power and funds to enable them to prosecute a diligent search, in order to detect and bring to justice offenders, whose crimes have led them open to the punishment of the law. The two inspectors are to receive each £200 per annum, and the pay of the other eight officers is to be 30s. per week each.—(Chronicle).

Purser to be Paymasters, and appointed by commission—and increase of 1s. per diem to the half pay, and a retirement of 8s. 6d. to the first 50 on the list.

To be allowed to draw half yearly, for a fixed rate of income, according to size of ship—supplied with lanthorns, and signal lanthorns, without charge or responsibility, allowed to draw coals from a dock yard, while on home station, at contract prices—and included in the ordinary circular, as to allowances, and grants of land in the colonies.

To have a store room particularly for his own necessaries, and a large cabin, on the upper or lower deck, of line of battle ships.

"Why did Adam bite the apple?" asked a schoolmaster of a pugilistic lad. "Because he had no knife," was the answer.

Hint to Musical Men.—If you would like a tune or two a dinner, tell your wife she is not so handsome as the lady over the way.

A Paper Cat's Bill.—A correspondent of the "New Orleans Picayune" says, he was at a ball in Hunkieland, but made no acquaintance till after supper. When supper was over he was surprised to notice many come back to the dancing room with all sorts of eatables. Feeling disposed to take a share in the frolic, he stepped up to a fascinating lass, and asked if she would honour him with her hand in the dance. "Of course I shall," said she, calling to her sister; "here, Sal, just hold my cat while I take a turn with this ere beau."

A woman's heart is formed to carry not exceeding "one inside."

Hard Names.—A man named Stone, exclaimed in a bar-room, "I'll bet I have the hardest name in the company." "Pass," said one of the company, "What's your name?" "Stone," cried the first. "Hand me the money," said the other, "my name is Harder."

MARRIED.—On the 16th inst. in the Queen's road chapel, by the rev. mr. Shuck, sergeant Thomas Pilcher, h. m. 26th regiment, to miss Susan Hard.

FOR LONDON.

THE EDINBURGH, John Paterson, R. N. C. S. commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

For Whampoa: Regulus, Macao Roads: H.M.S. PRINCE OF WALES, E. W. H. Jones, commander, will be despatch immediately. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Clipper Brig, ARROW, 312 tons O. M., 175 tons N. M., built in 1841, at Sunderland on Tees, County of Durham, and now lying in the Typa. Apply to Captain GEARE, or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE fine Brig, ROYAL EXCHANGE, 155 tons O. M., 131 3/4 tons N. M., built in 1836, and now lying in the Typa. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND MOULMEIN.

THE ANNA, captain Rowna, will sail for the above ports on the 1st december. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known teak built and coppered Portuguese brig "NOSSA S. DA LUZ," of 260 3/4 tons burthen, 9 years old. Apply to her owner.

JOZE MANOEL DE JESUS.

For Freight or Charter to Whampoa and China, or any Port of the World.

THE A. 1. Barque "CHANTICLEER," captain Orande, 250 tons O. M. 236 N. M., now lying in the Typa, and ready to receive Cargo. Freight to Whampoa 80 cents per bale. Apply to H. GRIBBLE.

Macao, 26th October, 1842.

FOR CHUSAN.

THE fine, fast sailing ship "CAMAIEU," captain Clucas, will be despatched in about 15 days. For passage only, having excellent accomodations, apply to

JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Macao, 31st October, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO SYDNEY OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine A. 1 Brig ISLAY, 283 Tons, Capt. Galt. Apply to

Macao, 25th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY, FROM WHAMPOA & MACAO.

THE CHARLES FORBES, Capt Wills, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "WENAFF," Captain Hunt, will have early despatch. For freight; apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine sailing copper fastened Hambro' Schooner HEBE, 189 Tons burthen. She is built of Oak, and is well found in stores. For particulars apply to

Macao 10th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR LONDON

THE Barque, "CREATOR," 321 tons, captain Terry, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "TRIUMPH," H. Rowe, commander. For freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1, clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, Rod Hercules commander, 254 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 25th June, 1842.

Public Sales.

(BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF.)

On THURSDAY, the 24th of NOVEMBER, and on MONDAY the 5th DECEMBER, 1842.

JOHN SMITH begs to announce to the public, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of the well, substantial, neat and fashionable House-hold Furniture and Furnishing goods, Household Liquors, Cooking Utensils, Plate and Plated-ware, Glass and Crockery-ware, Bedding, Linen, Books, Carriage, Saddle Horses, Cow and Calf, Amah Nurses, Sedan Chairs, &c. &c. belonging to CHARLES HOGG, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Trade, who is leaving the Country.

Full particulars will be published in Catalogues and the property may be seen two days previous to the sale.

On MONDAY the 5th DECEMBER, 1842.

JOHN SMITH will have the pleasure to put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of the valuable Household Property, &c., belonging to HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON, Esquire, consisting of fashionable Furniture and Fittings-up; rich Plate and Plated-ware; very superior Glass and Crockery ware; a splendid collection of Books; Wines and Liquors; Cattle; Sedan Chairs, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 15th November, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURSDAY the 8th DECEMBER, 1842.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce to the public that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in Praya Grande, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Plate and Plated-ware, Glass and Crockery-ware, and a variety of articles of Stock, belonging to DONNA MARIA DE CASTRO going to Europe. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 18th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Matthew Theodore Denis Devitre, and Mr. Thomas Wingate Harden-on, in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Patrick Francis Robertson in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. Patrick Dunbar was admitted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

Circular No. 43.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN AGENCY, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

Founded in 1836, and limited exclusively to Agency and commission transactions.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c. &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping.

Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

THE North & South American Coffee-House, which has long been known in the city for the spirit of enterprise with which it has been conducted, and for the facilities it has given in the diffusion of news, has lately commenced operations on a more extensive scale, under the management of Mr. Markwell, of Long's Hotel, Bond street, the new proprietor. The papers at present taken in comprise all the London daily Journals, a wide range of the provincial, including all those from the manufacturing districts and great out-ports of the United Kingdom, with all the acknowledged Foreign & Colonial Journals of the day. The subscription room thrown open within the last few days, on a new and extended scale, is fitted up with every convenience for business, and must, from its advantageous position, from a constant resort to merchants and others when the new royal exchange is finished.

To the Queen's and Honorable Company's Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, now on Service in China.

All Commissions, of Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,

No. 91 Wellesley Street,

CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will always always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most distended; or miscellaneous nature from the above; on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

Lottery.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service, and General Biennial Lottery,

Of 1843, of 40 Prizes.

[In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining unanimity of support, or a sufficient number of subscriptions, for their General Biennial Lottery; for the subscription, to the Army, and Regimental Lotteries, from the Civil Service and Army, Bankers and Madras, &c., Presidencies, Agency Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to add one and allot the principal portion of their profits derived therein, towards the general establishment of those permanent Superintendent and accommodation, Lotteries; also keep the Lotteries of the Army and Navy together, in a separate establishment, and take any reasonable number of subscriptions thereto, and to pay immediate receipt of subscription thereto, and to pay immediate receipt of subscription thereto, and to pay immediate receipt of subscription

[form to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, a pecuniary certificate; or against private stakes; with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000, or all prizes ! ! !

With the capital prizes of 800, and 100 Calcutta Government 81 Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme !

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s Plan, Calcutta United Service, and Biennial Lottery of 1843.

Consisting five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets of the respective Calcutta government Lottery of 1843, divided into 2000 prizes or chances, at only one rupee 80 (80) per chance; and the drawing of the prizes to be on the first January 1843.

Although this lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly sanctioned by the United Covenanted and Uncovenanted servants of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to remind it might be considered Universal and equally advantageous to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	800	Tickets.
1 do	100	do
1 do	50	do
1 do	25	do
1 do	10	do
1 do	5	do
1 do	2	do
1 do	2	do
10 do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20 do do of ½ do	10	do
40 do do of ¼ do	10	do
80 do do of ⅛ do	10	do
160 do do of 1/16 do	10	do
1360 do do of 1/32 do	22	do
2000 prizes or chances,	480	
Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1848 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme	100	do
Total,	580	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, as the general necessity of banking as early paid-up capital as possible, for the general public or government purposes, at the Station or out stations of Hongkong, should notice or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (vide 4 and 6 conditions.)

3—The payment of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to the subscribers.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which timely notice will be given to all the papers.

6—As a counteracting to the general complaint of unfairness against Silver Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and grateful to be assisted by a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

7—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be declared to the Honorable Calcutta viceroy elect in Government Lottery, the moment prefer-able, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 the sonat tichas, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Station or out-station winners of prizes in the several special prizes and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, free of discount, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government 81 tickets, money or drafts.

8—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. propose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1839, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme. Should the first lottery government shall draw the highest prize (one lac of rupees).

9—Should any of the above 580 whole tickets be unsold or given to the bank for the benefit thereof, before the drawing of the first lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. shall in the interest of subscribers of prizes of less than a half ticket, will pay the extra on 1, 2, 5, 10, &c. tickets, proportionately by government, and the three prizes of 800 each.

10—Subscribers to the 1 to 5 conditions, except 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, to be considered as the sole conditions of the first lottery of 1843, and of the second lottery, that messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. who reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 6 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the proposed superintending of this scheme. Those of the non-Subscribers desirous to subscribe to a whole ticket for 80 rupees, will find it much to their convenience, to communicate letters, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHIN

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrecargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne pourront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.

Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weigh each from 32 to 40 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office. Macao, 23th June, 1842.

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE in the Rua do Hospital, the second southwesterly from the Canton Register Office. Apply to

Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO as OLIVEIRA.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK BEAMS from 16 to 18 feet long and from 10 to 14 inches square, and also one fine TEAK SPAR 36 feet long and 14 inches square.

Apply to P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

Macao, 17th Novembr 2, 1842.

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE, from 1 to 4 inches.
1 Anchor and
1 chain Cable } for a vessel of 300 Tons,
3a. superior Manila cigars in 1-8th Boxes. Apply to
JOAM BARRETTO.

Macao, 8th October, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED.

A PARCEL of fresh Chateau, Margaux, in one and three dozen cases;
AND
Raisins and Prunes for sale on exceedingly moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.

A BATCH of very superior No. 11½ Manila Segars —warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oza and NAILS; apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also BOY'S HATS. Apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COGNAC, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 feet long, [illegible] feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 6 inch on moderate terms. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE—On board the Ship Nancy, in the Typa—Cheap, with Spanning and Roping Twine; English Cordage, best [illegible] rope of sizes; Marline American do.; Pitch, Tar, Black, and Green Paint; Rosin; Beer in casks; Guinness Bottled Stout; London Bottled Stout; Irish Blue and Pale; Bengal Table Rice and Dholl. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,

Or here to WILLIAMS & OFF.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE. For Sale—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

FOR SALE—A fine complete found musical house of 6 tons burthen. Apply to JOHN BARRETTO.

FOR SALE—A fine complete found Musical House. Apply to JOHN BARRETTO.

TO LET.—Apartments, Godowns, Store or Shop, for a large family, in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE—By the undersigned on "Hornpeak,"
Porter's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Flour, Meat, Soups, &c. &c.
Bottles Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.

S. J. COOK.

Macao, D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

ON or before the 31st December, the SHORT ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1843, will be ready for delivery from the Canton Register Office: Price $2 per copy. Parties taking 100 copies will be charged $8, taking ten, $1 per copy. For each only to non-subscriber to the Register.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRISTOMATHY. Sp. Drs. 6.
Easy lessons in Chinese 2.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, Notes on Chinese Grammar. By PHILO-SINENSE. BATAVIA: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $1½.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1842.

FOR SALE.—THE Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1842. Price to subscribers to the Canton Register, $1, to non-subscribers, $1½. Enquire at the C. R. Office, Rua do Hospital. Copies of the Kalendar, can also be procured at the British and Albion Hotels, and at the Queen Victoria Hotel, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: in Chinese, Latin and French. By J. M. CALERRY.

This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as dictionnary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. Price: 10 dollars a copy.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1842 —on a Single Sheet, price: to subscribers to the Canton Register 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—THE Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the Canton Register Office. Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1838, 36, & 37, to counterpack, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

NOTICE.—The full price given for the following numbers of the Canton Register. Years 1839, Nos. 14, 18, 45, 1840, No. 27. 1841, Nos. 2, 3 and Sup., 5, 6, 7 and Sup., 8 and Sup., 10 and Sup., 12 and Sup., 14, 15, 21, 22 and Sup., 23 and Sup., 24 and Sup., 30 and Sup.

FOR SALE—The Canton General Price Current for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38 bound at $ 3 per vol., The Canton Register for the years 1835, 36, 37, 38, bound a $6 per vol. Also the Canton Register for 1839, 40, bound at $ 12 vol., and the C. R. for the half years ending Dec 1840 and June 1841, bound, at the publishing price, $6 per vol.

Also A Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China, &c. by J. Slade, Ed C. R. at 2 Sp. Drs.
Calcutta Bank Bills of Exchange, 2 Sp. Drs. per 100.

NOTICE—In the Press, a continuation of the "Narrative of the late events and proceedings in China &c." by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange	per 100	
Opium Orders	"	$ 2.
Circulars &c.	"	
Compradore's Notes &c.	"	
Ship's and Boat's Notes and receipts	"	$ 4.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c	"	
Navy Bills	"	
Policies, and Folio pages	"	$ 5.
Auction Bills	"	

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VOL. 15. No. 48. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1842. No. 624.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

NOVEMBER 29TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.			
England	6th Aug.	Singapore	6th Oct.
U. States	8th July via Eng.	Java	4th Oct.
Calcutta	14th Sept.	Manila	15th Nov.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Austral Asia	16th Sept.
Chusan	18th Nov.	Ormoy	
Nanking	15th Oct.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. ARRIVED. From

17, ATHOL ROBERTSON, (Tept.) *Lagria*, Chusan.
17, JOHN FLEMING, „ *Clark*, do.
17, SU HA, „ *Saxon*, do.
20, PARROCK HALL, *Wharton*, London.
20, ORION, (Dut.) *Sulock*, Batavia.
22, AKBAR, (U. S.) *Dumeresq*, Manila.
22, H M. S. ENDYMION, 36, *the hon. F. W. Grey*,
22, ALIBI, (transport) *Vought*, Chusan. [*captain* Chusan.
22, BLENDEL, „ *Trull*, do.
22, COROMANDEL, „ *Lobbon*, do.
22, DUKE OF BEDFORD, „ *Loy*, do.
22, FATH, „ *Heckford*, do.
22, GIPSY, „ *Stace*, do.
22, JOHN WICKLIFFE, „ *Cheyne*, do.
22, LADY FLORA, „ *Ford*, do.
22, LIVINGSTON, „ *Ricketts*, do.
22, MARION, „ *Wood*, do.
22, MARTHA, „ *Donaldson*, do.
22, MINERVA, „ *Gore*, do.
22, ORIENT, „ *Wales*, do.
22, RAHOMANY, „ *Norris*, do.
22, TAMER, „ *Gibson*, do.
22, URGENT, „ *Marshall*, do.
22, WILLIAM MONEY, *Beckford*, do.
21, H M S. DIDO, 16, *hon. H. Keppel*, captain
23, H.M.St. VIXEN, *H Boyes* esq. com. Chusan [Chusan
23, H. C. St. PROSERPINE, *J&J Haygh*, esq. r.n. com. do
23, LYSANDER, (trpt.) *Currie*, Chusan.
23, R. COWASJEE, „ *Gouldie*, do.
23, WM. WILSON, „ *Hankins*, do.
23, TRIO, „ *Hall*, do.
25, ORIENT (Fr) *Lagrauere*, Manila.
26, ERSKAR, (trpt) *Hill*, Amoy.
26, LADY KEITH, *Lewis*, Singapore and Bombay.
28, BILTON, *Rigby* New Castle.
28, THOMAS GRENVILLE, (trpt.) *Cory*, Amoy.
29, FAIRE ALLEN, (trpt.) *Bennett*, Amoy.
—, THAMES, (trpt.) *Bobb*, Amoy.

PASSENGER.—Per L'Orient, M. Challays, French Consul.

Nov. SAILED. For

22, CAMUS, Chusan, Chusan.
25, EARL BALCARRAS, *Baker* Manila.
26, DANISH OAK, (Dan.) *Paulsen*, Sing. & Copenhagen
27, GEORG HEINRICH, (Hbg.) *Beurichem*, ——.
27, COWASJEE FAMILY, *Durham*, Singapore & Calcutta.
27, ROBINANT, *Hook*, do. do.
27, JULIANA, *Chapman*, do. do.
27, TRITON, Com. Singapore, Penang and Madras.
27, ANN DINGWALL, *Arthur*, So. America.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Ellora.
For Calcutta—Francjee Cowasjee.
For Bombay—Futteh Monbaruk, Charles Forbes, A. Anderson.
For Madras—Weiloff.
For Singapore—Intrepid, Mala.
For Manila—Diana.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Agia, Athenian, Madras, Childers, Ann Jane, Edward Boustead, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Orontes, Hindostan, Alexander Baring, Coromandel, Lady Raffles, City of Derry.

From Liverpool—Will' O'the Wisp, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, (Uranie, Bella Marion, very doubtful.)

From Calcutta—Bengal Packet, Eliza, Nabob, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne, Pustanjee, Buccaneer.

From Bombay—Westman, Helena, Lama, Gilbert Henderson, Basilisk, Monarch, Lady Grant, London.

From Madras—Nepaul, Babon, Mary Catherine, St. Vincent, General Kyd, Culdee.

From Java—Providencia, Tremeigo, Margarida.

We have not received any papers or intelligence by the above long list of arrivals, except duplicate copies of the August mail, and July papers, from which we have made some interesting quotations.

We have been favoured with and requested to notice the following statement of the stocks of teas in the U. K. at the dates of May 1st and September 1st in the years 1841-42

Stock in U. K. Sept. 1, 1841,	lbs. 29,000,000
Exported from China, but not included in the above stock, beginning at the Parrock Hall, and ending with John O'Gaunt.	„ 40,904,496
	lbs. 69,904,496
Will leave and be in England by May 1st Deduct 6 months consumption a Sept. 1st to May 1st	„ 28,000,000
	lbs. 41,904,496

or 42 millions Stock on May 1st, 1842.
agt. 29 „ „ „ Sept. 1st, 1841.
Which shows a considerable increase.

We have been told by our Chinese informant that the people of Canton are in a state of uproar, similar to that which occurred when the Tartar troops were in the city, and it was attacked by the English forces in May 1841. It will be remembered that it was then reported several furious conflicts were fought, and many men killed: the truth of this rumour must be soon ascertained; we expect to receive a Chinese *chop* on the subject.

As a matter of great interest to merchants and the mercantile marine, we have republished captain Fitzroy's speech, on asking leave, on July 28th, to bring in a bill for the examination of officers in that service previous to being appointed to ships. We believe that such is the custom in most other European countries: but from the turn the conversation took, after captain Fitzroy had finished his speech, it seems rather a doubtful matter whether the house will legislate on the subject.

The following letter from the Foreign office, and the notice of the loss of the Moulmein, have been kindly communicated to us; the letter says Hongkong is only "*liable* to be restored to the Chinese", but when H. M.'s government receive the treaty concluded by H. E H. M.'s plenipotentiary, with the Chinese emperor, there can little doubt that the island will be retained as an English possession.

With reference to the notice, there is a serious difference of three degrees in the longitude of the rock, on which the Moulmein was lost, from that given in last week's Register; the former being 116.09, and the latter 119 09; this discrepancy should be noted, it may have been occasioned by the transposition of the figures.

HONGKONG.

(Communicated.)

Foreign office, 27th July, 1842.

SIR,—I am directed by the earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant inquiring whether the island of Hongkong is only to be considered at present as a place militarily occupied, and liable to be restored to the Chinese government on the attainment of the objects which her majesty's government seek from China.

I am sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant.
H. M. ADDINGTON.

MOULMEIN.

The Black Swan, arrived from Manila on the 19th instant, she brings from that place captain Morton—with the third (and only remaining officer) and sixteen of the crew, of the unfortunate "Moulmein," which vessel was lost on a shoal in lat. 10 36, 116.09, with about a fathom of water over it, a solid rock not more than twenty yards the longest way and no bottom all round—therefore no possibility of taking an anchor out to get her off; she struck at 4 A. M. the identical moment they where striking the bell 8. The enclosed is a note picked up by captain Morton on the island of Caliong (one of the Calamaines) in a square gin bottle, Oct. 10th, 1842. On his arrival there—after leaving the vessel. Previous to the leaving of the Black Swan from Manila, the Spanish ship Colon arrived and reports, they fell in with a raft to the northward of Pulo Sapata with a flag hoisted—but no living creature. They took it on board after casting the different spars adrift from each other, consisting of topmast, topsail, and lower yards, studding sail booms &c. &c., with English brand.

Proclamation.

HER Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, and chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, deems it proper, in consequence of applications having been lately made to him, to proclaim for general information, that no British merchant vessel can be allowed to go to any of the ports (Canton excepted) that are to be opened in accordance with the late treaty, until the tariffs and scale of duties shall be fixed, and consular officers appointed; and of which arrangements due notice will be published

In the mean time, the ports of Tinghae (Chusan) and that of Kookeepoo (Amoy) are,

as heretofore, open to all vessels wishing to visit them.

God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steamer frigate Queen, in Chusan Harbour, this 14th day of November, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Her majesty's plenipotentiary, and chief superintendent of trade in China.

(True copy.) *Charles E. Stewart,*
Assistant secretary and treasurer.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, November 24.

NOTIFICATION.

Mr. William Tarrant has this day been appointed Land and Road Inspector, vice mr. Edward Glascot Reynolds, resigned.

By order CHAS. E. STEWART,
Asst. Secry and Treasurer.

Government House, Hongkong,
15th November, 1842.

We have quoted from the Canton Press the translation of a singular document, said to have been circulated by the U. S. missionaries at Amoy. It is simply an invitation to supply the U. S. merchants with tea: but we imagine that there will be no lack of that article, so long as there is a demand, and dollars to pay for it: it may be considered as the offer of a contract for that staple produce of the celestial empire.

LOSS OF THE HERCULANEUM TRANSPORT.—The following particulars we have been kindly furnished with:

"The "HERCULANEUM" Stroyan, laden with coals and govt. stores, on her passage from Calcutta to China was totally lost on the morning of the 19th October on the Northern part of Formosa. It appears the vessel took the passage through the Fuh kien or Formosa channel, and on the 6th Oct. by dead reckoning, they had been unable to get an observation by several days, the northern point of Formosa was found to bear S. W. by W. distance about 50 miles, it was then blowing a hard gale and very hazy and every thing was done to make the ship snug as the gale was evidently encreasing, during the day of the 18th all their sails were blown away, and 3 a. m. on the 19th a heavy sea struck the vessel washing away all her sky lights quarter galleries &c., this was shortly after followed by another tremendous sea which carried away her wheel chains and relieving tackles rendering her completely unmanageable and she immediately paid off before the wind and at 7.30 a. m. struck and drifted over a reef, and in a few minutes afterwards settled on a bed of rock close in shore in the bay of Kelong. The crew were saved by a rope floated an shore by a cask in effecting which one man met a watery grave. On landing they fell into the hands of a mob of Chinese whose only object appears to have been plunder, and they were soon stripped of all their clothes and every thing they had been able to save; three or four days after they were handed over to the authorities, who treated them very kindly, supplied them with clothes and money each man one mace per diem, the captain $1, and they were then carried in chairs to a large city on the western coast where they continued to be very well treated until they were taken off by H. M. S. Serpent. On their arrival at Amoy they met with a very kind reception, from captain Chads of H. M. S. Cambrian.

TEA WANTED.

We wish to have the first quality of tea called.

1. Moue Cha of Fokien province.
2. When She La Yuen.
3. In Kwo Tay Wy (tea esteemed by the English).
4. Tyne Nun Teyn Shen (weak tea).

When formerly we were at Canton, we traded there, and now, being at Amoy, the merchants ought to sell to us at just and reasonable prices; their goods must be good and unadulterated.

We require tea from the famous hills of Kwan Ngan Chy, namely.

		lbs.
1. Sow Chong	200 chests weighing	30
2. Yeuan Sow chong	100 "	10
3. Pun Chong	1500 "	30

2d tea from the hills Wang Ming Yan.

		lbs.
1. Sow Chong	2000 chests weighing	40
2. Yuen Sow chong	2000 "	25
3. " 2d quality	1000 "	10
4. Yuen Pow chong	500 "	40
5. " 3d quality	1500 "	20
6. " 4th "	500 "	10

All this tea must be of first quality, and its price moderate.

1. If is not only this once that we do business; we shall continue it long time.

2. The tea we want must not keep for a day only, but for a long while.

(Signed) THE AMERICANS,
or people of the flowered banner.
22nd year of Taouk wang,
1st day of the 12th moon.
(3rd November 1842.)

The John Brightman arrived here on the 4th instant, from Macao. On the 30th ulto, when near Pulo Aor she signalised the barque Mellish from Madras bound to China.

The Harlequin, White, from Macao 27th August, arrived here on the 2nd instant. It gives us much pleasure to learn that she spoke the Masdeu, 60 days out from Macao, all well. The Harlequin also spoke the Prima Donna, 20, days from Macao. The Masdeu, we believe, may be expected to arrive in 7 or 8 days hence —Sing. Free Press, Oct. 6.

The fourth volume of mr. Robert Ellis's "laws and regulations of the customs" for the current year has just been published, under the title of *The British Tariff*, and is a most useful book of reference for commercial men. It contains at length, the new tariff of customs' duties, showing the duties payable on foreign goods imported into great Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, and the British possessions, with a variety of other useful matter connected with the customs' regulations of the country.—The Times, Aug. 4.

Qualification of Officers of the Mercantile Marine.

Captain FITZROY rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to require and regulate the examination of all persons who wished to become masters or mates of merchant vessels. There had, he said, been a great alteration in the state of our mercantile marine during the last thirty years. The long continuance of peace had spread our commerce all over the world, and therefore qualifications were now required which formerly could readily be dispensed with. But even then we had a mercantile navy—the fleet of the east India company—in which examination was required. Examination at the trinity house was also required for the navy, but in our immense mercantile marine not the slightest legislative pains were taken to secure competency in our merchant captains. He hoped that in a future session the subject would be carefully looked into. At present his object was to lay on the table a bill which had been prepared with the assistance of men of great experience from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The elder members of the trinity house had also approved of the bill. He would also remind the house that one of the principal recommendations contained in the report on marine accidents, which he held in his hand, was the formation of boards for the examination of merchant captains. Two cases had lately occurred, that of the Hastah, bound to India, and the sir George Arthur, which ships were run aground in a manner which showed the most shameful negligence and incompetency, and in one case inebriety, on the part of those who had charge of them. He mentioned these cases because they were recent, and because a great risk of life and property was involved. The plan he sought to introduce provided that there should be ten boards of examiners, divided among the principal ports in the United Kingdom, the principal board to sit, of course, in London, and two each in Ireland and Scotland. That the London board should consist of four members, and the other boards of three each, and all to be under the control of the board of trade, assisted by the trinity house. He proposed that all these boards should consist of practical seamen, to be elected by the shipowners of the district, some to be persons who had traded to the Indies, others coasters, and the rest those who had commanded ste m vessels. He proposed to maintain those boards by small fees for examination, 3l. for a captain competent to go to any part of the world, 2l. for coasters, and 30s. for mates. It was not proposed that this law should interfere with officers now employed in the merchant service, who would only be required to furnish themselves with certificates of exemption, at fees of ten shillings and five shillings each. He thought that from the great number of our shipping these moderate fees would be quite sufficient, the more particularly because he believed that retired captains would be glad of honourable occupation without reference to salary. He proposed that three fourths of the sums received should be spent in the port where raised, and that the other fourth should go towards the expenses of the central board. Provisions had been introduced to meet the objections of practical men, and he believed he might go so far as to say that their opposition had been almost entirely overcome. He felt that this was a matter for government, not for an individual; but he trusted that this motion would draw attention to the subject when the errors in the present bill might be corrected, and some useful legislation effected. The hon. and gallant member concluded by moving that leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the examination of merchant captains.

Mr. A. CHAPMAN seconded the motion, at the same time declining to pledge himself to all the details of his hon. & gallant friend's measure. He was glad the subject had been brought before the house, and it could not be in better hands than those of his hon. and gallant friend.

Mr. GLADSTONE felt glad that his hon. and gallant friend the member for Durham had directed his mind to this subject, and he quite concurred in the wisdom of the course which his hon. and gallant friend had adopted. There was a strong desire that some such measure as the present should be passed into a law; but it was also true that there were great differences of opinion among ship owners as to the details of such a measure, all which would require grave consideration, before parliament could proceed to legislate. The subject had been brought under the consideration of the board of trade, but he (mr. Gladstone) felt that the matter was not ripe for legislation, and he had also felt that, although there were means of communicating with insurance offices and ship owners, yet that there was another class, namely, the ship masters and mates themselves, whom he could not so readily communicate with, & who would require to see the provisions of the bill. He, therefore, approved of the course adopted by his hon. and gallant friend in merely introducing the bill, so that it might be printed for the perusal of the parties interested during the recess. They would thus receive suggestions from all the parties concerned, and might proceed with the matter next session with the hope of effecting something beneficial.

Sir T. TROUBRIDGE would not oppose the present motion, as he thought that, after the statement of the vice-president of the board of trade, the measure was quite safe in the hands of the government.

Mr. HUME, although he did not oppose the motion, was unwilling to pledge himself to supporting restrictions on any of our channels of employment. He thought that the motion was

of too much importance to be placed in any hands but those of her majesty's government.

Sir G. Cockburn, said that this was a very large and difficult question. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would be necessary to go very fully into the question before that house determined on any legislation on the subject. He thought that his honourable and gallant friend who introduced the bill had taken the proper course with respect to his measure.

Leave given. (The Morning Post, July 29.)

Mates of the royal navy.

By a parliamentary return of all mates of the royal navy, we find that the total number who have passed their examination for lieutenants, up to the 3d of March of the present year, is 387. One (Peter D. Sange) passed in 1820, served his country afloat and in the cus oms for nearly 16 years, without attaining his rank, and was the other day, placed on the pension, or half-pay list, by the naval and military commissioners. Another passed in 1827. Two passed in 1828; one of whom has been continually employed, and is now in the coast guard service. There are four who passed in 1829; three of the number have served incessantly, and are now in the coast guard service. There is one of 1830 also in the coast guard. Seven passed in 1831, most of them are coast guard officers. Two date their examination from 1832, and six from 1833; the majority of the latter have been continually employed, either afloat or ashore. Ten of the list passed in 1834, and have since served in ships and stations. Twenty-nine passed the next year; 16 of this number have been employed afloat from five to seven years, and are now serving in ships of all classes; many on the coast of Africa, China, and the West Indies; and, with the exception of two unemployed, the remainder are now serving in the navy. The largest number of the list passed in 1836. Of the 64 that passed in this year, four only are unemployed; most of them have been continually afloat, and are now in active service in all parts of the world. Fifty-four passed in 1837, and 39 in the following year; 56 are on the list of 1839, and 59 for the year subsequent; 34 passed last year; and up to the 31 of March, 1842 two have passed their examination for the rank of lieutenant.

We are glad to perceive that the list of mates of the royal navy, in March, 1842, exhibits in respect of officers of old standing and unrequited claims, a remarkable contrast to that of March, 1841. The present board of admiralty are universally admitted to have the honour and welfare of the service at heart, and in no way has that good credit been better justified than by the improved regulations they have made respecting mates and junior officers of the navy. At the promotion in honour of the birth of the prince of Wales, no less than eighty of these neglected officers were made lieutenants, the dates of whose examinations for rank were from 1815 to 1835. Advantages have since been conceded to them in respect of pay and rank, and greater facilities have been afforded to their examination for lieutenants, on the expiration of the required period of service. There yet remain a few on the list of 1842, whose years of continual servitude mark their eligibility for a higher grade; and there is no doubt that the board of admiralty will notice and duly honour those whose worthiness and efficiency fairly entitle them to promotion.—Standard.

WRECK.

Admiralty, July 25, 1842.

Sir,—I am commanded by my lords commissioners of the admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, a copy of a letter from captain Belcher, of her majesty's ship Sulphur, relative to a wreck fallen in with on July 12.—I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) SIDNEY HERBERT.

Wm. Dobson, esq., Lloyd's.

"Her majesty's ship Sulphur, Spithead, July 20, 1842.

"Sir,—On the 12th of July, being in lat. 46° 40' N., and long. 10° 21' W., her majesty's ship, under my command, fell in with part of a wreck, of which I have inserted a pen sketch. I have, therefore, thought fit to acquaint you therewith, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty. The vessel was of peculiar build, and, for her size, of slight scantling. She had a main keel, keel, keelson, and upper keelson; she had been burned to the floor-heads, as far as A (marked about midway between the fore and main masts in a square-rigged vessel); but the keels and extremities of the planks did not exhibit any symptoms of being affected by fire; she has, probably, broken up after burning to the water's edge. I noticed on her starboard side, where she was coppered, very low down and therefore of light draught, that a narrow band of one inch and a half of copper overlapped as a water line; and on that side she had a plain white streak. On her larboard bow she had been twice painted; first in the curvature of her sheer by a white streak, and subsequently by two straight ribands. As no barnacles were noticed, it may be inferred that this is a recent wreck. From the abrupt angle of the knee of the head I suspect she carried a figure head.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "EDWARD BELCHER,
Captain.

"To the secretary of the admiralty."

From the "pen sketch" referred to, it appears that she was burnt or broken up to the water's edge, from her stern to about the fore-hatch, from thence to her head gradually so, and much jagged (from the action of the waves); her bows nearly whole; stem uninjured.—The Morning Post, July 27, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1 British built ship BIRMAN, 544 tons, captained CLELAND. Apply to HULLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 23th November, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new Ship ANTHONY ANDERSON, captain SPRATT, will be despatched for the above ports on the 1st proximo, has excellent accomodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE Barque "MARY CATHERINE," 400 tons, A. 1. will be despatched for the above ports on the 24th proximo. For freight or passage apply to LINDSAY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE EDINBURCH, JOHN PATERSON, H. C. S. commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

From Whampoa, Hongkong & Macao Roads.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, E. W. H. JONES, commander, will be despatch immediately. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Clipper Brig. ARROW, 212 tons O. M., 175 tons N. M., built in 1841, at Stockton on Tees, County of Durham, and now lying in the Typa. Apply to Captain GEARE, or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE fine Brig, ROYAL EXCHANGE, 135 tons O. M., 131 tons N. M., built in 1838, and now lying in the Typa. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND MOULMEIN.

THE ANNA, captain BOWRA, will sail for the above ports on the 1st december. For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE well known teak built and coppered Portuguese brig "NOSSA S. DA LUZ," of 266 tons burthen, 9 years old. Apply to her owner.

JOZE MANOEL DE JESUS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. Barque "CHANTICLEER," captain GEARE, 240 tons O. M. 250 N. M., now lying in the Typa, and ready to receive Cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per hole. Apply to H. GRIBBLE.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO SYDNEY, OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine A. 1 Brig ISLAY, 283 Tons, Capt GALT. Apply to

Macao, 25th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY, FROM WHAMPOA & MACAO.

THE "CHARLES FORBES," Capt. WALL, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "WERAFF," Captain HUNT, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine sailing copper fastened Hamburg S. hooner HEBE, 120 Tons burthen. She is built of Oak, and is well found in stores. For particulars apply to

Macao 10th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque, "ORATOR," 321 tons, captain TRANT, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of the cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. BUCHER commander, 234 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th Jan., 1842.

Public Sales.

(BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.)

On MONDAY the 5th DECEMBER, 1842.

JOHN SMITH will have the pleasure to put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of the valuable House-hold Property, &c., belonging to HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON, Esquire, consisting of fashionable Furniture and Fittings up; rich Plate and Plated-ware; very superior Glass and Crockery ware; a splendid collection of Books; Wines and Liquors; Cattle; Sedan Chairs, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 18th November, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THURDAY the 8th DECEMBER, 1842.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to announce to the public, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in Praya Grande, the Whole of the valuable House-hold Furniture, Plate and Plated-waree, Glass and Crockery-ware, and a variety of sundry effects, belonging to DONNA MARIA DE CASTRO going to Europe. Further particulars will be publish; in handbills.

Macao, 18th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the undersigned having been duly licensed, has opened a Dispensary on the Praya Grande, at the corner house opposite to the Judge's residence.

F. A. SEABRA.

Macao, 20th November 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE, and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON, in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo. REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUNCAN was admitted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

AMERICAN and FOREIGN AGENCY, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

Founded in 1828, and limited exclusively to Agency and commission transactions.

AARON H. PALMER, Director.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED, in SECURED, DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWNS at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE, CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c. &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping.

Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

THE North & South American Coffee House, which has long been known in the city for the spirit of enterprize with which it has been conducted, and for the facilities it has given in the diffusion of news, has lately facilities it has given in the diffusion of news, has lately commenced operations on a more extensive scale, under the management of Mr. Mackwell, of Long's Hotel, the former owner of Mr. Mackwell, of Long's Hotel, the former owner of Bond street, the new proprietor. The papers at present taken in comprise all the London daily Journals, a wide range of the provincial, including all those from the manufacturing districts and great out-ports of the United Kingdom, with all the acknowledged Foreign & Colonial

Journals of the day. The subscription room thrown open within the last few days, on a new and extensive scale, is fitted up with every convenience for business, and must, from its advantageous position, from a constant resort to merchants and others when the new royal exchange is finished.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW SERVING IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and dispatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously supply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified or miscellaneous nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY!

Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery,
OF 1843, of all Prizes,

☞ [In the event of record, Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta, according to obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Mofussil Agencies for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidents of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of their profits derived thence towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lotteries as may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved Ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery
of 1843.

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme,

1	Prize of	200	Tickets.
1	do	100	do
1	do	50	do
1	do	25	do
1	do	12	do
1	do	6	do
1	do	3	do
1	do	2	do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20	do of $\frac{1}{2}$ do	10	do
40	do of $\frac{1}{4}$ do	10	do
80	do of $\frac{1}{8}$ do	10	do
160	do of $\frac{1}{16}$ do	10	do
320	do of $\frac{1}{32}$ do	10	do
1362	do of $\frac{1}{64}$ do	22	do
2,000 prizes or chances.		485	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843, for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme..... 100 do

Total, 585 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this lottery, who may, from sound circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st january, 1843. of which, timely notice will be given to all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and grateful by obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 5 & 8 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own picket.

9 With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of observing a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the 6st lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this scheme Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N B—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE EN CHIN

AVIS.

MESSIEURS les Capitaines et Subrécargues des Navires Français venant en Chine, sont prévenus que leurs navires ne payeront à l'avenir, à Whampoa, que les mêmes droits que ceux auxquels sont soumis les navires Anglais et Américains.

C. ALEX CHALLAYE,
Gérant le Consulat de France en Chine.
Macao, le 15 Mai, 1842.

WANTED—About 50 tons KENTLEDGE
HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

WANTED to purchase 3 or 4 Anchors weigh each from 32 to 36 cwt. Apply if by letter at the Canton Register office. Macao, 27th June, 1842.

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE in the *Rua do Hospital*, the second southwesterly from the *Canton Register Office*. Apply to
Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO DE OLIVEIRA.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK BEAMS from 16 to 18 feet long and from 10 to 14 inches square, and also one fine TEAK SPAR 36 feet long and 14 inch square.
Apply to P. J. S. LOUREIRO.
Macao, 17th November, 1842.

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE, from 1 to 4 inches.
1 Anchor and 1 chain cable } for a vessel of 300 Tons.
3a. superior Manila cigars in ¼ & ½ Boxes. Apply to
JOAM BARRETTO.
Macao, 8th October, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED.

A PARCEL of Fresh Chejoan, Margaez, in one and three dozen cases;
AND
Raisins and Prunes, for sale on exceedingly moderate terms Apply to JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 28th October, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.

A BATCH of very superior No. 111 Manila Segars —warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 20th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers Dutch and English CONCENTRIC COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz. and NAILS; apply to
Macao, 10th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boy's Hats. Apply to
Macao, 10th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and CANTON, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
Macao, 20th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.
Apply to JNO: SMITH.
Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine English Cordage and Tarl rope of sizes; Marline, Amberline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Bass's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,
Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, FOR SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to
W. ALLANSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

TO LET.—Apartments, three in spirt, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned ex "Devonport."
Foster's Port and Sherry
Fine Jamaica Rum
Pale and Dark Brandy
Cherry Brandy and French Liqueurs
Canister Preserved Fish, Flow, Meat, Soups, &c., &c.
Bottled Mustard, Curry, Pickles, Sauces, &c. &c.
S. J. COOK.
Messrs. D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 22nd June, 1842.

ON or before the 31st December the SHEET ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1843, will be ready for delivery from the *Canton Register* Office: Price $3 per copy. Parties taking six copies will be charged $18, taking ten, $1 per copy. For *cash* only to non subscriber to the *Register*.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office, CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY. Sp. Drs.....8.
Easy lessons in Chinese.....$2.50.
Both designed to assist beginners in learning Chinese.

CHINESE GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at the *Canton Register* Office, NOTES on Chinese Grammar. By PHILO-SINENSIS. BATAVIA: Printed at the Mission Press, 1842. Price $1½.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1843. Price to subscribers to the *Canton Register*, $1, to non-subscribers, $1½. Enquire at the C. R. Office, *Rua do Hospital*. Copies of the *Kalendar*, can also be procured at the *British* and *Albion* Hotels, and at the *Queen Victoria* Hotel, *Hongkong*.

FOR SALE.—A DICTIONARY ON A PHONETIC SYSTEM OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: *in Chinese, Latin and French*. By J. M. CALLERY.
This work contains 25,000 different characters, and can be made use of as a method to learn the Chinese characters, as well as a dictionary.—Two volumes, Royal octavo. *Price*: 10 *dollars a copy*.—Apply at the Canton Register office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo Chinese Kalendar* for 1842 —on a *Single Sheet*, price to subscribers to the *Canton Register* 1 Sp. Dr. to non-subscribers 2 Sp. Drs. per sheet. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—The *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1841. Price 50 cents. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office. Rua do Hospital.
Also Anglo-Chinese Kalendars for 1835, 36, & 37. 50 cents each, & 1839, 1 Sp. Dr.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. Remington & Co.
Singapore.—Messrs. John Purvis & Co.
Batavia.—Messrs. Thoppson, Roberts & Co.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 8 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do 3 months 4 do. do. in do
Do to the Canton General Price Current per annum $ 5.

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Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 50 do.

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Broken period less than a month, will be charge as a month; exceeding a month, as a quarter.

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EXTRAS.

To Subscribers..25 cents To Non Subscribers..50 cents

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight, charter, sale, &c..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1 50
do. repetitions, half charge.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... $ 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Intended to appear Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertisements.

NOTICE.—Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 49. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1842. No. 625.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

DECEMBER 6TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.			
England	6th Aug.	Singapore	8th Oct.
U. States	18th July via Eng.	Java	4th Oct
Calcutta	14th Sept.	Manila	15th Nov.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Australasia	16th Sept.
Chusan	22nd Nov.	Amoy	26th Nov.
Nanking	15th Oct.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Nov. ARRIVED. From

29. LAMA, (U. S.) *Poor*, Singapore and Bombay.

Dec.

2. ALEX. BARING *Hale*, London.
2. H. C. St. QUEEN *W Warden*, Conder. Amoy.
3. H. C. St. NEMESIS, *W H Hall*, Lt. Comdg., Amoy.
3. NIANTIC (U. S.) *Doty*, New York.
4. JESSIE (U. S.) *Watkins*, Manila.
5. MARGARETHE, (Bremen) *Kienicke*, Manila.

Nov. SAILED. For

29. ASIATIC *Barlow*, London.

Dec.

1. CHARLESTON (U. S.) *Harlow*, New York.
1. CONG KEE (U. S.) *Hayes*, Valparaiso.
1. CADET, *Turning*, London.
2. SYRIA *Stevens*, London.
3. ANNA WATSON *Sayers*, Leith.
3. OIL S, (Dutch) *Schlack*, Manila.
5. TARTAR, *Luce*, London.

PASSENGERS.—(Omitted last week) Per Thetis, majors Campbell and Prescott, captain Logan & mr. Wey.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Ellora.
For Calcutta—Framjee Cowasjee, at noon to day.
For Bombay—Futtay Mombaruk, A. Anderson, Charles Forbes.
For Madras—Wemyss.
For Singapore—Intrepid, Malta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Athenian, Ann Jane, Madras, Childers, Edward Boustead, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Orestes, Hindostan, Coromandel, Lady Raffles, City of Derry.
From Liverpool—Will o'the Wisp, James Matheson, Julia, Liverpool, (Ursula, very doubtful.)
From Calcutta—Bengal Packet, Eliza, Nabob, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne, Pantaloon, Buccaneer.
From Bombay—Woodman, Helena, Gilbert Henderson, Boadicea, Monarch, Lady Grant, London.
From Madras—Nepaul, Baboo, St. Vincent, General Kyd, Cuddee.
From Java—Providencia, Tremelga, Margarida.

We have not received any papers since the publication of our last number.

The Charles Forbes, for Bombay, has not yet sailed.

In the remarks of the editors of the F. of C. and H. K. Gaz.; of the 24th ulto., on the opening of the tea-market, there are some allusions, based upon the information of their Canton correspondents, which reflect on the operations of the leading Firm in China.

We first ask these questions:—are not the mercantile proceedings of all agents and merchants free? and should they not be based upon the preservation and forwarding of the interests of their constituents and their own?

The general scope, of the remarks in question we do not very clearly understand:—the editors 'who appear willing to wound but yet afraid to strike' say:—

"We do not agree with our correspondent that the eminent firm, who opened the market, have an interest in bolstering up prices at Canton, with the view of upholding them at home, where they have, it is said a vast stock. We should not have alluded to this current report, but that the operations of the house in question, at such a critical juncture are of a *political importance*, and although *they cannot* (does the pronounce *they*, apply to the *operations* or to the firm?) affect the final settlement of the China question; they may yet lead to much misapprehension at home *as to its ultimate issue*."

Now, what is the *meaning* or the *intended meaning*, of the above sentence?

The editors proceed to say:—"Instructions from home have doubtless rendered *this* delay of shipments impossible, for a desire to liquidate hong debts may have made purchases *now* very desirable. Many good reasons for this *apparent* rashness will suggest themselves to our mercantile friends."

The allusion in this sentence is plain: and we ask if it is not a great piece of impertinence for any Journalists to presume to account in their columns for the proceedings of any firm?—But they forget they had previously said that—"*We do not agree*, with our correspondent."

We have one piece of advice to offer to the editors of the F. of C. & H. K. Gaz., namely: never to *attribute motives*, and to leave the *apparent rashness* of the firm in question *alone*, and to its own consequences.

After talking about *bolstering up prices, political importance, cannot affect, liquidate hong debts very desirable, apparent rashness, &c. &c.*, they console themselves therefrom *(the operations?)* that *now* no motive will operate to unduly expedite the *proper* settlement of the commercial part of the China question." (In the name of black leafed congo, what do they mean?) "Trade will not be stopped (how can it be?) "*abundant supplies will be sent home*" (through the *apparent rashness?*)

They gallop on—"It is not to be disguised that the present state of things, *disgraceful as it is*, admirably suits some parties At the same time we are certain the plenipotentiary will enforce such terms as will promote the best interests of British commerce generally, wholly irrespective of *individual* or *sinister* pretentions."

Now, we would ask, is not such writing, such *indirect* allusions, such *suppositions*, if not *accusations*, highly unbecoming in the conductors of a respectable and liberal Journal?—They forget their title—"The Friend of China"—and, as they said,—"The Friend of all."

We have further to remark on some points of the commercial information, which our contemporaries of the F. of Ch. and H. K. Gaz. offer to the public in their last number of dec. 1.

1st. *Scarlet long cloths* (should be *long ells*) in demand @ $10 50. This error has been pointed out to us by one of the holders of *long ells*, who has quantities at *Canton, Hongkong*, and *Macao*—and he says they are *unsaleable except at a very low price.*

2d.—In the article on the salt trade of China—the editors says—'Their last Price Current from Bombay quotes salt at 14 to 15 rupees per *rash* of 40 tons. Three months before, the price was 18 to 20 rupees. In the official year 1840–41, but 414 tons of salt of the value of 1564 rupees were imported."—Now a native of Bombay has informed us—pointing out these glaring errors—that the last advices state the price of a *rash* of salt at 450 rupees. But at their rate of 15 rs. per *rash*, 414 *tons* would value something more than 150 instead of 1564 rupees; and the exportation to Singapore of 1498 *tons*, something above 37 *rash*, about 555 instead of 6316 rupees!

The writer has been so great an affectation of commercial knowledge displayed in the F. of C. and H. K. Gaz., that such notorious and ridiculous mistakes as these deserve no mercy.

On comparing the imperial edict, translation of which is concluded in this number, with that published in Friend of China of the 17th ulto., there are more than one important discrepancy. In the copy we possess, nothing is said about interpreters, and the emperor *will not allow* the Englishmen-of-war to remain at Chusan, Amoy, & Kolungso, until the 21 millions are paid. Chinese documents often vary, but seldom in such important cases. In the last sentence alluded to, there is a difference of two characters in the copy printed in the Friend of China and the copy we possess: in the Friend it is 久 *Kew*—a long time; in our copy 其 —*they*—the ships. We think it most probable that the copy printed in the Friend is correct.

Translations.

Reports from the imperial commissioner *Keying*, the tootung of *Tsopo, Elepoo*, and the governor-general of the two *Keang* provinces, *Newkeen*.

(Concluded from No. 47, Page 260.)

As to the old debts of the hongmerchants, they (the English) have said they will not presume to request the public officers to pay them. And they made no objection to repairing the forts and signal towers: on these two points they were respectfully obedient. As to all the articles of the treaty, I have again examined them, and all may be granted that has been discussed: but there are some points that require reconsideration, that is to say: that when the said barbarians repair to all the new ports to trade, they are to be allowed to have commercial intercourse with any merchant as suits their convenience, but it is necessary to give the barbarians to understand, that in the course of time it cannot be answered for that dishonest natives may not run into their debt, which debts only they themselves must recover, the district officers will not, in any case interfere.

As to the money which is to be paid, in so many years, to them, as it is a sum exceedingly large, from what place is it to come from to be given to them? Hereafter it is to pass through the hands of *Keying* only, and he must first devise a plan, and when he clearly understands (the matter), make a duly prepared report.

In the report he made on the 15th day of the 6th moon (July 22) and afterward, he said that the said nation had received money from each city they had visited, which he said was to be deducted (from the 21 millions).

I now require to know much they received from each city, that it may be deducted; I order a clear examination and adue report.

Those men who have been made captives by each nation; it is right, as a manifestion of favour, that they be released: thus it will be seen that my benevolence is extraordinary.

Further, what you have said respecting the Chinese who have had communications with the said nation, or have been servants to its officers, let the crimes of all be passed over; and it may be announced that harmony is already restored between the people of the, two nations, and they are to be equally considered, and they (the prisoners) must not be killed; but if the natives offend the laws in other instances they must be treated according to the laws of China: it is no concern of the English nation.

Hereafter when commercial intercourse is carried on at the five ports, with reference to the duties, they are settled by the several comptrollers of maritime customs; and as the said barbarians have resided a long time at Canton, how can they be ignorant of these matters?

As to the inland trade of the natives of China, there are fixed regulations for passing their trade through the custom-houses.

What you have said about allowing several men of war to remain at Chusan, Amoy, and Kolungsoo until the 21 millions are paid, and then they will be ordered to retire, *this also I cannot allow.*

I order *Keying* to impress all the above circumstances upon the barbarians again and again, and not to fear giving the fullest explanation; it is his part to exert himself to prevent future calamities; certainly he must not attend to their representations; be not careless in this business, but induce their minds to submission.

You have said that on the 10th day of the 8th moon, all their ships will retire from the *Chang* river: I order you to immediately settle this business.

Forward this despatch at the rate of 600 *le* a day, and order *Keying* to inform himself of its contents.—*Respect this.*

We are indebted for the following return to mr. Stukenna, secretary to E. I. and China association.

CHINA.

Return to an order of the honourable the house of commons dated 6 June 1842;—*for*

Return of all monies repaid by her maj sty's government to the East India company, on account of the war in China, since the commencement of the war until the present time.

	£
1840.....October 27.....	150.000
1841.....July 2.....	400.000
1842.....February 9.....	23.442
Total.....£	573.442

East India House } 8 June 1842. } James C. Melvill, Secretary.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

We are informed that considerable sickness still prevails both at Amoy and Hongkong among the crews of H.M's. ships, from both of which stations patients were sent per H. C. Stm. Proserpine last week to the Royal Naval Hospital at this settlement; one of whom, a marine from H. M. S. Cambrian, had to undergo the operation of amputation of the leg, which, we understand, was performed with great dexterity by the new method of the double flap operation, by mr. Allan, surgeon of that establishment (the limb having been removed in 55 seconds), assisted by mr. Alexander Anderson, late surgeon to H. M's. superintendents of British trade in China, and mr. Hobson, surgeon to the Medical Missionary Society in China; and we are happy to state that the patient is now (Dec. 4th, the operation having been performed on the 29th ulto.) doing remarkably well.

In our last number we alluded to the disturbed state of the people in Canton and its neighbourhood, and our expectation of receiving a Chinese document on the subject; we did receive it on saturday, but we have since received another number of the Chinese Repository for November, in which a translation of said document is published.—Had we received the document in time, we should have translated it; but as it is, we gladly transfer to our columns the excellent translation in the Canton Repository, although it is too long to be published wholly in this number.

This manifesto, as it may be called evinces the spirit of the people; they reckon their numbers, in which their strength lies, and rely on them and seem ready for the strife. This spirit will not be discouraged we think, either by the imperial or provincial governments. We have been told that the inhabitants of Foochoofoo have often exhibited the same spirit on hearing we were permitted to *dwell* in that capital.

TRANSLATION.

From the Chinese Repository for Nov.

We have been reverently consulting upon the empire—a vast and undivided whol! How can we permit it to be severed in order to give it to others! Yet we, the rustic people, can learn to practice a rude loyalty; we too know to destroy the banditi and thus requite his majesty. Our great pure dynasty has cared for this country for more than two hundred years, during which a succession of distinguished monarchs, sage succeeding sage, has reigned; and we who eat the herb of the field, and tread the soil, have for ages drank in the dew of imperial goodness, and been imbued with its benevolence. The people in wilds far remote beyond our influence, have also felt this goodness, comparable to the heavens for height, and been upheld by this bounty, like the earth for thickness. Wherefore peace being now settled in the country, ships of all lands come, distant though they be from this for many a myriad of miles; and of all the foreigners on the south and west there is not one but what enjoys the highest peace and contentment, and entertains the profoundest respect and submission.

But there is that English nation; whose ruler is now a woman and then a man, its people at one time like birds and then like beasts, with dispositions more fierce and furious than the tiger or wolf, and hearts more greedy than the snake or hog,—this people has ever stealthily devoured all the southern barbarians, and like the demon of the night they now suddenly exalt themselves. During the reigns of Kienlung and Kiáking, these English barbarians humbly besought entrance and permission to make a present; they also presumptuously requested to have Chusan, but those divine personages clearly perceiving their traitorous designs, gave them a peremptory refusal. From that time, linking themselves in with traitorous traders, they have privily dwelt at Macao, trading largely in opium and poisoning our brave people. They have ruined lives,—how many millions none can tell; and wasted property—how many thousands of millions who can guess! They have dared again to murder Chinese, and have secreted the murderers, whom they refused to deliver up, at which the hearts of all men grieved and their heads ached. Thus it has been that for many years past, the English by their privily watching for opportunities in the country have gradually brought things to the present pass.

In 1838, our great emperor having fully learned all the crimes of the English and the poisonous effects of opium, quickly wished to restore the good condition of the country and compassionate the people. In consequence of the memorial of Hwáng Tsëzë', and in accordance to his request, he specially deputed the public minded, upright, and clear headed minister Lin Tsëh-seu, to act as his imperial commissioner with plenipotentiary powers, and go to Canton to examine and regulate. He came and took all the stored-up opium and stopped the trade, in order to cleanse the stream and cut off the fountain; kindness was mixed with his severity, and virtue was evident in his laws, yet still the English repented not of their errors, and as the climax of their contumacy called troops to their aid. The censor Hwáng, by advising peace, threw down the barriers, and bands of audacious robbers, willingly did all kinds of disreputable and villanous deeds. During the past three years, these rebels, depending upon their stout ships and effective cannon, from Canton went to Fukien, and thence to Chekiáng and on to Kiángsu, seizing our territory, destroying our civil and military authorities, ravishing our women, capturing our property, and bringing upon the inhabitants of these four provinces intolerable miseries. His imperial majesty was troubled and afflicted, and this added to his grief and anxiety. If you wish to purify their crimes, all the fuel in the empire will not suffice, nor would the vast ocean be enough to wash out our resentment. Gods and men are alike filled with indignation, and heaven and earth cannot permit them to remain.

Recently all those who have had the management of affairs in Kiáng án have been inmates of those who were in Canton, and at the gates of the city they have willingly made an agreement, peeling off the fat of the people to the tune of hundreds of myriads, and all to save the precious lives of one or two useless officers; in doing which they have exactly verified what chancellor Kin Yinglin had before memorialized. Now these English rebels are barbarians dwelling in a petty island beyond our domains; yet their coming throws myriads of miles of country into turmoil, while their numbers do not exceed a few myriads. What can be easier than for our celestial dynasty, to exert its fullness of power, and exterminate these contemptible sea-going imps, just as the blast bends the pliant bamboo! But our highest officers and ministers cherish their precious lives, and civil and military men both dread a dog as they would a tiger; regardless of the enemies of their country or the griefs of the people, they have actually sundered the empire and granted its wealth; acts more flagitious these than those of the traitors in the days of the Southern Sung dynasty, and the reasons for which are wholly beyond our comprehension. These English barbarians are at bottom without ability, and yet we have all along seen in the memorials that officers exalt and dilate upon their prowess and obstinacy; our people are courageous and enthusiastic, but the officers on the contrary say that they are dispirited and scattered: this is for no other reason than to coerce our prince to make peace, and then they will luckily avoid the penalty due for "deceiving the prince and betraying the country." Do you doubt? Then look at the memorial of chancellor Kin Yinglin which says, "They take the occasion of war to seek for self-aggrandizement;" every word of which directly points at such conduct as this.

(To be concluded next week)

We understand sir H. Pottinger arrived at Hongkong on Friday evening; and we have heard that he proceeds northward again immediately in consequence of the murder of the unfortunate shipwrecked crew of the Ann by the authorities of Formosa.

On this subject it is too sorrowing to think or write; it is impossible to think or write with patience. Astonishment, indignation, and grief at once distract the breast: astonishment at the inhuman, barbarous, unexpected and inconceivable wickedness of the Chinese officers; indignation at their flagitious conduct; and grief for the pitiable, shipwrecked, murdered lascars, and for our fellow countrymen, mr. Gully, for we have heard his miserable fate has been ascertained. He was beaded with many lascars, by the Chinese officers (officers!) of Formosa! At what time we have not heard. It is too painful to dwell this affective subject.

It is said that sir H. Pottinger has written to the emperor, demanding the heads of those lying murderers, the officers of Formosa, and the confiscation of their property for the benefit of their murdered victims!

In the Chinese Repository for November there is a long account of the visit of H. M. B. Serpent to Formosa, and the rude reception captain Nevill and his officers met; it is too long to quote; but on leaving, the interpreter told the military commander, whose cap was adorned with a red button and peacock's feather—"that the honours he was then wearing he owed to the base imposition he had practised upon his emperor."—Our readers already know that he reported he had conquered the sacrificed Gully and lascars in open battle!

Yesterday afternoon the hon. co's armed steamer, Proserpine, lieut. J. J. Hough, r. n. commanding, arrived with sir Hugh Gough and

staff, colonel Craigie, h. m's 55th regiment, mr. Thom, and mr. Adam Elmslie on board.

We understand it is sir H. Gough's intention to visit the scene of his former conquest, the city of Canton; and we have little doubt that he will meet with a cordial reception from the authorities.

On Friday night the cutter Victoria, belonging to, messrs. D. & M. Rustomjee & Co. was boarded by Cainese pirates; the tindal was killed, and many of the crew wounded.

The villains had heard she had on board $50,000, to convey to a ship in the roads. She had, indeed, sailed with the treasure on board, but was obliged to put back, and her officers very prudently relanded the treasure.

We regret to state no intelligence has been obtained of the missing Parsee who was sent in charge of 3 boxes of treasure containing 5500 taels of sycee, to the Bombay Castle on the eve of that ship's sailing for Bombay. There can not be a doubt that the Chinese boatmen murdered him and possessed themselves of the treasure: another recorded instance of Chinese perfidy, robbery, and murder!

In a late number of the Canton Press some severe comments are made on sending treasure in Chinese boats; but such has been the custom of the foreign merchants in Macao for the last year, and treasure was shipped by another party on the same day in a Chinese boat and safely reached its destination; therefore blame can hardly attach to the *losing* party.

With reference to what has been lately said by our contemporaries respecting the Russian trade with China, and the introduction of opium into China through central Asia, we have made the following extract from

Campaign of the army of the Indus in Sind and Kaubool,
DR. KENNEDY.

Importance of Kurachy.

Depots of stores and well equipped detachments at Kurachy, and Sukkur, and Dera Ishmael Khan will not only place the navigation of the whole river in perfect security, but form an invincible barrier to an invading army from the west: not that the Indus is to be relied on as a wet ditch full of water, like the moat of Ghizni; but as a canal for the easy and cheap conveyance of heavy ordnance and ammunition and other military stores, to the scene of action, where an invading army would find a well equipped artillery, which no expenditure could enable them, under any circumstances to meet upon anything like equality. Too great a value cannot possibly be placed on the possession of the harbour of Kurachy, whether as a military and naval station, or in a political and commercial view; and every thing that our government can do should be done without delay, to improve and strengthen it. It is the key of Sind and the Indus, and of the approaches, either military or commercial, to central Asia. A lighthouse on the Peedlland of Manoura, and a pier on piles at the landing-places, are the first desiderata. The second and third will be the improvement of the Gorra Creek, and a canal to re-unite it to the Indus, to make Kurachy what it was in the days of Al-mansur, on the western outlet of the Indus.

We may now at least hope that the noble canal of this immense river is open for twelve hundred miles, to the rich regions of the Punjaub and Kaubool, and that the port of Bombay may become the emporium of an important traffic conveyed along its waters, not inferior eventually to what Calcutta now receives from the Ganges. The opening of the navigation of the Ganges formed the greatness of Calcutta, and combined with the superior advantages of Bombay to destroy Surat, which then ceased to be the emporium of European trade with the kingdom of the Mogul. The opening of the Indus can only affect the inland trade westward; and even there it admits of most plausible argument that, whilst the regions of central Asia, by exporting their raw products of wool, and dying drugs, and gums, will be enabled to import a thousand fold beyond the experience of past years, the value of wealth will increase, and not diminish, the price of trade in furs and other Russian produce exchanged for the shawls of Cashmere.

GOLD DUST AND OPIUM TRADE.

The book of Genesis describes the river Pison as "it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah where there is gold; and the gold of that land is good:" if we seek the Pison in the Oxus, that river and its tributary streams are not changed, and still yield gold-dust to such an extent that gold is cheaper here than in any other part of the world that we know of; being sold, it is said, at only twelve times its weight of silver in Kaubul and Kandahar, or about twenty per cent below the market price in India and England. This must eventually change, but in the mean while it is the advantage gained by the Russian traders.

The second I learnt professionally by endeavouring to purchase opium in the bazaar for the hospitals: I found that there was an opium trade in its infancy across the Russian frontier of Tartary. Both are points that should be attended to, as likely to lead to important results. Tea from China and white loaf sugar from Russia are plentiful in the Kaubul market; the gold of the Oxus procures the one; and opium from Turkey, brought through Russia, is exchanged for the other.

The inquest held on the body of the Chinese who jumped overboard from the Cacique, with the intention of swimming on shore, and a case of robbery in the police report of the H.K.Gaz. of dec. 1 are too long for our columns; but the following is the verdict on the inquest, and the sentence on the prisoners who committed the robbery.

VERDICT. That the deceased was drowned, in attempting to swim a shore from the ship (Cacique,) and that the marks on the deceased were, not occasioned by any violent usage on board the vessel.

Sentence. The prisoners are each sentenced to suffer a corporal punishment of 100 strokes, and to be imprisoned in chains with hard labour; Shaikh Ullee and Achong for 5 months and the other two prisoners for 3 months each. Shaikh Ullee to pay the remaining 73 dollars to complainant, and all the prisoners are, after the time of their punishment, to leave the island.

The witness Akum, a Chinese women is sentenced to pay a fine of 20 dollars to the Queen for the part she acted with regard to the money, which she must have supposed to have been stolen.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, December 1.

SELECTIONS,
From the Peking Gazettes.

CURRENCY. Orders were issued by the court some months ago to the province of Chihle (Peking) Shanse, Shense, Kwangsu, Kwangse, Chekeang, Fokien, Honnan, Hoopih, Kwangse, and Kweichow, to make and put into circulation large quantities of copper cash. The province of Kweichow, however, reports that silver is still at a very high price, and therefore requests that a longer time may be allowed, within the limits of that province, before any more cash is cast.

CANNON. MOYINGYIH, a Tartar commissary of ordnance, recently held an inspection upon sixty large pieces of newly cast cannon in Hoopih province, and upwards of eighty thousand cattles of cannon balls.

CHAPOO. The gazettes state that at the capture of Chapoo, the barbarians obtained treasure, to the amount of eight thousand taels in silver and seven hundred and twenty three thousand copper cash—all from the official treasury of the city.

The latest gazettes contain no allusions to the recent movements of the two armies on the Yang tse keang, nor to the negotiations of the commissioners of the two nations.

Many cases are published of officers and private gentlemen, of various grades and in various provinces, placing large sums of money at the disposal of the emperor for the use of the imperial forces.

H. E. general sir Hugh Gough G. C. B. landed here on the 27th ultimo, from the *Ernaad* transport, which brought him from Koolungsoo. We understand he will shortly take his departure for Calcutta.

CANTON NEWS. Yikshan has taken his departure from the southern emporium, and the usual cortege due to the rank of the imperial commissioners has been despatched to escort Elepoo and the others, when they arrive at the precincts of the Kwang toong province; which it is believed they will reach in about a week from this date. The senior hong merchant, *Howqua*, is repairing all the factories in the British hong; the company's hall included, on the restoration of which the workmen seem to be bestowing great care. The largest factory outlet, *Howqua*, will not accept a tenant for until he learns, whether or not, it will be required by the superintendent of British trade.

DIED.—In Macao, on Sunday last at 2 p. m. after a lingering illness, captain WILLIAM MARQUIS, late H. C. S.) of the transport Thomas, aged 42 years.

BIRD.—At Woosung, Oct. 20th 1842, mr. Henry Blowers, chief officer transport Rohomaney; after a lingering illness, aged 30 years.

At Hongkong harbour very suddenly, on board his ship, the Lysander, captain Curry, on the 25th ultimo.

FOR LONDON.

THE EDINBURGH, John Patterson, R. N. C. S. commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

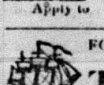
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

From Whampoa, Hongkong & Macao Roads.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, E. W. H. Jones, commander, will be despatch immediately. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Clipper Brig, ARROW, 212 tons O. M., 175 tons N. M., built in 1841, at Stockton on Tees, County of Durham, and now lying in the Typa. Apply to Captain GEARE, or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

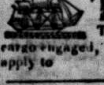


FOR SALE.

THE fine Brig, ROYAL EXCHANGE, 155 tons O. M., 131 3/4 tons N. M., built in 1838, and now lying in the Typa. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

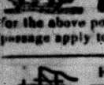
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND MOULMEIN.

THE ANNA, captain BOWEN, will sail for the above ports in december. For freight or passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



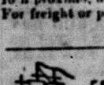
FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "WERAFF," Captain Howe, will have early despatch. For freight; apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.



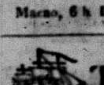
FOR LONDON.

THE Barque, "ORATOR," 321 tons, captain TERRY, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of the cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE Barque "MARY CATHERINE," 400 tons, A. 1., will be despatched for the above ports on the 25th proximo. For freight or passage apply to LINDSAY & Co.



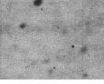
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new Ship ANTHONY ANDERSON, captain SPLATT, will be despatched for the above ports on the 10th proximo, has excellent accomodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
MACVICAR & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British built ship HOPE, 377 Tons, Captain J. Goss. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 6th December, 1842.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A. 1. British built bark BIRMAN, 344 tons, captain J. CLELAND Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 25th November, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J. SHERMAN commander, 254 tons, abundantly found in stores. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1 Barque "CHANTICLEER" captain GRANGE, 250 tons O. M. 280 N. M., now lying in the River, and ready to receive Cargo. Freight to WHAMPOA 50 cents per bale. Apply to

H. GRIBBLE.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE well known teak built and coppered Portuguese brig "NOSSA S. DA LUZ," of 266 12/94 tons burthen, 9 years old. Apply to her owner.

JOZE MANOEL DE JESUS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO SYDNEY, OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine A. 1 Brig ISLAY, 283 Tons Capt. GALT. Apply to

Macao, 25th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine sailing copper fastened Hamburg Schooner HEBE, 129 Tons burthen. She is built of Oak, and is well found in stores. For particulars apply to

Macao 10th October, 1842. A. A. DE MELLO.

Public Sales.

NOTICE.

Sale of the 5th Instant, (postponed,

of

HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY,

Fittings up, &c

Belonging to

H. J. LEIGHTON, Esq.

BY

THOMAS SMITH.

Thursday, the 8th Instant.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 3d December, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On or about the 15th instant.

JOHN SMITH begs to acquaint the public, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises on the Praya Grande, the whole of the Household Property, Books, Wines and Liquors, Plate, Plated, Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c. Belonging to W. H. MORSS, Esq. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 3d December, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

of the

"VICTORIA," *and the* "BEE."

JOHN SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early day this month, (of which due notice will be given) the Cutters "*Victoria*," and the "*Bee*," with all their spars, sails, &c. &c., as they lie off the Praya Grande. Further particulars will be issued in Handbills, and in the meanwhile Inventories of their stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's.

Macao, 2d December, 1842.

JOHN SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, some time this month, the residue of the Household Property & Effects, belonging to Mrs A. PATERSON, *going home*. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 5th December, 1842.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the undersigned having been duly licenced, has opened a Dispensary on the Praya Grande, at the corner house opposite to the Judge's residence.

F. A. SEABRA.

Macao, 30th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DEVITRE, and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON, in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr PATRICK DUNCAN was admitted a partner on the 1st of January, 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c. &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping.

Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above; for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day, will be promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, Secrecy, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,

No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,

CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously supply furnished with funds by Drafts &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will then; always be very happy to undertake, Agency business of the most diversified, remunerative nature from the above on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual Lottery,

Of 1843, of all Prizes.

☞ In the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta succeeding in obtaining universality of support or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Mofussil Agency; for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidents of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of their profits derivedthence towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agencies and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificates; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.

2,000, & all prizes ! ! !

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery of 1843.

On Seven hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; dividied into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co, beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	200	Tickets
1 do	100	do
1 do	50	do
1 do	25	do
1 do	12	do
1 do	6	do
1 do	3	do
1 do	2	do
10 do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20 do of 1/2 do	10	do
40 do of 1/4 do	10	do
80 do of 1/8 do	10	do
160 do of 1/16 do	10	do
320 do of 1/32 do	10	do
1302 do of 1/64 do	22	do
2,000 prizes or chances.	480	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme. 100 do

Total, 580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who move from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given to all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money, & drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 5 & 6 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be entitled to prize tickets for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of such winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra co's rs. 50 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the proprietors in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for co's rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE in the *Rua do Hospital* the second southwesterly from the *Canton Register Office*. Apply to

Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO DE OLIVEIRA.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—A few pieces of Merino; Long and short Gloves and Mittens; Wide and Narrow Ribbon; Felt and superfine Silk Hats, and a few fresh Pine Cheeses.

ALSO,

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry; Double barrelled Fowling Pieces and Pistols, Shooting, and a small quantity of fine American Beef and Pork. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Mac o. 2nd December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK BEAMS from 16 to 18 feet long and from 10 to 14 inches square, and also one fine TEAK SPAR 36 feet long and 11 inch square.

Apply to P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

Macao, 17th November, 1842.

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE from 4 to 4 inches.

1 Anchor and 1/2 for a vessel of 300 Tons,

1 chain cable 1/2

3s. superior Manila cigars in 1/4 & 1/8 Boxes. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

Macao, 8th October, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED

A PARCEL of Fresh Chateau, Margaux, in one and three dozen cases;

AND

Raisins and Prunes, for sale on exceedingly moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.

A BATCH of very *superior* No. 111-Manila Segars—warranted of the first quality, and *good*—in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in *quantities to suit purchasers*: Dutch and English HEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz. and NAILS; apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842 JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boy's Hats. Apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842 JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—JAVA ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 26th Aug 1842 JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th July 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine English Cordage and Bolt rope of sizes; Marline, Ambeline &c.; White, Black, and Green Paint; Boss's Bar in a mod; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board.

Or here to WILLIAM S. OTT.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE. FOR SALE.—From 4 to 4 inch, on moderate terms apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Ean-de Lotted Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three in SUITE, in a large House in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

ON or before the 31st December the SHORT ALMANACK of MESSRS KALEDARIAN for 1843, will be ready for delivery from the *Canton Register Office*: Price $2 per copy. Parties taking six copies will be charged $9, taking ten, $1 per copy. For cash only to non-subscribers to the *Register*.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, *at the Canton Register Office.*

Public Correspondence on the Disastrous Events in Canton on the 7th and 8th of December 1842.

Copy.

His Excellency, Major General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—The undersigned British merchants in Canton having met to deliberate on their present position, beg leave respectfully to submit that enquiry of the Chinese leads them to believe that the recent attack on the Foreign factories was the result of a pre-arranged determination of the mob, assisted and influenced it is supposed by parties averse to apprehended foreign innovation; and as the social authorities were avowedly unable for a considerable time to quell the disturbance, and did not, in fact, succeed in doing so until after a considerable loss of life and property, we are forced to the conclusion that the British community cannot be considered safe in their houses in Canton, without efficient protection from their own government on the spot.

Although the local authorities have placed a considerable number of soldiers to guard the factories, we do not consider that they can be depended upon in case of another rising of the people; and others represent considerable bodies of men to be still assembled in the city and neighbourhood of Canton, from whom another attack may, at any moment, take place.

Under these circumstances we beg leave respectfully to solicit Y. E. to allow the steamer Proserpine to remain in front of the factories, should such an arrangement be possible; at any rate until same communication may be received from h. m.'s plenipotentiary affording information to the British merchants of his intentions for their future security. We have the honor to be

Your Excellency's, most obedient servants,

(Signed)

Dent & Co. Turner & Co.
Gibb, Livingston & Co. Lindsay & Co.
Fox, Rawson & Co. per William Fryer.
per E. A. Staple. Dirdin & Co.
Bell & Co. per W. Potter.
per J. M. Smith. C. S. Compton.
Henry Gribble.

Canton, 12th December, 1842.

(Copy).

Canton, December 13, 1842.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter received last night, I beg to assure you that I sensibly feel the critical situation in which you stand.

It is from reluctance to leave you in uncertainty that, although anxious to return to the head quarters of the force, I have remained here five days, and am still waiting in hourly expectation of an answer to the communication which I despatched to her majesty plenipotentiary on the 8th instant.

I will accede to your request in regard to leaving the steamer where she is, and I would decide to remain myself in any event, but I do not apprehend any immediate further outbreak, and feel that I can be individually of little use here, whereas my presence is required with the force. It would be a great satisfaction to me to hear from sir Henry Pottinger before I leave you, and I shall delay my departure as long as possible with that view.

I received through the Kwangheep on the 9th inst., an assurance that the Chinese government is very desirous to maintain tranquillity, and though their power may be doubtful, I believe the assurance to be sincere. I will take this occasion to recommend you to be upon your guard, and carefully to forbear from all that may tend to collision with the populace, pending the result of the measures, upon which the plenipotentiary, with whom the decision rests, may determine.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. Gough,—Lieut. General.
The British Merchants at Canton.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.

Sir,—We take the liberty of waiting on your excellency with the annexed copy of a letter which we yesterday addressed to sir Hugh Gough, together with a copy of his reply, by which you will perceive that he has consented, in consequence of the recent attack on the foreign factories, to allow the steamer Proserpine to remain off Canton for the present, for the protection of the British community.

It is unnecessary to trouble your excellency with the statements in detail of the parties who were eye witnesses of the riot, or the enquiries which have been subsequently made, but the result may be stated in few words.

1. That there appears no doubt of the fact that the attack on the foreign factories had been determined on for some time previously to its occurrence, and that the parties employed in it were regularly organized.

2. That although an affray between some Lascars and Chinese, was the ostensible cause of its commencement at that particular time, the attack would have taken place sooner or later had no such circumstance occurred.

3. That the local authorities were unable or unwilling to afford efficient protection in time to prevent a considerable sacrifice of life and property, and the causes, which occasioned such a result, are liable at any moment to recur.

4. That there is a spirit of hostility to the English very general among certain orders in Canton, and that the common people are guided and influenced by parties who have means and ability of giving effect to their operations in a more systematic manner than could be expected from an ordinary mob.

As no machinery exists at present for carrying on the trade, except by actual residence in Canton, and as it is unlikely any change can be made in time for the management of the present season's business, we consider it of the utmost importance that the British community should be enabled to continue for the present to reside in their factories, as their withdrawal would, in the existing state of affairs, necessarily throw the business into the hands of the Americans and others, who from their political position and other causes are not likely to suffer from the hostility of the Chinese.

The recent occurrence having shewn that life and property are insecure under the protection of the local government, we beg leave respectfully to submit to your excellency our conviction that the British community cannot with safety remain in Canton, unless protection be afforded on the spot, by our own government authorities, and we venture therefore to hope that your excellency will take into consideration their urgent request that their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief may be moved to place such a force for their defence in Canton as may seem expedient.

We have the honor to be,
Your excellency's,
Most obedient servants,
(Signed)

Dent & Co. W. C. LeGeyt.
Turner & Co. Jas. Hulbert.
Gibb, Livingston & Co. Framjee Jamsetjee
C. S. Compton. Pestonjee Cowasjee.
Wm. Fryer. Hormusjee Framjee. [Co.
Bell & Co. Pestonjee Mervanjee &
Per pro. Mackrill Smith. Jummojee Nasservanjee.
E. A. Staple. Ruttunjee Framjee.
D. Potter. Burjorjee Sorabjee.

Canton, 13th December, 1842.

No. 213. Government house,

HongKong, December 16th, 1842.

Gentlemen,—I have this day received your letter of the 13th instant, inclosing copies of one which you had addressed to lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough, and of his excellency's reply on the subject of the late disturbances at Canton.

I observe that you assume,

1st. That the disturbance originated in a preconcerted plan. 2nd. That it would have taken place sooner or later without the immediately exciting cause of an affray between certain Lascars and the Chinese. 3rd. That the local authorities were either unable or unwilling to afford the necessary protection; and 4th, that there is a spirit of hostility towards the English amongst certain classes in Canton, who guide and influence the rabble in their operations.

You proceed to observe, that it is not possible to carry on your commercial pursuits at Canton except by actual residence. You add that your withdrawal would throw the trade into the hands of Americans and others, who are not likely to suffer from the hostile feelings of the Chinese, and you conclude by requesting, that I will move the naval and military commanders-in-chief, to place such a force for your defence and protection in Canton, as may seem expedient.

I propose to pay the honor of replying to the various points of your letter in the order in which you have arranged them, and, in doing so, I hope and believe that it is not necessary for me to assure you of the unfeigned solicitude which I feel to promote your interests and welfare, as well as to provide for your comfort and safety, by every means in my power, consistent with the views which my judgment has led me to form; after the deepest and most anxious reflection on the questions which those points involve, in connection with the momentous trust which has been confided by her majesty's government to my guidance.

With respect to the 1st point, I am obliged to distinctly avow, that no single fact has come to my knowledge that authorizes me to concur in the opinion you have expressed on it. On the contrary, the accounts that have reached me show that a large body of Lascars (sir Hugh Gough states no less than 170), had been allowed to go up to Canton on leave, from the ship "Fort William" (and other vessels), without any apparent control, or any person to look after them; that they had been fighting "the whole day" with the Chinese, whom they drove back and kept in check until towards the evening, when the Chinese assembled in large bodies, and overpowered the Lascars, who were, in their turn, driven back and allowed to take refuge in one of the houses that was subsequently burned, and that only then the attack on the buildings commenced.

I cannot convey to you my sentiments on this (1st) point more clearly and simply than by her quoting a portion of a private letter which I wrote on the 13th instant to Lieutenant general sir Hugh Gough, in answer to one which I had had from his excellency on the 11th. "I hope the riots "at Canton are over, and that our mer- "chants there will profit by their expe- "rience. It seems quite clear, that the "crew of the "Fort William" and other "ships were the originators of the disturb- "ance, and before I make any demand for "repayment of the losses from the local "government, I must be satisfied that some "attempt was made to control the Lascars. "I hold that not even a boat's crew should "allowed to land without a responsible "officer, or person, with them, and if mer- "chants will not enforce some regularity "and order in their ships, they must take "the consequences."

The 2nd point is in a great measure disposed of by the preceding remarks, and I shall also have occasion to advert to it's tenor in considering the 4th one. I shall therefore only here say, that viewed abstractedly it is based on mere surmise, which is by no means admissible in discussions like the present, and in which all statements adduced, ought, I conceive, to be strictly limited to matter that is susceptible of clear proof.

I think that the insinuated unwillingness (referred to in the 3rd point) of the local authorities to afford protection, is in no degree borne out by any of the details that have reached me up to this moment; and it not only appears to me to be disproved by what those authorities have since done with the object of affording protection, but is likewise at total variance with the information and opinions that I have obtained from many different quarters, as to the anxiety which both the provincial officers and the hong merchants had displayed up to the day in which the disturbance took place, to avert, as far as they could, the injury to the local trade and prosperity of Canton which the late treaty is calculated to inflict; and which anxiety they evinced by a variety of conciliatory arrangements and concessions, which are too well known to call for particularization in this letter.

As to the alleged inability of the local authorities to afford protection,—that, I can only, as at present informed, contemplate in the light of a conjecture. We all know what an unmanageable thing an exasperated mob is in every part of the world. Many instances of this truism could be adduced, within all our recollections, in England and other of the most civilized nations of Europe; and before I subscribe to the correctness of this allegation, I must learn that proper and timely application was made to the local officers, which, I regret to add, I have strong reasons for believing, was not the case. It may, however, be true, that the Chinese authorities had not the power immediately at hand to restore order when the riot became serious; and it may even be hereafter unhappily verified, that they do not possess the means of preserving the peace for the future; but with respect to the first of these suppositions, it is just and proper in looking at it to inquire why our Lascars, —one of whom I am informed began the riot by stabbing a Chinese,—were not restrained by those whose business it was to look after them; and as regards the second supposition, if we admit that it is possible, and investigate the cause, we are obliged to revert to occurrences which took place before I came to China.

None of you, gentlemen, will suppose me capable for a moment of palliating the base and barefaced perfidy of the officers of the provincial government in the progress of events which terminated in the city of Canton being left at the mercy of her majesty's arms in May 1841; but I believe I am quite justified in saying, that up to that time there was no general popular feelings of ill will or antipathy towards the British nation on the side of the people. It is true, that we had from the earliest period of our intercourse with this empire, submitted (with a very few memorable exceptions) to constant contumely and indignity from the Chinese government officers, but so far as the mass of the population were concerned, they were, I have understood, as civil and as well disposed as I have invariably found them, in all parts of the empire which I have had occasion to visit, since the peace was concluded. It thence follows, that the change which at that time came over the people, and which has gradually led to their present state of exasperation and excitement, must have been brought about by ourselves;—that is, partly by mismanagement and partly by ill-treatment,—and I believe both these causes to have had a share in bringing matters to their present crisis.

The 4th point is so mixed up with those that precede it, that, in examining it, I might repeat many of my foregoing observations; but I will spare you the repetition, and will content myself by asking you, collectively and individually, whether, with your admitted knowledge of the hostile feelings of certain classes at Canton, coupled with the influence which you declare you believe those classes to be able to exercise over the people, and also bearing in mind your recorded belief, that sooner or later an outbreak would take place,—you, to whom this letter is particularly addressed, as well as all other foreigners, whether subjects of England or not, can stand forward and conscientiously assert, that you have studied the completion of this time, that you have in any single iota, or circumstance, striven to aid me in my arrangements as the humble but zealous instrument of the government whose protection has been extended to you in an unparalleled degree, and which, I may add, you are always ready to claim and expect—by endeavouring to dissipate and soothe the very excitement and irritation of which you so loudly complain? I may even ask, whether you have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of the very arrangements and measures which you so earnestly desire to see perfected, and which, next to the assertion of her majesty's dignity and honor, have been the leading object of my public actions for the last eighteen months? It is needless to occupy your time, and swell this letter by detailing circumstances; but I presume that you will now be ready to allow, that it would have been better had you gone on, as in past times, quietly & unobtrusively with your mercantile pursuits, until it was announced to you, that the provisions of the recent treaty were to be considered in full force. Even in the most civilized parts of the globe such a course would have been equally advisable and expedient; and how much more so do they appear with a jealous, arrogant, and unapproachable government like that of China, which we have for ages allowed, and almost encouraged, to revile and treat us as human beings of a lower grade.

I have now arrived at the consideration of your present position and future prospects and wishes, as set forth in your letter; and, with respect to the advantages, if not necessity, of actual residence at Canton, as well as the probable consequences that would attend on your being forced to withdraw from that place, I need only remark that I am fully apprized of those facts, and that I should and shall very truly regret the loss and inconvenience to which you would be exposed by the latter step becoming indispensable. I trust, however, that it will yet be averted through the measures which I have in view; but advertising to the closing request of your communication, I must, at once, finally, most explicitly, & candidly acquaint you, that no conceivable circumstances should induce me to place her majesty's government in so false and undignified a posture, as I should consider it to be placed in, were I to send troops and ships of war to Canton *in opposition to the request and wishes of the local government*, in order that you might carry on your trade under the protection of such troops and ships of war. Such an arrangement, irrespectively of the conclusive objection to it which I adduce above, would inevitably lead to further ill-will, heart-burning, and violence, and its only result must be disappointment, and, in all likelihood, a renewal of hostilities between the governments of England and China,—a calamity which I feel certain you will one and all, cordially unite with me in earnestly deprecating.

In conclusion, I have in this letter entered at more length into an exposition of my sentiments, than may have seemed to you to be called for by the one which you addressed to me; but even before the Canton riots took place, I had imbibed many of the impressions which I now communicate to you, and as a copy of this letter will be transmitted to her majesty's government, in explanation of the course which I have decided upon following, I am desirous that the grounds of that decision should be clearly known to all of you. I had hoped before this time to have had it in my power to intimate to you the purport of the reply as to late events, which I am expecting from the viceroy at Canton; but owing to circumstances beyond my control, I am disappointed. You shall be made acquainted with it shortly, and in the mean time, as it seems to be quite certain that the presence of the small steamer at Canton is merely a source of irritation, whilst in truth, if there be any danger, she can in no shape ward it off, I have given my ready assent to rear admiral sir Thomas Cochrane's suggestion, that she should be recalled.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
(Signed) Henry Pottinger,
Her majesty's plenipotentiary.
(True copy.) Richard Wooman,
Acting secretary.

Messrs Dent & Co.
Messrs. Turner & Co. Canton.
&c. &c. &c.

Printed at the Canton Register Office.

THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS — INTENDED to appear Tuesday's Canton Register, should be sent to the Office before noon on Monday.

ALL advertisements in the *Canton Register* will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [ments when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertise-

NOTICE — Non-Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to ensure attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 50. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1842. No. 626.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong
Gazette Extraordinary, December 6th 1842.

PROCLAMATION.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart, her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China has, on his arrival at Amoy, learned, with extreme horror and astonishment, that many more than a hundred subjects of her britannic majesty, who were wrecked in the ship Nerbudda and brig Ann, in the months of September 1841, and March 1842, on the coast of the island of Formosa, have been recently put to death by the Chinese authorities on that island, who allege, that they perpetrated this cold-blooded act in obedience to the imperial commands.

Had the unhappy people who have suffered on this occasion even been prisoners of war, taken whilst fighting with arms in their hands, their massacre (which is aggravated by a lapse of time of nearly a year) would have been a most flagrant violation of the a knowledged and well-understood rules and feelings which distinguish warfare amongst civilized nations, and contrasts it with the sanguinary and inhuman practices and ideas of mere savages: but, when her majesty's plenipotentiary calls to mind, that the unfortunate individuals, on whom this foul deed has been committed, were inoffensive camp-followers and seamen, who neither were armed, nor had any means of defending themselves or of molesting others, and who were specially entitled, as distressed and ship-wrecked men, both by the laws and usages of China, to kindness and protection, the plenipotentiary has no language by which he can sufficiently proclaim the sentiments of abhorrence and detestation with which he views this lamentable affair, the recollection of which will remain as a stain and disgrace in the annals of the Chinese empire.

Her britannic majesty's plenipotentiary has already obtained positive official proof, that the commands issued by the emperor for putting to death her Britannic majesty's subjects were drawn from his imperial majesty by the gross and merciless misrepresentations of the local authorities on Formosa, who, with the object of personal aggrandizement, basely and falsely reported to the cabinet at Peking, that both the ship Nerbudda, and subsequently the brig Ann, had gone to that island with hostile intentions, an assertion not more lying and false, than manifestly absurd, since neither of those vessels were ships of war, or had, when wrecked, any troops or other fighting men on board of them.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary now intends to respectfully, though firmly submit the real facts of this dreadful affair to the special notice of the emperor, through the imperial commissioners and ministers, and to demand, in the name of his sovereign, the queen of Great Britain, that the local authorities on the island of Formosa, whose false and pitiless misrepresentations have led to the horrid event which has called for this proclamation, shall be degraded and (condignly) punished; and, further, that their property shall be confiscated, and its amount paid over to the officer of the British government, to be applied to the relief and support of the families of the innocent men who have been put to death on false and foul accusations. Without this just atonement her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary is not prepared to say, that the event which has occurred, and which it becomes the plenipotentiary's unwilling duty to report to her majesty's government, will not be the cause of a further serious misunderstanding, or, that it may not even lead to a renewal of hostilities between the two empires, which would be greatly to be deplored, as involving this country and its people in fresh misery and evil, for the crimes of a few shameless and unworthy miscreants in power, who have, from base motives, imposed on their own sovereign. Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, however, trust, that the emperor will, in his wisdom, see the justice, as well as policy, of making the retribution which is herein pointed out; which is due both to England and China, and which will avert further calamity.

That all persons may know the real state of the case, this proclamation is published in the English and Chinese languages for general information.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, at Amoy, on the 23rd day of November 1842, corresponding with the Chinese date, 21st of the 10th month, in the 22nd year of Taou-kwang.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Her majesty's plenipotentiary.

PROCLAMATION

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart, her majesty's plenipotentiary in China, purposely refrained from making any allusion, in his proclamation of the 23rd inst, to the European portion of the crews of the ship "Nerbudda" and brig "Ann."

The plenipotentiary imagines, that it must be already generally known, that, when the "Nerbudda" got into danger, the natives of India on board of that ship were abandoned by the master and mates of her, and also by an officer and a small detachment of her majesty's regiments who were proceeding in her to join the expedition. It now appears, that the natives remained by the ship for five days after they were thus abandoned, that they then landed on rafts under the guidance of the head and second Syrang, that, in thus landing, some of the men (both camp followers and Lascars or seamen) were drowned or killed by Chinese who came down to plunder them that all who landed were made prisoners the moment they got on shore, & confined in heavy irons, under circumstances of great cruelty, in small parties, and in separate prisons, for about eleven months, at the expiration of which period they (with the exception of the head and second syrang) were carried in sedan chairs to a plain, a short distance from the capital of the island of Formosa, and there beheaded in cold blood, in presence of the Chinese local authorities.

It further appears, that there were altogether two hundred and forty natives of India (one hundred and seventy camp followers and seventy seamen) left in the "Nerbudda," when her master and mates deserted that ship, out of whom only the head and second syrang have escaped with their lives, but it is not possible to determine how many were drowned, killed by plunderers, died natural deaths, perished from ill treatment or starvation, or where beheaded by the Chinese authorities.

With regard to the brig "Ann," it has been ascertained, that she had fifty seven souls on boards when she was cast away, of whom fourteen were natives of Europe or America, two or three Portuguese and Malays, five Chinese, and the remainder natives of India. The vessel was driven high and dry (at low water) on shore, about midnight, and the whole of the fifty seven individuals quitted her at daybreak next morning, and took possession of a Chinese junk which has lying in a creek or river near the spot, with the object of putting to sea in the junk; but the violence of the gale prevented them even making the attempt, and they surrendered, without even firing a musket, to the host of armed Chinese who had been assembled round them, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. They were instantly stripped, and marched some distance without a particle of covering, exposed to a cutting north east wind. Two men died from cold, and several others dropped from the same cause and fatigue, and were carried on in baskets to the capital (about 90 miles from the spot where the brig was wrecked), where they were separated into small parties and put into distinct prisons in irons. Subsequent to this, the parties had little communication with each other, but it is known, that they were all subjected to the most barbarous treatment, and were scarcely allowed sufficient food to sustain life. In this manner above seven dreary months passed away, when it was announced to the eleven survivors, including the two belonging to the "Nerbudda" (six natives of Europe and America, three natives of India, and two Chinamen, which latter individuals had been pardoned on condition of entering the service of the government of Formosa), that peace had been made; and they likewise then ascertained, that all the rest of their fellow sufferers in captivity and wretchedness had been put to death, on or about the 13th of August last, on the grounds stated in the plenipotentiary's other proclamation.

Among the sufferers is mr. Gully, a British merchant, who was returning to Macao from the northward, as a passenger by the Ann. It is not possible to account for the lives of the six Europeans and Americans, and three natives of India, being spared; but it is surmised, that they were considered to be principal men of their classes, and were intended to have been sent to Peking to be there executed.

This proclamation is now published, to satisfy the great anxiety and interest which has been universally felt on the subject of it. It is superfluous for her majesty's plenipotentiary to record the deep and sincere regret and sorrow with which he discharges so painful a duty.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam frigate Queen at Amoy, on the 26th day of November, 1842.

(Signed.) HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

PROCLAMATION
To the Chinese.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in China, announced, in his proclamation under date the 23rd instant, that a number of her Britannic majesty's subjects had been cruelly and causelessly put to death by the local officers on the island of Formosa.

The plenipotentiary has now further to announce the following clear details which he has obtained from a few of the shipwrecked men, who have been sent over to Amoy, to be released agreeably to the treaty.

On board the ship "Nerbudda," which was wrecked in September 1841, there were altogether 274 souls on board of these, 29 were Europeans, 2 Manila men, and 243 natives of India.

All the Europeans, accompanied by 2 Manila men and 3 natives of India, left the ship in the boats as soon as she struck on the rocks, and thus, exactly 240 natives of India were left behind. These men remained by the ship, which had drifted over the reef, and was lying in smooth water in Kilung bay, for five days, and then landed on rafts, without arms or weapons of any description. In landing some men were drowned in the surf, others were killed by plunderers who came down to strip them as they reached the shore, and the rest were seized and imprisoned in separate small parties, where they were left in heavy irons, with hardly any clothing and a very small allowance of food, from which privations many died after great suffering. Of the whole 240 who left the ship on the rafts, only 2 men have been sent over to Amoy.

On board the brig "Ann," which was wrecked on her passage from Chusan to Macao in the month of March, there were altogether 57 souls. Of these, 14 were natives of Europe or America, 5 Chinamen 4 Portuguese or Malays, and 34 natives of India. The brig was driven by the violence of the wind and sea so high on shore, that when the tide ebbed she was left dry, and the fifty-seven men quitted her and got on board a Chinese junk, with the hope of being enabled to put to sea in her; but this could not be effected, and they surrendered without having fired even one musket, or made the smallest resistance, to the Chinese troops that had come down to the spot.

Like the unfortunate men in the "Nerbudda," those who were in the "Ann" were stripped stark naked, and dragged in that state to the capital of Formosa, when they were separated and confined in small parties, which had little communication with each other, but were all treated with extreme barbarity and almost starved.

Out of the 57 souls who were cast away in the "Ann," 8 have just arrived at Amoy. Of these, 6 are natives of Europe or America, one a native of India, and one Chinaman. A second Chinaman in alive, and is said to have staid at Formosa of his own choice.

It thus appears from the preceding details, that two hundred and thirty seven persons belonging to the "Nerbudda," and forty six belonging to the "Ann," have either been put to death by the officers of the Chinese government on Formosa, or have perished through ill treatment and starvation.

These atrocious and appalling facts are not to be refuted or questioned, and, that all may judge of them, and contrast the conduct of the officers of the British government (who set all their prisoners free), this proclamation is made in Chinese. Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary trusts, however, that the emperor will yet make the only atonement that remains, and thereby avert further evils.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam frigate "Queen," at Amoy, on the 27th day of November, 1842, corresponding with the Chinese date the 25th day of the 10th month in the 22nd year of Taoukwang.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M's. Plenipotentiary.

(True copies) RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA

DECEMBER 13TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Aug.	Singapore	18th Oct.
U. States	18th July via Eng.	Java	4th Oct
Calcutta	14th Sept.	Manila	30th Nov.
Bombay	9th Sept.	Austral Asia	16th Oct.
Chusan	22nd Nov.	Amoy	31 Dec.
Nanking	15th Oct.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Dec.		From
7.	HINDOSTAN, (trpt.) *Lamb*,	Portsmouth.
7.	AUSTRAL-ASIAN PACKET, ——,	Sydney, Oct. 16.
7.	CULDEE, *Campbell*,	Madras.
7.	BARGO, *Stuart*,	Madras.

SAILED

Dec.		For
6.	ALLIANCE, *Pratt*,	Singapore.
6	CITY OF LONDON, *Antrom*,	Singapore.
7.	CRAWSHAY COWASJEE, *Edwards*,	Sing. and Cal.
8.	CHARLES FORBES, *Wills*,	Sing. and Bombay.

PASSENGERS—(omitted last week) Per Tartar, E. Elmslie, esq. secretary and treasurer to the h. m's superintendents. Per Charles Forbes, M. Lannoy, Belgian consul for Manila, C. H. Gray, W. B. Paterson, esqs., major Lira, lady and family.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Ellora.
For Liverpool—John O'Ganut, about the 15th inst.
For Bombay—Futtay Mombarnk, Anthy. Anderson, Prince of Wales, 14th inst.
For Madras—Weraft.
For Singapore—Intrepid, Maia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Athenian, Ann Jane, Madras, Childers, Edward Banstead, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Orestes, Coromandel, Lady Raffles, City of Derry.
From Liverpool—Will' O'the Wisp, Julia, Liverpool, (Ursula, very doubtful.)
From Calcutta—Bengal Packet, Eliza, Naboh, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne, Pantaloon, Buccaneer.
From Bombay—Woolman, Helena, Gilbert Henderson, Boadicea, Monarch, Lady Grant, London,
From Madras—Nautical, St. Vincent, General Kyd.
From Java—Providence, Tremelga, Margarida.

Quick Passages.—The U. S. schooner Mazeppa made the passage from Hongkong to Chusan, in 16 days, leaving 29th October and arriving 13th November. The U.S. schooner Zephyr left Macao 8th October and arrived at Singapore 18th October. These passages do great credit to U. S. clippers.

Passages of Vessels from China to Singapore, 1842.

Water Witch	Sailed	27 July	Arrived	29 August
Amelia	—	1 Aug.	—	6 Sept.
Franciska	—	15 July	—	23 "
Anonyma	—	28 Aug.	—	31 "
Harlequin	—	27 "	—	2 Oct.
Hope	—	6 Sept.	—	2 "
Mor	—	6 "	—	3 "
John Brightman	—	6 "	—	4 "
Queen Victoria	—	3 "	—	6 "
Ternate	—	2 "	—	6 "
Hazard	—	20 "	—	15 "
Jamsetjeejeebhoy	—	1 "	—	7 "
England	—	24 Aug.	—	8 "
Prima Donna	—	9 "	—	10 "
Maiden	—	8 July	—	10 "
Queen Victoria	—	1 Sept.	—	11 "
Champion	—	10 Aug	—	14 "
H. M. S. Nimrod	—	25 Sept.	—	14 "
Mermaid	—	23 "	—	14 "
William Pirrie	—	10 "	—	15 "
Sea Queen	—	4 "	—	16 "
Vestal	—	16 Aug.	—	16 "
Zephyr	—	8 Oct.	—	18 "

By the late arrivals we have received Madras papers to Sept. 29—the Singapore Free Press, Oct. 13, and Austral-Asian papers to Oct. 15.

From the Madras Spectator we have extracted general Gough's despatch on the capture of Chapoo.

In this number we commence captain Denham's melancholy narrative of the unfortunate wreck of the brig Ann. We shall continue this sad recital in consecutive numbers.

We imagine there can be little doubt, from the intelligence contained in the Madras papers, that the English forces reached Cabul in October.

The Spectator extraordinary of September 26, contains a despatch from major general Pollock, dated 25th August, detailing the operations carried into execution on the 24th, to dislodge the enemy from positions in villages of Mamma Khail and Kookhi Khail, which, with the fort and village of Mammookhail, were destroyed by fire; the trees, to which much value and importance are attached, were cut down. Major Hobish 26th N. I., and captain Edmonds, H. M's. 9th foot were wounded, and lieut. Robertson, 37th N. I. doing duty with the 26th N. I., was slightly wounded: the return of casualties is not published in the Spectator extra.

The proclamations of h. m.'s plenipotentiary on the massacre of the Lascar crews of the Nerbudda and Ann, and of mr. Gully, will tend to satisfy in some degree, although the details of the barbarity of the Chinese will shock and disgust our readers: but they will be pleased with the spirit and promptitude of h. m's. plenipotentiary in grappling with the matter *instanter*. The emperor must punish the commandant of Formosa, for he has *deceived* the emperor; it is not unlikely, when he hears of the emperor's displeasure and his probable fate that he will strangle himself.

As mr. Gully and the Lascars were massacred on *Chinese ground*, we trust the British community will raise a monument of their murder and to their memory on *ground that was once but is no longer Chinese*: on the British island of Hongkong.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HOUSE-BREAKING AND ROBBERY.

At 3 A. M. yesterday morning captain C. H. and mrs. Hart heard a noise at their bedroom window on the *second* floor in a house in the Rua Formosa. Capt. Hart got up and took his sword, and he then saw a Chinese youth standing between the window and the curtain; capt. Hart made a pass at him with his sword, but he supposes the curtain turned off the weapon, & that he did not wound the robber, who finding he was discovered, immediately jumped through the window into the street on the stones, a height of about 26 feet; capt. Hart had to move round a writing table and the thief made his spring before he could collar him. There were two accomplices in the street, one of whom was holding the ladder; the other, when he saw they were discovered immediately ran away. Capt. Hart took hold of the ladder, when the Chinese holding it also decamped, and it was drawn up into the house; it is a bricklayer's ladder, rather heavy, requiring two men to draw it up. The man who jumped from the window lay upon the ground for about a minute, and then hobbled away.

This is the most daring attempt at housebreaking and robbery in Macao that it has been our task to record.

Translations.

From the Chinese Repository for Nov.

(CONCLUDED FROM N°. 40, PAGE 269.)

We have recently read in his majesty's lucid mandate, that "There is no other way, and what is requested must be granted," and that, "We have conferred extraordinary powers upon the ministers, and they have done nothing but deceive us." Looking up we perceive his majesty's clear discrimination and divine perception, and that he is fully aware of the imbecility

of his ministers; he remembers too the loyal anger of his people. He has accordingly now temporarily settled all the present difficulties, but it is that, having matured his plans, he may hereafter manifest his indignation, and shew to the empire that it had not fathomed the divine awe-inspiring counsels.

The dispositions of these rebellious English is like that of the dog or sheep, whose desires can never be satisfied; and therefore we need not inquire whether the peace now made be real or pretended. Remember, that when they last year made disturbance at Canton, they seized the square fort, and thereupon exhibited their audacity, everywhere plundering and ravishing. If it had not been that the patriotic inhabitants dwelling in Hwáitsáng and other hamlets, and those in Shingping, had not killed their leader and destroyed their devilish soldiers, they would have scrupled at nothing, taking and pillaging the city and then firing it, in order to gratify their vengeance and their greediness: can we imagine that for the paltry sum of six millions of dollars they would, as they did, have raised the siege and retired? How to be regretted! That when the fish was in the fryingpan, the Kwángchau-fu should come and pull away the firewood, let loose the tiger to return to the mountains, and disarm the people's indignation. Letting the enemy thus escape on one occasion has successively brought misery upon many provinces: whenever we speak of it, it wounds the heart, and causes the tears to flow.

Last year, when the treaty of peace was made, it was agreed that the English should withdraw from beyond Lankeet, that they should give back the forts near them, and dwell temporarily at Hongkong, and that thenceforth all military operations were for ever to cease: who would have supposed that before the time stipulated had passed away, they would have turned their backs upon this agreement, taken violent possession of the forts at the Bogue with their "wooden dragons" (i. e. ships of war),—and when they came upon the gates of the city of rams with their powerful forces, who was there to oppose them? During these three years, we have not been able to restore things as at first, and their deceptive craftiness then confined to these regions has rapidly extended itself to Kiángnán. But our high and mighty emperor, preeminently intelligent and discerning (*lit.* grasping the golden mirror and holding the gemmeous balances), consents to demean himself to adopt soothing counsels of peace, and therefore submissively accords with the decrees of heaven. Having a suspicion that these outlandish people intended to incroach upon us, he has secretly arranged all things. We have respectfully read through all his majesty's mandates, and they are as clear-sighted as the sun and moon; but those who now manage affairs, are like one who supposing the raging fire to be under, puts himself as much at ease as swallows in a court; but who, if the calamity suddenly reappears, would be as defenseless as a grampus in a fishmarket. The law adjudges the penalty of death for betraying the country, but how can even death atone for their crimes? Those persons who have been handed down to succeeding ages with honor, and those whose memories have been execrated, are but a little apart on the page of righteous history; let our rulers but remember this, and we think they also must exert themselves to renover their characters. We people have had our day in times of great peace, and this age is one of abundant prosperity; scholars are devising how to recompense the kindness of the government, nor can husbandmen think of forgetting his majesty's exertions for them. Our indignation was early excited to join battle with the enemy, and we then all urged one another to the firmest loyalty.

We have heard the English intend to come into Pearl river and make a settlement; this will not, however, stop at Chinese and foreigners merely dwelling together, for men and beasts cannot endure each other; it will be like opening the door and bowing in the thief, or setting the gate ajar and letting the wolf in. While they were kept outside, there were many traitors within; how much more, when they incroach even to our bedsides, will our troubles be augmented? We cannot help fearing it will eventuate in something strange, which words will be insufficient fully to express. If the rulers of other states wish to imitate the English, with what cash their demands be waived? Consequently, the unreasonable demands of the English are going to bring great calamity upon the people, and deep sorrow to the country. If we do not permit them to dwell with us under the same heaven, our spirit will feel no shame; but if we willingly consent to live with them, we may in truth be deemed insensate.

We have reverently read in the imperial mandate, "There must indeed be some persons among the people of extraordinary wisdom or bravery, who can stir them up to loyalty and patriotism, or unite them in self-defence; some who can assist the government and army to recover the cities, or else defend passes of importance against the robbers; some who can attack and burn their vessels, or seize and bring the heads of their doltish leaders; or else some with divine prescience and wisdom, who can disclose all their silly counsels, and get to themselves a name of surpassing merit and ability, and receive the highest rewards we can confer, &c., &c." We, the people, having received the imperial words, have united ourselves together as troops, and practice the plan of joining hamlets and villages till we have upwards of a million of troops, whom we have provisioned according to the scale of estimating the produce of respective farms; and now we are fully ready and quite at ease as to the result. If nothing calls us, then each one will return to his own occupation, but if the summons come, joining our strength in force, we will incite each other to effort; our brave sons and brothers are all animated to deeds of arms, and even those who are finical and delicate as jewels, our wives and daughters, have learned to discourse of arms.

At first, alas, those who guarded the passes were at ease and careless, and the robbers came unbidden and undesired; but now (if they come), we have only zealously to appoint each other to stations, and suppress the rising of the waves to the stillest calm (i. e. so to exterminate them.) When the golden pool is fully restored to peace, and his majesty's anxiety for the south relieved; when leviathan has been driven away, then will our anger, comparable to the broad ocean and high heavens, be pacified.

Ah! We here bind ourselves to vengeance, and express these our sincere intentions in order to exhibit great principles; and also to manifest heaven's retribution and rejoice men's hearts, we now issue this patriotic declaration. The high gods clearly behold: do not lose your first resolution.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
From Whampoa.

THE "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," D MacGregor, commander, will be despatched immediately. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE EDINBURGH John Paterson, H. C. S. commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
From Macao Roads.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, F W H Jones, commander, will be despatch immediately. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Clipper Brig. ARROW, 212 tons O. M., 175 tons N. M., built in 1843 at Stockton on Tees, County of Durham, and now lying in the Typa. Apply to Captain GEARE, or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE fine Brig. ROYAL EXCHANGE, 153 tons O. M., 131 tons N. M., built in 1838, and now lying in the Typa. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "WEMAFF," Captain Hunt, will have early despatch. For freight; apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque, "ORATOR," 321 tons, captain Terry, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of the cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Brig GUESS, captain McNeillar, will be despatched for the above Port on the 16th instant. For freight apply to
W. ALLANSON & Co
Macao, 12th December, 1842.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter.

THE A. 1. British Built Brig native BLACK SWAN, 4 years old. Apply to
December 12th. C. H. HART.

FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE Barque "MARY CATHERINE," 400 tons, A. 1., will be despatched for the above ports on the 24th proximo. For freight or passage apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new Ship ANTHONY ANDERSON, captain SPLATT, will be despatched for the above ports on the 15th proximo, has excellent accomodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
MACVICAR & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British built ship HOPE, 377 Tons, Captain J. Goss. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 6th December, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British built bark BIRMAN, 344 tons, captain J. Cleland. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 23th November, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. clipper brig ANNA ELIZA, R. J Butcher commander, 234 tons, abundantly found in stores Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 28th June, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. Barque "CHANTICLEER", captain Grange, 250 tons O. M. 238 N. M., now lying in the Typa, and ready to receive Cargo Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per bale. Apply to
H. GRIBBLE.
Macao, 28th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE well known teak built and coppered Portuguese brig "NOSSA S. DA LUZ," of 266 12/94 tons burthen, 9 years old. Apply to the owner.
JOZE MANOEL DE JESUS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO SYDNEY, OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine A. 1 Brig ISLAY, 283 Tons, Capt Galt. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 25th October, 1842.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine sailing copper fastened Hamburg built barque HEBE, 120 Tons burthen. She is built of Oak, and is well found in stores. For particulars apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao 10th October, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, *the* 15th DECEMBER, 1842.

JNO: SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the public, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 15th instant the fine and fast sailing Brig the "ROYAL EXCHANGE" of 155 34/94 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Rigging, Sails, Boats, &c. &c. as she lies at Anchor in the Typa. Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneers. Further particulars will be published in Handbills

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE PUT UP,
To the highest bidders,
THE FOLLOWING PLEASURE BOATS:
The Cutter "VICTORIA,"
AND
The Cutter "BEE,"
with all their Masts, Rigging, &c. &c., as they lie off the Praya Grande. The boats may be inspected any time prior to the sale
Macao, 12th December, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE.
On FRIDAY, *the* 16th DECEMBER, 1842.

JNO: SMITH begs to acquaint the public, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the Praya Grande, the whole of the Household Property, Mantel Piece; a Cheshire open-faced gold dupleat Watch and gold cable chain, Books, Wines and Liquors,

Plate, Plated, Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c. Belonging to W. H. MORSS, Esq. Further particulars will be published in Handbills, and the Property may be inspected the preceding day of the sale.

Macao, 12th December, 1842.

J. S. SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at some time this month, the residue of the Household Property &c. Effects, belonging to Mrs. A. PATERSON, going home. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 12th December, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
(By order of the Trustee.)

J. NO: SMITH has been instructed to bring to the Hammer, and will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (on a day hereafter to be named) that really fast-sailing and splendid Brig the "WILLIAM," of 173 ⅔ tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Boats, &c. &c. as she lies off the mouth of the Tcpa: Inventory of her stores may be seen on application at the Auctioneer's. Ammunition of the Vessel will be sold in a separate lots. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 13th December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1842. MACVICAR & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to apprise the communities of Macao and Hongkong, that he was formerly Steward of the H. Co Steamer "Queenside," and has now established himself in copartnership in Hongkong with L. E. CHRISTOPHE as LIVERY STABLES KEEPERS. The establishment is situated behind the House of Messrs. P. Towns and & Co., where SADDLE HORSES, BUGGIES, and an OMNIBUS can be had at a moment's notice.

The community may depend upon mine as well as my partner's best exertions being used to contribute to the convenience, comfort, and amusement of all Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor his establishment with orders; and at the same time will warrant the Horses & Vehicles to be as good, and suitable as is possible to be had, in this early period, on the Roads of this far distant Colony.

Trusting that by attention and care he may merit the favor and encouragement of the communities of Macao and Hongkong, he has the honor to subscribe himself, the public's most humble servant,

HENRY JOHN CARD.

NOTICE.—It hereby given, that the undersigned having been duly Licenced, has opened a Dispensary on the Praia Grande, at the corner house opposite to the Judge's residence.

F. A. SEABRA.

Macao, 30th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENIS DAVITRE, and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON, in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK DUDGEON was admitted a partner on the 1st of January 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the monthly rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c. &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping.

Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

ALL Commissions, or Orders from the above: for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, procurable in Calcutta, at the very lowest market prices of the day, will be promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,

No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,

CALCUTTA.

(Provided they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. will also; always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified or miscellaneous nature from the above-mentioned application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

By Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s

First Co-mmon United Service, and General Biennial Lottery,

Of 1843, of 8 Prizes.

☞ To the care of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta, according to existing universality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries; from the Presidents of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras. So it is proposed, to do some such, I the principal portion of their profits do there towards the greater establishment, and accumulation of aggrieved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Bonds of Money, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough, upon sick certificates; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prize may turn out less than a Half Ticket in this scheme:

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s

First Calcutta United Service, and Biennial Lottery of 1843.

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company's rupees 65 ⅔ (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	200	Tickets.
1 do	100	do
1 do	50	do
1 do	25	do
1 do	12	do
1 do	6	do
1 do	3	do
1 do	2	do
10 do of 1 Ticket each	10	do
20 do of ½ do	10	do
40 do of ¼ do	10	do
80 do of ⅛ do	10	do
160 do of 1/16 do	10	do
320 do of 1/32 do	10	do
1362 do of 1/32 do	22	do
2,000 prizes or chances	480	

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme..... 100 do

Total, 580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (see 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co to erase the names of those sub-divers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, either at the Calcutta Exchange or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given be in all the papers.

☞ As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes, above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be divided to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery tickets, or, if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, government Lottery tickets, or drafts for exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty five days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 5 & 6 conditions.)

8—Should any of the above 100 reserved tickets, be applied to prize in here for the last two days, or prior drawings of the government lottery, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a ticket will pay the extra rupees 10, 20 for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to disarrange this, messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 6 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole ticket for rupees 50, will find it much to their advantage, to agree for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE in the Rua do Hospital the second southwesterly from the Canton Register Office. Apply to

Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO DE OLIVEIRA.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK BEAMS from 16 to 18 feet long and from 10 to 14 inches square, and also one fine TEAK SPAR 36 feet long and 14 in square.

Apply to P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

Macao, 17th November, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—A few pieces of Merino, Long and Short Gloves and Mittens; Wide and Narrow Ribbon; Belt and superfine Silk Hats, and a few Trunk Purses.

ALSO,

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry; Double barrelled Fowling Pieces and Pistols, Shooting, and a small quantity of fresh American Beef and Pork. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED

A PARCEL of Fresh Chateau, Margaux, in one and three dozen cases;

AND

Raisins and Prunes for sale on exceedingly moderate terms. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS

A BATCH of very superior No. 111 Manila Segars—warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers: Dutch and English SHEATHING COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz. and NAILS; apply to

Macao, 10th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—of Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boy's HATS. Apply to

Macao, 16th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—Java ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 26th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—SINGAPORE BEAMS, 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 inch, on moderate terms.

Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship MERCURY, in the Typa.—Canvas, with Seaming and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt rope of sizes; Marling, Amberline &c.; White Black, and Green Paint; Rose's Beer in wood; Calcutta Bottled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Round Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board,

Or here to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE, For SALE.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—EUROPE ROPE, from 1 to 4 inches.

1 Anchor and } for a vessel of 300 Tons,
1 Spare ditto }

3d. superior Manila cigars in ½ & ¼ boxes. Apply to

JOAM BARRETTO.

Macao, 8th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior tuned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Ditto bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, that EN SUITE, in a large house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

THE ANNUAL ALMANACK for 1843, will be ready for delivery from the C. R. Office on Friday next. Price $2 per copy: Parties taking six copies will be charged $1 per copy.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1842.

INSURRECTION IN CANTON.

We have been favoured with a copy of the following interesting letter, which contains much important information, written by an intelligent American merchant to his friends in Macao.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CANTON.

Canton, Dec. 8th, 2 P. M.

"After a night of much anxiety and anxiety and excitement, I send you a line to say that we are all safe, and the danger apparently over for the *present*.

Before this reaches you will have heard that a row commenced at 9 or 10 yesterday morning between some lascars and Chinese, which went on increasing through the day, until at night it reached a fearful crisis. We early sent notice to Howqua, but his report, if he made any, was not heeded. The mob increased in numbers and audacity every hour, and by 2 or 3 we could see by the plunder carried by, that mr. Murrow's factory had been forced. The ladies (English) had already taken refuge at Kingqua's. This scene of plunder and violence went on through the afternoon, a feeble party of the city policy, which came out to restore order, being beaten off the field.

Early in the evening the Anti-English feeling began to show itself in the setting fire to the British flag staff, and the concentration of the mob on the company's factory. Matters getting thus serious, old Mi[illegible] (Ameri[illegible]) were taken to his factory, whence, he kindly promised they should be to his family house, in case of necessity. Soon after they had been comfortably placed there, the smoke appeared issuing from the interior of the British hong, and it became evident that the incendiary mob had fired that factory. We were now attended to Mingqua's terrace, whence we had a full view of the sad but splendid conflagration. The skylight of mr. Murrow's house and the chapel belfry shone beautifully for a while, till they sunk in the flames. The verandah still stood firm, but suddenly volumes of smoke poured from every crevice, and soon after the whole roof and architrave was burning furiously. The square all the while was crowded by Chinese who had early thrown down the company's wall and forced sundry passages through the paling of the square. Alarms were from time to time communicated to this immense mass, and they at one moment fled in all directions, and then swayed back again to their former position. Furious cries and shouts were every instant mingled with the crackling of the fire and the crash of the falling ruins. The fire extended slowly back into No. 2, but happily the night was nearly calm, and the slight breeze which the conflagration made veered a little to the eastward: this and the strong west walls of the British hong saved the factories on our side of *Suntowlun* (Hogiane), but insured the destruction of those eastward. It was evident the Dutch and Creek hongs must go, and our concern for the inmates of the former was increased by the report of a fire arm from that quarter, which several times reached us. The fire engines sent to check the flames were driven off, the mob declaring no one should interfere to save the British hong, and when that was down they themselves would help to save the others.—This with the eastern factories was impossible; and mr. Heard and party, after defending their entrance against the thieves for some hours, were forced by the fire to escape by the back passage at about 11 o'clock. Happily they effected this in safety; and soon after the flames running along the verandah, consumed it, and now of those fine porches nothing remains standing but the lower arches and some broken pillars. Of course the Creek hong shared the same fate. While the fire was still intense there, smoke issuing from mr. Fisher's showed that that also had been doomed to destruction. Some new alarm was felt from this fresh outbreak, but happily the same causes prevented the fire from spreading westward. The assurances of the ring leaders of the mob that they would fire no other factory were now corroborated by the evident exertions going on along the outskirts of the crowd to check the thieving by despoiling the wretches of their plunder. We became less and less apprehensive for the rest of the hongs, and, after keeping the terrace till two or three in the morning, lay down on mat couches and got a few broken snatches of sleep. Some of our party (12 in all) sat up till morning. It was on the whole a fearful night; the fire threatening all of us, and the furious mob in full possession of the square, making the removal of anything impossible. In fact, old Mingqua, though kind as possible to us all, the ladies especially, refused to open his gates when we wished to return to [illegible]

Towards noon there was a lull in the popular violence, and it was determined that the ladies and a large escort should take Mingqua's boat, & proceed down to Whampoa, which they accomplished without molestation; the rest of us, after an early breakfast, returned to our factories, which we found quite as we left them. But again, as the morning advanced, the mob collected, resumed full possession of the square, and renewed their work of plunder. They had now evidently found entrance into some not empty treasuries. Bugamullas were appearing in quick succession laden with dollars. This illgotten booty was, however, seldom left in their quiet possession, every suspected fellow was soon surrounded, seized, and his dollars scattered in the scuffle to be scrambled for by the by-standers; for hours the square was covered by knotted groups of this kind, struggling desperately for a share in the plunder. By and by the police and hong coolies mingled in the affrays, for the purpose of stealing and punishing the villains. Thus the morning wore away, and no interference came from the government. No doubt the governor passed an anxious night, ready to interfere, but dreading the power of the popular party. In the course of the morning, he learned the true state of the case; that the factories were not all burned, nor the foreigners all murdered, and that the portion of the mob which had the burning of the British hong as its object was satisfied, and that he had only the thieves to contend with; he, therefore, ventured to interfere, and a strong body of soldiers at length appeared about noon, and cleared the square of the lawless fellows who had been more than 24 hours in possession of it. It was pleasant to sally forth again and we went down to the seat of the conflict, where five dead bodies of Chinese, torn and bloody, showed that some at least had not escaped to run riot again. Numbers of wretches soon came creeping from the burning embers, evidently thieves, yet we saw none apprehended; the officers seemed content to scatter them.

Thus ended this disgraceful affair for the *present*, for vast crowds are still hanging on the edges of the foreign residences, and new efforts to fire and plunder may be apprehended. We are now putting our moveables on board a chop, and shall go afloat until sir Henry settles the account with the authorities. An express was sent to him yesterday, and we wait to see whether he will choose to explain away the difficulties of the rowdies, or challenge them to as much fight as they are inclined for. It is clear that either the native or foreign officers must afford protection, or we cannot return to the factories.

The British flag staff was an object of much interest through the evening. It was fired at the base, the flame crept slowly up the staff, which still stood steadfast untill the fire reached the cap, there the cross piece detained and increased the flames until the staff burnt through and the topmast slowly toppled down: a loud shout from the mob marked their triumph when it fell.

As to the commencement of the row, the Lascar's fight was merely the exciting occasion; it has been evident to us for some time that a growing discontent was abroad. I hear some have been foolish enough to ascribe the discontent to the arrival of the ladies; it is the working of the popular mind and passions as to the late war,—humbled at the north but not convinced here, nor, perhaps, anywhere. Now, perhaps, the real difficulties of the China question commence."

The leaders of the patriot party lately applied to the governor for *arms*: he refused; they requested permission to arm themselves: he evaded this petition; they have now tried fire, and in time may *command* guns."

We have also seen two letters written by an English gentleman, which enables us to compare these too highly respectable sources of intelligence.

The English letters state that the riot began on the forenoon of the 7th inst., with a pretended row between some Chinese and Lascars (it is said a Lascar stole an orange!); the latter were obliged to retreat to the Creek hong. The Chinese then attacked mr. Murrow's house, where two English ladies resided, breaking the windows and battering the doors, and soon effecting an entrance, being unopposed, they broke to pieces and carried off every thing they could find. The ladies were dressing for dinner when the assault commenced, and were hurried away, without their gowns, in disguise, to Kingkwa's hong. At the same time the mob attacked mr. Heard's factory, but with less fury until they had set the British factory and mr. Murrow's house on fire; they then attacked mr. Heard's house in greater force & with encreased fury, and every effort was required to prevent their forcible entrance.

With mr. Heard were his partner, mr. Dixwell, and mr. Humpston, messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co's tea inspector. Mr. Heard and his companions had only two muskets and two pistols, and a very scanty supply of ammunition; thus they were obliged to reserve their fire until required by absolute necessity for their safety.

Repeated applications were made to Howqua, the senior hong merchant, for help, which he at first promised in a few minutes, but it never came.

The mob set fire to mr. Heard's front or outer door, & broke down the entrance door leading into the passage, but mr. Heard and his companions prevented them from setting the entrance door on fire by throwing water on it. Here were hundreds of the Chinese mob pulling down the walls, and throwing whole bricks through the windows, opposed only by a three or four Americans and Englishmen, armed with two muskets and two pistols, with a little powder and shot!—How easily, then, could the Tartar guard have dispersed them: indeed, the alarms that spread from time to time through the masses, as stated in the above letter, prove they were in dread that their lawless violence would be interrupted by the arrival of troops and the terrors of the law.

The passage of mr. Heard's house was open to them; but whenever they advanced a ball from the musket laid one of their number on the ground either dead or wounded, and they then retreated. Finding all their attempts to gain an entrance baffled, and excited by disappointment, defeat, and revenge, they set fire to the Creek hong: thus mr. Heard and his com-

pinions had been on each side, and were driven out of the house by the approaching flames about 12 p. m., & they fortunately succeeded in reaching the Factory hong in safety. On returning the next morning they found mr. Heard's treasury had been broken into and three sacs of dollars plundered.—Some boats having arrived from Whampoa, with the assistance of their crews the robbers were driven off the premises, and what they had left of the treasure was removed.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co's. factory was also plundered of $40,000.

It is the general belief in Canton that the officers and hongmerchants were not only supinely and disgracefully inactive and passive during the whole of the 7th, but that they had even instigated the mob to burn the British and all the factories between Hoglane and the Creek, in one of which were two English ladies. Coupling this riot with the manifesto, it seems evident that the people are invincibly opposed to the residence of foreign families in Canton; but we have no doubt the assault on and destruction of the British factory has been in contemplation for some time, and the acts of the infuriated populace were probably connived at by the conquered and humbled provincial officers: this is the general belief in Canton: and if such connivance is proved, what, trust, what faith can hereafter placed either in the Emperor or any of his officers?

Most fortunately, the H. C. S. Proserpine was on her way up to Canton, with sir Hugh Gough on board. She arrived on the 9th; sir Hugh immediately landed, and had an interview with the Chinese officers, who expressed their regret at the late outrage—*credat Judæus—non ego*—and expressed their willingness to render compensation for all losses. It is said that sir Hugh is inclined to acquit the officers of having had any concern in the *movement*. The officers wished sir Hugh to retire from Canton immediately, as their own force, as they said, was sufficient to preserve the peace and for all purposes of protection: but H. E. refused; and the report from Hongkong to day [Monday] is that the troops are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's notice.

This successful outbreak of the people must be regarded as the most important and splendid occurrence since the forced surrender of the opium by Lin. It is said few of the mob have been beheaded, but if no European witnessed the execution the astute and deceitful officers may have substituted the corpses which mr. Heard deprived of life; for the numbers agree; mr. Heard shot five of the incendiaries who endeavoured to force an entrance into his house.

The latest advices from Canton state that business is not yet entirely interrupted, shipments were made on the 9th; there are also rumours that the people are again assembling and another insurrection—for it can be called no less—is apprehended; the people may be drunk with success, and think themselves invincible: but what are the facts?—Thousands of these *brave* and *loyal* villagers were kept at bay by about 60 men of the 37th n. i.; hundreds, if not thousands, were beaten off by mr. Heard and his companions, armed with two muskets and two pistols!—From the field of battle, they fly; and they only succeed in driving women from their houses, and setting fire to and plundering private houses.

After this manifestation of their ill will and hatred of foreigners generally, but more particularly of the English,—if we do not insist on the rigid performance of every stipulation of the treaty, our commerce with this country will for ever be in an anxious and insecure state: it seems that we must have a quarter of our own, separate from the natives, walled in and fortified: but then the immense British trade could not be satisfactorily managed under such circumstances of suspicion and defence as the possession of a fortified quarter would imply.

In the mean time, the British merchants who had left have returned to Canton from Whampoa, but they have left their treasure on board the ships; we are inclined to conclude that the business of the season will proceed, but under circumstances and feelings of doubt, suspicion and dread:—what a state of affairs in a country the natives of which boast of their antient and refined civilisation and of their profound submission to the dictates of reason.

The late riot in Canton is a most fearful and significant exposition of the above manifesto. This declaration, although issued by the people, and written of course, by some student or lawyer—*Shoopan*, i. e. copying clerk—is not unworthy of the most serious attention on the part of all foreign authorities. There are various expressive passages which truly indicate the Chinese character; and show in what sense the people understand the imperial edicts, engagements, and actions.

Lin, in his letter to the queen of England, said—"We of the celestial dynasty, in subjecting to ourselves the 10,000 kingdoms of the earth, have a degree of divine majesty which ye cannot *fathom*." The gentry and people say—"The emperor has now *temporarily* settled all the present difficulties, *but it is that, having matured his plans, he may hereafter manifest his indignation*, and show to the empire that *it had not fathomed the divine awe-inspiring counsels*."

The meaning of which same word *fathom*, is, that we cannot imagine, have no conception of the degree of perfidy of which they are capable: that we cannot *sound* the depths of their cunning, or specious seeming, or falsehood!

Dr. Morrison describes the Chinese as vastly prone to prevaricate, to deceive, to lie; as specious, but insincere, jealous, envious, and destructful to a high degree; generally selfish, cold-blooded, and inhumane.

We consider this manifesto, followed as it has been by a premeditated riot, as most important. The provincial government is evidently powerless against the masses, and seems to be held in utter contempt by the people. Its course will be to *soothe* the agitated people,—and it may be, by and by, punish a few of the ringleaders. But this declaration and this outbreak demonstrates that the lives and property of all foreigners are at the mercy of a mere mob, whenever the people become inflamed by suffering fancied or real wrongs: the late tumult is one of the fearful signs of the times: let not foreigners forget hereafter the 13th of dec. 1839 and the 7th of dec. 1842.

The question immediately recurs,—how are the consuls and merchants to be protected at Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghae; where is certain security will there be in those cities for the property, in the event of popular disturbances, which may be often caused by the most trifling accidents: purposely induced by the Chinese themselves, that they may have an opportunity and an excuse for fire-raising, plunder, and murder?—the freaks of a drunken boat's crew might cause the loss of many lives and the destruction of millions of property.—now that the people feel their own power and despise their officers; for their contempt for the provincial authorities and imperial commissioners, is openly professed in their manifesto; will they regard with greater respect and submission the emperor's proclamation, or will H. I. M. be highly indignant at their disobedience if the foreigners are the only victims of their contumacy?

Disasters to H. M.'s 62d Regiment.

We read in the Madras Examiner Sept. 22d of a serious disaster having befallen the right wing of h. m.'s 62d, *en route* to Dinapore by water.

The boats were swamped in a hurricane on Sept. 5th; and the first reports consigned nearly the whole detachment of 260 men, besides women and children, to a watery grave; but a subsequent notice in the Madras Spectator of the 28th Sept. quoted from the Englishman of the 17th, states the ascertained loss to be "*two* lieutenants, *five* sergeants, *four* corporals, and *thirty-nine* privates, with *six* women and *twelve* children;—this is the loss now reported by col. Reid."

The bones of the officers drowned, lieutenants Gason and Scobell. The Hurkaru of the 10th says the storm occurred on the 5th Sept. near Pumpanity, about thirty miles this side of Bhaugulpore.

Madras.

The marquess of Tweeddale landed at Madras from h. m.'s sloop, *Siren*, on the 24th of Sept. H. E. was received by lord Elphinstone, sir Robert Dick, the members of council, &c., and H. E.'s commissions appointing him governor & commander in chief of the Madras presidency, and governor and commander in chief of Fort St. George, were forthwith read, and H. E. assumed charge of the government.

¶ The following is an extract from the *Fife Herald*, relative to a degree conferred upon our cotemporary of the *Times*. We have much pleasure in seeing the excellent talents of mr. Buist so highly estimated by the university of St. Andrews:

"St. Andrews, July 18, 1842.—This day the University of St. Andrews conferred the degree of L. L. D. upon mr. George Buist, the distinguished editor of the Times newspaper, Bombay, and author of several ingenious publications."

The Barque "Masdeu."—We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the *Masdieu* and *Prima Donna*, regarding whose safety serious fears were at one time entertained. We have obtained an account of the *Masdeu's* progress, which we have no doubt will be interesting to most of our readers.

The *Masdeu* left Macao on the 11th July, when she experienced several heavy gales, splitting the topsails and shipped very heavy seas. On the 17th she arrived off the N. E. coast of Hainam, where she was detained ten days. On the 1st August she experienced heavy gales from S. W. From thence to Cape Padaran (Tsiompa) which she made on the 22nd Augt. she experienced strong S. W. currents averaging 50 to 75 miles in 24 hours. On the 11th, finding they gained no ground and being short of provisions, water, and fuel, they resolved to run into Padaran bay to get supplies,—remained there 7 days without procuring anything except water—and left the bay on the 17th to try some other part of the coast for provisions. Upon leaving the bay they met light northerly and westerly winds, and altho' the ship was laying her course, in 5 days fetched into lat. 15 north by strong currents. They spoke no [illegible] and obtained such provisions as she could spare. At this time the ship had only three days provisions on board, and the crew and commander had been on short allowance for two months. On the 20th, they spoke the *Prima Donna*, and got a small supply of provisions from her, and would have obtained more had not a breeze sprung up which prevented further communication with her. On the 1st Sept. the *Masdeu* ran into Padaran bay to repair damage sustained during a gale. Whilst at anchor the *Prima Donna* came in, and they obtained from her as many supplies as she could spare. On the 8th, the *Masdeu* weighed in company with the *Prima Donna*, and attempted to beat down the coast, but after five days, finding it impracticable, and seeing two vessels making for the bay, the *Masdeu* put back in the hope of obtaining provisions from them. She arrived on the 12th and obtained a good supply. These vessels proved to be the brig *Vestal* and the barque *Peruvian*. The three vessels left on the 19th Sept., from which date the *Masdeu* was enabled to make progress to the southward, experiencing very heavy squalls in which she split her topsails several times, and she at length arrived here on the 9th instant. The length of the *Masdeu's* passage is chiefly to be attributed to the want of copper and her hull being covered with barnacles.—*Sing. Free Press, October* 13.

Manila, 3rd November, 1842.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Gentlemen,—I am sorry to inform you of the loss of the brig "Meadowsein" under my command on the morning of the 29th September at 4 a. m., when she unfortunately struck on a reef near the north end of the Palawan passage, and all efforts to get her off proving unavailing we were oblig d to abandon her, night coming on, and a great portion of her bottom having floated up.

I also have to regret the loss of the chief officer, mr. Smith, the third officer, mr. Rankin, one seakoonie and three lascars, with all the dispatches, which I had put into the first cutter lightly laden, as being the boat most likely to survive; unfortunately she swamped after leav-

ing the brig about 1 of on hour, and from the heavy sea running could not get near them to render them any assistance.

I have just landed after having come this far in a native boat from the Calimaine islands.

I shall do every thing needful with regard to the protest &c., previous to my leaving here, when I shall embrace the earliest opportunity of leaving this for Macao.

And remain gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant.

S. MORTON.

ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE BRIG "ANN," ON THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

We left Chusan harbour on the 8th of March, 1842, bound to Macao, intending to touch at the ports of Chinchew, Amoy, &c., on our way.

We had on board 55 hands, captain and officers, also R Gully, esq., and servant, in all 67.

We weighed about 10 A. M. with a light N. breeze, and sailed through the Sarah Gally passage; when outside we were becalmed but by the use of the sweeps were enabled to get to Ketow point, before the tide made against us, where we anchored. We weighed the next morning with a light N. E. breeze and drizzling rain; sailed through Gough passage, at the southern entrance of which we spoke the schooner Lynx, and anchored for the purpose of taking in some freight from her; the barque Arun was in company with her. After receiving the same with captain Wade's letters, weighed again and proceeded on our voyage. It was my intention to have called at Shippoo, but the Lynx having just left them and reporting no vessels, I did not like to stop, particularly as dispatch was my aim. When near the Queens we passed a vessel under British colors bound up, which I took to be a transport and made the best of my way.

About 6 P. M we hail the Black islands bearing due east, & from them I took my departure; the breeze had freshened considerably but, learried on a press of canvas, during the night we steered a course along shore, and at 8 A. M. on the 10th hauled in S. W. to sight the land, but the weather was too thick to see any distance; continued drizzling rain, we had no observation; towards even shortened sail and at 8 altered the course to SSW. with no other sail on the vessel than the topsails and jib, the former on the cap; at 10 I took in the first reefs and kept them still down, and at 11. 45 the weather having got squally with a heavy sea on, the night being pitch dark. I determined to take in the second reefs and heave too till daylight, not wishing to pass Chinchew in the night. At this time I supposed myself to be about from 12 to 15 miles NE. of one of the Lamyets, called Ockssue, and was in the act of luffing her too to enable the people to get the main top sail reefed quicker, when a man on the top sail yard called out land, put the helm down immediately, when he again called out land on the larboard bow. I took one side of the helm myself to assist the man in shifting it, and in the act of doing so she struck, and hung about amidships on a reef; from the deck we could see nothing; here she hung for a minute, but each succeeding sea forged her further on & brought the wind which was N NE on the larboard quarter; a very heavy sea struck her now and forced her over the reef, carrying away the rudder and injuring the whole of her stern frame; she now fell with her deck out, the seas making clean breaches over her and washing away every thing moveable from the deck; the starboard bulwarks were also washed away. I did not cut the masts away hoping they would assist in lurching her over the other way the next heavy sea that struck her, and fortunately succeeded; directly she fell with her larboard side out I cut away the masts; the tide was now falling rapidly; immediately commenced on the long boat, provisioning her but on taking the hatches off found the hold full of water sweet immediately to the magazine, but too late, to save the powder, we found it entirely under water; got it up and took all we could find dry to make musket and pistol cartridges, about 5 each men, as all we had ready made were useless by being wet. The jolly boat had been washed away, and the foremast in falling stove in the other boat, leaving us nothing but the long boat. It was my intention to have sent mr. Roope, chief mate, in her in search of some vessel, but found it would be impossible at any time of tide, to have got her over the reef while the gale lasted. At day-dawn my worst fears were realized; I found by the appearance of the land we were on Formoes and not the Lamyets, as I had at first thought. On looking round we saw the masts of several small junks to the eastward of us, and I determined, if possible, to take one and put to sea in her. I made all hands put on a good suit of warm clothing, and arm themselves, cautioning them particularly to keep together, and on no account to straggle from the rest. I also took a sextant, chart, logbook, and telescope. I was the last man out of the brig; she was high and dry, but the tide rising rapidly made me anxious to get out of her, as I expected she would go to pieces as soon as the seas reached her.

The junks were about 5 miles from where we were wrecked, and on arriving at the creek where they lay found they were aground; the men in them invited us to go aboard, which we did, about half of us in one and half in another (there were 4). I explained, through my Chinese carpenter, that if they would take us across to Chimmoo, or any place near that, I would give them $3000; the Chinese captain said he would in 3 or 4 days: this offer was of course useless, and I found, as tide rose, we could not get out of the creek, the wind blowing night in, and a bar across the entrance, which it was impossible in that weather to cross. At this time the natives were thronging round us, and hundreds of them running with axes to the unfortunate brig. Our shroff and havildar had been seized by the natives on our way from the wreck to the creek; the chief mate's servant was robbed of the sextant which he carried, and a coat. I sent mr. Roope with a party of our best men to see if he could not rescue the two men they had taken, but in consequence of the increasing parties of natives constantly coming, he very wisely returned as speedily as possible. The junks were surrounded on all sides by parties of armed men. We let them see we had arms by holding them in so as to let the muzzles of the muskets rest on the side of the junk. Many of those who appeared to have the most to say came to and fro in a small sampan in earnest conversation with the junk men. About 2 p. m. they commenced stoning us, and the people in the junk did all they could to make us fire, but I knew that if we killed one man (we could have killed many), we should all be murdered. The junk was again at this time in the mud, the tide falling rapidly. Finding we did not use our arms, they came on board, a few at a time, all armed with knives; at last, when the boat was full, they threatened to murder us if we did not give up our arms; this I did the more willingly as many of our people wished to fire upon them; this I fortunately prevented, for I am convinced had one Chinese been killed we should have been butchered. I therefore gave them up as the most likely means of saving our lives. The people on shore fired matchlocks off occasionally, but I think it was only to intimidate us, as an officer was in his chair about 1 mile from us, but sheltered by a bank of sand.

Immediately they got possession of the arms, they began stripping us in a cruel way; they took my cap and shoes off and flung them overboard; our clothes were literally torn off our backs; when they had stripped us, they made a signal by waving a piece of cloth fast on a spear to the officer's party, who immediately came down. It was bitter cold, and raining hard, with the wind N. E., blowing a fresh gale. We tried to get below in the junk, but were kicked and flogged up again; some of the people in the other junk fared much better, as they let them keep their clothes. About 4 p. m. I went down with the rest to the officer; here we were seized by the soldiers and driven away to the southd and westd. past the brig again; when passing, I tur ed to go on board and see if I could get any thing to cover myself with, but was knocked down, half stunned by a blow on my head with the but-end of a spear.

(To be continued.)

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF CHAPOO.

From lieutenant general sir H. Gough K. C. B. commanding expeditionary land forces China.

To the right honorable lord Stanley &c. &c. &c.

Dated head quarters Chapoo, 26th May, 1842.

My lord,—My despatch to your lordship of the 18th April, enclosing a copy of my previous one of the 22d March to the governor general of India, will have led your lordship to expect my present communication announcing the attack on and capture of Chapoo, by her majesty's military and naval forces. I shall leave to his excellency sir Wm. Parker to detail the movements and operations of the naval part of the expedition, merely observing that the entire unity of action and of cooperation has existed which have hitherto, under Divine providence, so materially tended to the successful result of every operation, and that I have experienced the most cordial and effective assistance, not only from the admiral but from the several captains and officers of her majesty's and the Indian navy.

2 I shall now beg leave to detail, with as much brevity as possible, our military movements since the evacuation of Ningpo, which event your lordship will perceive, by the accompanying copy of my despatch to the governor general of India, was effected in a most satisfactory manner on the 7th instant, leaving I trust, among the inhabitants of that part of the Chekeang province, a deep feeling of respect and gratitude, for the orderly and forbearing conduct of the British soldier, and proving, that, while pressing on the governor at and overthrowing every opposing display of military force, it has been our object to protect the Chinese population of every description made as much as lay in our power. The same despatch, your lordship also will perceive, mentioned the withdrawal of the troops from the city of Chinhae, and the continued occupation alone of the joss-house hill, above that city, commanding the entrance of the Ningpo river.

3 The fleet could, notwithstanding the unceasing exertions of sir Wm. Parker, only have the anchorage of Just-in-the-Way on the 13th instant, where his excellency had assembled the ships from Chusan, Chinhae and Ningpo, and in consequence of the extraordinary strength of the tides in the Tsrentang river, we only reached the anchorage off this city on the evening of the 17th. Sir Wm Parker and myself, however, had an opportunity the preceding day, to make a most satisfactory reconnoissance, in the two smaller steamers, of the defences of this place, when we decided on the points of disembarkation and the line of conjoint operations we deemed advisable for the different arms under our respective commands.

4 Having had but imperfect information, we could not exactly ascertain the position and defences of the city of Chapoo, but we had a very satisfactory examination of the defences of the heights which command it, and which extend from 3 to 4 miles to the eastward as well as of the batteries which defend the suburbs, and apparently a branch of the imperial canal, which runs almost round the walls. These heights were strengthened by several breast-works both in their gorges and along their sides, and small enclosed Joss-houses crowned their summits. On the extreme right appeared two batteries commanding the anchorage. On these heights and within the breast-works and batteries, some thousand Chinese soldiers shewed themselves, but not a shot was fired at the steamer, although they passed and repassed within very short range.

5 From all I could see of the defences on the heights, and from all I could learn of the position of the city, I felt assured that I could turn the whole of the former, and if rapidly executed, cut of all the troops left to defend these heights. But if I should fail in that object, I had hopes of being able to enter the city with the fugitives. A bay about four miles to the eastward, presented a good point of debarkation, whence we might be the force of the opposing enemy, and in consultation with sir Wm. Parker we decided on this point covering the operations by the steamers and small vessels of war, while the Cornwallis, Blonde and Modeste were to take up their positions in front of the western batteries already named, and of the suburb batteries on the extreme.

Right column under lt. col. Morris.

	Officers,	Other ranks
18th Royal Irish	12	470
49th Regiment	25	436
Sappers	1	25
	48	921
Centre column under lieut. col. Montgomerie.		
Detachment royal artillery.	2	25
Madras artillery	8	164
Sappers	2	74
Rifle Co. 36th M. N. I.	3	100
	45	369
Left column under col. Schowlde.		
26th Regiment.	27	521
55th	15	270
Sappers	1	25
	43	820

6 The troops named in the margin were directed to be prepared to go on board the steamers at day light on the morning of the 18th, and the whole force including the light field division, was successfully landed by 8 o'clock under the able superintendance of commander Richards, of the ship Cornwallis, to whom I feel much indebted for his judicious and effective arrangements and zealous exertions. The right column which I accompanied landed first and occupied a commanding height, without opposition covering disembarkation of the remainder of the force. When the whole were landed and formed I directed colonel Schoedde, supported by the artillery under lieutenant colonel Montgomerie, in furtherance of the views I have already announced, to move as rapidly as possible round the base of the heights, so as to get in rear of the enemy and cut off his communications with the city, which now appeared within range of the heights already described, while the right column was directed to mount the summit successively attacking the several works and joss-houses as they presented. The combined attack on both flanks commenced at the same moment, the steamers shelling the breast-works in the centre. It afforded me the greatest satisfaction as I crowned each succeeding height, quite red to find my most sanguine hopes realized by the rapid movement of left column under colonel Schoedde, passing between the heights and the city, and obliging the enemy, instead of retreating on it, to move along the heights which were now one after the other carried by the right column with the usual spirit displayed by the corps composing it. The whole of the enemy's troops soon became a mass of fugitives, throwing away their arms, and flying in every direction, with the exception of about 300, who, finding themselves surrounded, took possession of a house and enclosure which they defended with wonderful obstinacy, and would not surrender until the house was in flames from our rockets and breached by powder bags, judiciously placed by captain Peat, when not above 50, and those mostly wounded, could be induced to submit as prisoners. During these operations, I witnessed with much satisfaction the alacrity with which captain Simpson, of the rifle company 36th Madras N. I., brought up his company, and the spirited manner in which the Sepoys

pelled the enemy, keeping up the communication between the two columns. Perceiving that other enemy had destroyed the bridge leading to the east gate, I directed the 1 6 guns to occupy a bright shoe to and commanding the rough east angle of the city wall, and lieutenant colonel Montgomerie, with his usual good judgment and alacrity, soon brought his guns into action, effectually covering our advance on this point. I directed the rifle to occupy the houses close to the wall to cover the grenadiers of the 55th and the sappers, who were directed to ascertain the depth of a canal that intersected that road. Lieut. Gordon, attached to the sappers, found a small boat with which he crossed (wading the canal on foot himself) and secured two others of considerable size at the opposite side, with which we crossed over the grenadiers 55th, under brevet major Mc.Lean and a body of sappers with scaling ladders, and the walls were soon in possession of the left column. I deem it right here to observe that I was much assisted in crossing the canal by captain Watson of h. m. ship Modeste, who joined me at the moment with a fine seamen from that ship. Having directed the force on the walls, sir Wm. Parker with the seamen and marines soon joined me, and we moved round the city, when I had the several gates occupied. Perceiving a body of the enemy in retreat towards Bangeaou, I directed the 55th to pursue and bring them to action, if possible, but having had to make the circle of the walls (3 miles) as I did not wish to move the force into the city until the gates were occupied, the Chinese had got so far in advance that major Fawcett could only come up with the straggler; but it had the good effect enabling most of this body to throw away their arms and disperse. It is no easy for a Chinaman to divest himself of the appearance of a soldier, that I have no doubt many escaped by throwing off the outward uniform by which alone they are distinguishable from the peasantry. I found the Walls not so high or in such good order as I anticipated from the importance of the place. The Chinese appear to have placed all their reliance in the positions on the heights, possibly on the supposition of the impracticability of landing a large force within the influence of such extraordinary currents.

7 Chapoo has this peculiarity, that about a fourth of the city is separated from the rest by a wall, within which alone the Tartars reside. This has much the appearance and arrangement of our native cantonments, but that the houses are infinitely superior. Every male adult would appear to be a soldier, as in every house, two or three matchlocks, with a quantity of swords, bows and arrows were found. This would appear to be a Mantchoo privilege, as the Chinese troops have theirs collected in arsenals.

8 The strength of the Chinese force is difficult to estimate. From the best sources of information I would say they had about 8,000 men in the city and on the heights, 1,700 whom were Mantchoo tartars. I calculated their loss to be about from 12 to 1,500 men.

9 I regret to feel obliged to remark that my losses greater that I had anticipated—though small when the strength of the position, and, for a time, the obstinate defence of the Chinese, is taken into consideration. I beg to enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and here I may be permitted to express my deep regret at the loss, to the service and to his country, of lieut.-col. Tomlinson, of the royal Irish, who fell at the head of his corps in the full career of renown, honored by that corps, lamented by all. I have also been deprived of the valuable services of lieut.-col. Mountain, who has received three severe, but I trust, not dangerous wounds. The uniform zealous conduct of this meritorious staff officer, I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing, and pleasure in recording. I fear also I shall for a considerable time be deprived of the services of captain Campbell, of the 55th, who is dangerously wounded, and whose spirited conduct at Chuenpi, I felt called on to notice. Every possible attention has been paid to alleviate the suffering of my other wounded officers and soldiers by dr. French, superintending surgeon, whose zealous exertions are unceasing, and I am most thankful to find all are doing well.

10 The conduct of the whole force calls for my marked approbation. To colonel Schoedde, lieut. Cols, Morris and Montgomerie commanding Columns, my best thank are due,—they well executed every order they received, and were as well supported by the several commanding officers of corps and detachments—lieut.-col. Pratt 26th regiment, lieut.-col. Stephens 49th, lieut.-col. Knowles, royal artillery, major Fawcett 55th, br.-major Gratton, 18th royal Irish, (could I subsequent to the lamented fall of lieut.-col. Tomlinson) major Augustruther, Madras artillery, & captain Simpson, rifle company 26th Madras n. i., all of whom merit my warmest thinks; as do likewise the general and my personal staff, from whom I received the most effective assistance and support, all having accompanied me throughout the operations in a country where every order has to be conveyed by an officer on foot, over most difficult ground, and frequently to a considerable distance. I have particularly to express my sense of obligation to major Gough, who had, combined with his duties as deputy quarter master general, to act. for lieut.-col. Mountain, for the (I trust temporary) loss of whose service, I have already expressed my regret. My best thanks are also due to captain Pears, field engineer, who afforded me every assistance; and I beg to bring to you lordship's notice my senior aid-de-camp, captain Wittingham. I shall now, my lord, conclude with the assurance, although I am aware as a British soldier it is superfluous, that the force entrusted to my command, has but one common object in the bright career which I anticipate for it: an anxious wish to do their duty to their sovereign, and to meet the expectations of their country.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. GOUGH, lt.-genl.
commanding expeditionary land force.

Head quarters, the 20th May, 1842.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of his excellency lieut. genl. sir Hugh Gough, &c. c. b., at the attack of the fortified heights and capture of the city of Chapo on the 18th May, 1842.

Head quarters, Chapo city, 19th May 1842.

Staff 1 officer wounded; h. m.'s 18th royal regt., 1 officer, 1 serjeant, and 3 rank and file killed, and 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 27 rank and file wounded; h.m.'s 26th Cameronians, 2 rank and file killed, and 6 rank and file wounded; h.m.'s 49th regt., 2 rank and file killed, and 2 officers, and 11 rank and file wounded; h. m.'s 55th regt., 1 officer wounded; Madras Sappers and Miners, 1 officer wounded; rifle company 36th Madras n. i. 1 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Lt.-col. N.R. Tomlinson, 18th royal Irish, killed.

Lt.-col. A. S. Mountain, c. b., dy. adjt. genl., severely wounded.

Captain Colin Campbell, h. m.'s 55th regt., dangerously wounded.

Lieut. A. E. Jodrell and A. Murray, h. m.'s 18th royal Irish regt., captain T. S. Reynolds, lieut. and adjt. W. P. K. Browne, h. m.'s 49th regt., and lieut. J. B. Johnstone, Madras Sappers and Miners, slightly wounded.

(Signed) J. B. GOUGH, major.
dy. qr. master genl. acting for dy. adjt. genl.
—Expectator, Sept. 14.

expeditionary force.

BOMBAY.

From the Bombay Times, Sept. 17.

MORTALITY on board the Zenobia We gave in our second edition and extra of Wednesday, some particulars of the ravages of cholera on board the Zenobia steamer on the passage to Kurrachee. The vessel left Bombay on the afternoon of the 3rd instant with major general sir C. Napier and staff, with other officers as passengers; together with 150 rank and file, and 17 women and children, belonging to h. m.'s 28 h. They had just before arrived from Sydyez, and had on the latter part of the voyage, and during a stay of some days on board in the harbour, and on landing, suffered from the heavy and incessant falls of rain then prevalent. From the ravages cholera had committed on the 86th, it was thought best to have the 28th dispatched with as little delay as possible to Scinde, where their services were supposed likely to be wanted. Before the steamer left the port, cholera had made its appearance, but it was believed that on getting out to sea it might disappear—a hope unhappily destined to encounter a miserable disappointment. The pestilence immediately after making its appearance began to rage with indomitable violence: 18 deaths occurred the first day at sea. In the course of three days the bodies of one-third of the detachment were committed to the deep! On reaching Kurrachee on the 7th, it was found that 47 men, and 7 women and children had died; and that there remained 36 cases of alarming violence behind. The crew also had suffered severely—ten seamen and one engineer having died. The scenes on board are said to have been heart rending—women in a state of extreme sickness clinging to their dead husbands, and children grasping the bodies of their mothers. So many shot were expended in sinking the corpses that pieces of coal were at last made use of. The Zenobia met the Berenice and Semiramis about 200 miles at sea on their way from Bombay with the remainder of the regiment, which fortunately had kept clear of sickness.—Ibid.

Our Sepoys!

A SONG FOR THE MESS.

TUNE.—*"British Grenadiers."*

We have drank to our Army and Navy Boys!
"Our British Hearts of Oak"
Yet fill once more and let this my toast
A hasty cheer provoke;
We are justly proud of Waterloo,
But let us not forget
That the hard won field of red Assaye
With our Sepoys' gore was wet.

Chorus { Then fill your glass for a bumper toast
Well worthy a cheer I ween —
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
Our Sepoys!—Deep! Deep! Deep!

In Rhuttpore's deadly trenches
Full many a Soldier died,
But many a worthy Sepoy too
Lay weltering by his side.
At Seringapatam the shot flew fast
No cowards manned her walls,
There Soldiers and Sepoys onward pressed
And laughed at the whistling balls.
Then fill your glass, &c. &c.

A third let us pledge the gallant troop
Who by Piss-rakul led,
Pilled Scetabuldee's sanguine plain
With heaps of sabred dead.
There were their deeds in ink holden time,
And now our Grenadiers
Have in China shewn "Jack's" still the same
As he was in former years.
Then fill your glass, &c. &c.

Though each [illegible] of diff'rent tongues and other creeds,
Though others on the Prophet call—
Like us they ply the steel—
Like us are alive to duty's call
Like us in battle keen.
Like us are to their Colors true,
And loyal to our Queen.
Then fill yours glass, &c. &c.

T. S.

The Lament of the 44th.

The SPHINX.—"Egypt," "Badajos," "Salamanca," "Peninsula," "Bladensburg," "Waterloo" "Ava"

Though the stain of defeat has been cast on our fame,
And foes in their malice have taunted our name—
Though the heartless, in safety, have blamed us, who ne'er
Were tested all'ye in a death of despair—
Where the trusty forsook us, when most we relied,
And left us to sink 'neath the foe we defied—
Yet again, "Forty-Fourth," like a sunburst afar,
The *Sphinx* shall reconquer its glory in war!

Like the Romans of yore, yet more proudly again,
We'll wash from our number the transient stain;
Nor standard nor colour by us shall be borne,
'Till our hands from the foeman a standard have torn!

17.

Though the sense of misfortune hath chanted our brow,
And faded our glories, so bright until now,
We'll wreath them with laurels as bright as before,
With the freshness of honour they formerly wore!
And the leaves which were blighted, again shall resume
New life from their brightness, new worth from their bloom!
Yet again, "Forty-Fourth" like a sunburst afar,
The *Sphinx* shall reconquer its glory in war!

Like the Romans of yore we will mourn, 'till again
We've washed from our number the transient stain;
Nor standard nor colour by us shall be borne,
'Till our hands from the foeman a standard have torn!

May, 1842. R. G. PRIOR.

Josephus relates it as a custom of the Roman legions to shroud their standards after their defeat, until they had wiped away the stain by victory in the next engagement, when the mourning standards were unshrouded. When lost they took the field without, and carried no new ones until they had taken those of the enemy.—Nav. and Mil. Gaz., July 20.

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THE

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VOL. 15. No. 51. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1842. No. 627.

TRANSLATIONS.

Although the emperor confesses, in the following edicts, that he was, for the good and happiness of his people, forced to ratify the treaty made by *Keying* with h. m.'s plenipotentiary, yet we do not find any reluctance to fulfil the conditions agreed to in, or intention to annul, the treaty. The *Canton Press* of to day (dec. 7) states, very wrongly, that Newkeen has been disgraced *for signing the treaty*: the first edict disproves this assertion; the editor of that paper, if he had thought but for one moment, must have known, from the translations he has published from the C. R., that if any one of the commissioners had been disgraced *for signing the treaty*, *Keying* must been the first to fall under the displeasure of his imperial majesty; for it was he who began, and concluded the treaty with h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

Peking Gazettes.

On the 20th day of the 9th moon (Oct. 23) the imperial edict was received.

The English barbarians have created disturbances on several parts of the coasts for another year. Newkeen was appointed to take charge of the borders, and then promoted to the governorship of the two Keang provinces, and as to the means of guarding and defending, protecting and warding off (danger from the borders) was his especial duty; and I, the emperor, many times gave clear instructions that he should be very careful in keeping strict discipline and a watchful guard always, and not be in the least lax and remiss; but the said governor is merely presumptious and self-confident, and only knew how to guard the entrance to Woosung,* but now the barbarian ships have entered, and he has not been even able to maintain (Woosung), and then the said barbarians invaded and attacked Changkeang (river) and the capital of the province (Nanking). They (the ships) continued to arrive for several moons, but not the slightest preparations were made; and the country has lost much money through the useless military, which excites the anger and resentment of every man.

At present the English barbarians are tranquillized, and all their ships have left the river and gone to sea. I, the emperor, because of thinking that the black-haired people were in midst of mud and ashes—calamities and distress—*could not but bend my will and constrain and force myself to accord with that which Keying and his colleagues had requested and promised free trade to the English barbarians*, and thus cause my people to rejoice in their occupations and dwell in peace, and prevent the recurrence of the calamities of war; and considering the former affairs, (the defeats of the Chinese and successes of the English) all that has happened is his fault.

Newkeen is a magnate of the first rank, and has been invested with the important charge of guarding the frontiers; but he has ungratefully nullified my favours in being weak as water in the performance of his duty, and has injured and disgraced the honour and respectability of the nation; if he is not severely punished, how can the laws of the country be illustrated and manifested, and the high officers warned in the proper performance of their usual duties!

I order that Newkeen be deprived of his official rank, and taken into custody to undergo examinations; and Keying is to send him under an escort to Peking, to be delivered over to the criminal board for the punishment of his crimes.

Ching Yuhtsae (the fooyuen of Keangsoo) was also invested with the defence of a place (his province), and I find he remained protecting the provincial capital, Soochow, and did not lead on his troops to battle; his case differs somewhat from that of Newkeen.

Tih Choopoo (the tartar general of Nanking) lost the city of Chinkeang; he is also is guilty of the crime of not exerting himself in defending his port. I order that they be delivered over to the said board and that each of them be severely punished. *Respect this.*

* Newkeen had reported he could defend Woosung.

On the 23d day of the 4th moon (Oct. 26) the imperial edict was received.

At the present time the English barbarians are tranquillized. The regulations of all the concerns the trade, and the proper management of affairs with regard to the tranquility of future times (i. e. preparations for the defence of the empire: if certain places require troops for defence, send troops; if the *materiel* of the army is deficient, increase it; if the forts are not properly situated, then select better sites), are most important questions. Keying has been appointed governor-general of the two Keang provinces; as to the proper management, as regards the future, of the trade of the province of Keangsoo, and with reference to all the circumstances, I order that he meet with *Ching Yuhtsae* (who has been degraded from his rank but retained in office) and *Yewpo* (*tetuh* or general of Keangsoo), and consult with them on the management.

As to the proper management of the neighbourhood of the *Keangpih* (north river) with regard to the future, I further order the said governor and his colleagues to meet with Le Seang Fun (lieut. governor of Ganhwuy) and consult upon the management. As to the two provinces of Chekeang and Fuhkeen, they are places not within the controul of the said governor; and a long time will be required to settle the affairs of those provinces; all that is right in the relative affairs of those provinces may stand, and what is not right must be corrected; it is also necessary to meet, consult, and devise plans of safe settlement, and cause the barbarian merchants to understand and obey; in the management there must not be two courses of action.

As to the proper management of all the affairs of the trade of the province of Chekeang, with regard to the tranquillity of after times, I also order *Keying* to meet *Lew Yinko* (the fooyuen of Chekeang) and consult on the settlement of all matters.

As to the proper management of affairs in the province of Fuhkeen, as regards the tranquility of the future, I order *Eleang* (governor of Chekeang and Fuhkeen), *Lew Hunggaou* (lt. gov. of Fuhkeen), *Tow Chingsaou* (tetuh of Fuhkeen), to exert their whole minds in consulting and managing.

As to the regulations of the trade of the said provinces, I order *Eleang* to put himself in correspondence with Keying, that affairs may be securely and firmly settled.

The barbarian affairs are now for the first time settled; it is necessary that the governor and his colleagues (*Eleang, Keying, &c.*) should avail themselves of the circumstances of the time and localities, that their consideration of and provision against probable evils may extend long on to the future; for in all cases the mutual tranquillity of the people and the (English) barbarians must be ensured: all must be well and nothing bad, vicious or low.

All these matters must not be managed remissly or carelessly, by which future calamities will be induced.

As to the governor of the two Keang provinces, originally the charge of the yellow river was connected with his duties; but he has now too many affairs to attend to. The business of the repairs of the banks of the yellow river, he is not required to superintend; wait until the consultations on the affairs of those provinces and the methods of management are finished and completed; when again as usual, Keying will be reinstated in the superintendentship (of the river). *Respect this.*

By John Slade, Ed. C. R.

Proclamation by the Kwangchow foo, respecting the manifesto issued by the chinese gentry and villagers. (Vide C. R. Nos. 49, 50.

The prefect of Canton issues this perspicuous proclamation for general information.

It is known that an anonymous accusation addressed to the provincial government has been pasted up about the city—this crime has long been forbidden by the laws.

Lately enquiring about this accusation, I am informed it is pasted up every where about the streets and lanes; it is a public address to all the scholars and people of the city; it is also engraved on a tablet and hung up in the *Minglun* hall. Yesterday, *Heaou-show* had an audience, and I asked him about it; he replied that there was no tablet at the *Minglun* hall, neither was there any assembly of persons consulting.

If there is really a disturbance in the district, it is my duty to suppress it and protect the people, and the country gentlemen and students must first petition the district magistrate who will forward it to the two superior officers, the governor, and lieut.-governor, and if they grant permission, then it (the prayer of the petition) can be done. But the district magistrate was not petitioned on the subject of this anonymous accusation: which clearly proves it is work of some persons who love to create disturbance, and have borrowed this pretence to raise money, scheming to fish for gain.†

Moreover, it is most certain that the English do not wish to build houses and dwell with their wives and families at Honan; so after all, it is nothing but seizing the wind and grasping a shadow, making a pretence to excite commotion: such conduct deserves the utmost indignation and resentment.

It is right that I immediately issue a perspicuous proclamation, and the military and people are to fully inform themselves of its contents. Ye must keep quiet, each pursuing his occupation rejoicing, and be not instigated to evil by light floating words, and thus involve yourselves in a too late repentance. A special proclamation, 10th moon—day. *Ibid.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CHINA.

DECEMBER 20TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Aug.	Singapore	13th Nov.
U. States	18th July via Eng.	Java	9th Oct
Calcutta	11th Oct.	Manila	30th Nov.
Bombay	23th Sept.	Austral Asia	16th Oct.
Penang	22nd Nov.	Amoy	2d Dec.
Nanking	15th Oct.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Dec.	ARRIVED.	From
12.	Emerald, *Franklin*, Hobart Town.	
13.	Pakshan, (trapt.) *Dancell*, Chusan.	
13.	Waterwitch, (trapt.) *Drigstock* Chusan.	
14.	Ann, *Kellock*, Sing-pore.	
17.	Barque, (U. S.) ——, Batavia.	
19.	Plantagenet, *Porter*, Calcutta and Singapore.	
19.	Velocipede, *Woodcock*, Singapore.	
19.	Heloise, (Brown) *Stevens*, Singapore.	
19.	Rocketarm, *Harrison*, Penang.	

PASSENGERS—Per Heloise, Mr. Behn and A. Moss, esqs.

Dec.	SAILED	For
11.	Interpid, *Stewart*, Singapore.	
—.	Maia, *Sprowle*, Singapore.	
11.	Cornwallis, *Hillman*, England.	
14.	Hong, (Russ.) Both, Sing-pore.	
15.	Felicity, *Woodcock*, Manila.	
16.	Portitude, *Douglas*, Manila.	
17.	Hope, *Goss* Manila.	
18.	Sappho, (Port) *Almeida*, Penang.	
18.	Grace, *Mendeller*, Singapore.	
20.	Prince of Wales, *Jones*, Bombay.	
20.	John O'Gaunt, *Robertson*, Liverpool.	

UNDER DESPATCH.

London—Elliott, John Calvin.

For Liverpool—Lutterland.
For Glasgow—Cherokee.
For Bombay—A. Anderson, Buckinghamshire.
For Calcutta—Pantaloon, June 1, 1843.
For Madras—Wemyss.
For Manila—Charlotte.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Athenian, Madras, Childers, Greyhound, Little Catherine, Orestes, Coromandel, Lady Raffles, City of Derry.
From Liverpool—Will o'the Wisp, Julia, Liverpool, (Ursula, very doubtful) D. Arcy, C. Rawson.
From Calcutta—Bengal Packet, Eliza, Thomas Lowry, Mary Bannatyne, Duke-peer.
From Bombay—Westmoreland, Helena, Gilbert Henderson, Bonbon, Monarch, Lady Grant, London.
From Madras—Nepaul, St. Vincent, General Kyd, Symmetry.
From Singapore—Waterloo, Maslea.
From Java—Providencia, Trehelga, Margarida.

By the *Bentinck* we have received the Friend of India of the 22nd and 29th, the Calcutta Star of 14th and 18th, the Englishman from the 12th to the 21st of Sept., and by the Arun the Singapore Free Press of the 13th and Straits Messenger of the 1st of Nov. From the S. F. P. we have extracted the account of the success of genl. Pollock's force in Affghanistan.

H. m. steamer Vixen, H. Boyes, esq. commander, will be despatched from Macao roads for Singapore, Trincomalee & Bombay on the 22d instant.

When early application was made to Howqua for assistance in defending the factories inhabited by the English, and protection from the mob, on the 7th inst., he is said to have replied that there were only 40 soldiers in the city. Now attached to the office of governor of the two Kwang provinces are five camps or cantonments, of the van, rear, left, right, and centre, each consisting of 8000 troops; and to the office of lieut.-governor are three cantonments each consisting of 2000 men; a detachment of the 5th of the centre cantonment was on the 7th inst. at *Shunking*, in the eastern part of the province; the prefect of Canton has also 3000 troops under his command.

We have seen several written and attested accounts of the late commotions in Canton; but as we only received them at 8 p. m. yesterday, and as it is likely that they will be placed at our disposal for publication, we forbear at present, venturing any further remarks or conjectures on the disastrous events of the 7th inst. We have been informed that two Lascars of the Fort William have been killed, two are missing, and one has been obliged to submit to the amputation of one of his legs.

The artificers of Canton have struck work and refused to rebuild the British consular hall; though they have professed their willingness to rebuild the houses of the merchants. The artificers are said to be influenced by the following *patriots*: *Ye*, a man of Tungkwan district, said to be 107 years old, and who has been made a member of the Hanlin college; *Ho*, a native of the province of *Kwangse*, waiting for the appointment of a *Chechow*; and *Wing*, a native of *Singan* district, and a Keujin graduate.

We have been informed that the late *emeute* had been foreseen by the comprador, hong pursers, &c., and foretold to most of the English residents in Canton, a week, at least, before it occurred. Many of the mob wore a white sash, probably a distinctive mark of the *Sanhehwuy* 三合會, or triad society. It has been also said by the Chinese in Canton, that the destruction of the British factory was the avowed object of vengeance for the excesses committed by some of the camp followers in May, 1841.

It is also said that some of the incendiaries told dr. Parker, that *their work, for which they had gathered and come, was to destroy the British factories*; to the *poor Chinese, the wronged, helpless, unoffending natives*, whom British clemency has so often spared, have turned the tables and made war upon us!

The reply to the manifesto, by the scholars of Canton,—which is said to be of doubtful origin, proves, at least, that there is a division of feeling with reference to the English,—we think it would be well if the English merchants resorted to the same system of manifesting their sentiments and intentions, and issued a manifesto, addressed to the provincial government and people.

There are several cases of robbery reported under the head of police, in the last Hongkong Gazette. The sale of spirits and fermented liquors on Sundays, at Hongkong, was prohibited by a government memo. on Nov. 5th.

The proclamation issued by the Kwangchow foo, respecting the manifesto set forth by the gentry and villagers, we are informed, by a native authority, occasioned so much excitement that the officers thought it advisable to recall it; it is singular that it contradicts the report that the manifesto was engraved on a tablet and hung up in the Minglun hall.

The rebel-quelling general, *Yihking*, has returned to Canton.

On the 17th inst., *Yu*, the acting *Tsungkeun*, —tartar general,—received a letter from the imperial commissioner and great minister and *Tsungkeun* of *Kwangchow*, *Elepoo*, saying that at present the management of the affairs with which he had been entrusted in the province of *Kwangsoo*, were not yet finished: When they were settled he then would be able to come to Canton &c.

It is said he may be expected to arrive in about a month.—So the rumour that Elepoo has been recalled to Peking would seem to be groundless.

Our Chinese informant tells us that neither Samqua nor Howqua's grandson have returned to Canton; only the servant of the former has arrived from the northward.

We have been informed that the transports and troops sail to day for India.

Answer to the manifesto of the gentry and people of and near Canton, inimical to foreign intercourse.—Published at Canton.

Whoever has studied the writings of Confucius well knows his words, "That the man who does not feel any anxiety about what is far off, will without fail have sorrow near by:" and again "Be harmless, and then you will be undisturbed." Whoever carries out these two principles of anxiety and harmlessness to their full extent, there can be no doubt, is prepared for every emergency. At this time, the patriotic gentry and people have unitedly led on and excited each other to protect themselves against the foreigners; and to prepare themselves for any affair that might happen before it came. They simply wish to remove every source of anxiety, however remote, and thus they probably expect to prevent all sorrow that may be near. Such conduct indeed bears the semblance of the greatest wisdom, but those who act thus have not examined very deeply; nor have they looked to the bottom of the matter. We are now but suspect they have lost their harmlessness, and obtained instead an empty disquiet.

Now, for natives and foreigners together to enjoy a benevolence high as heaven, and subsist upon a kindness like the earth for thickness, cannot be regarded as violating the dictates of reason. Can it be supposed that every individual in this land always fully practices the requirements of virtue? Or must we also conclude that every English foreigner sets at nought the principles of common sense and reason? Have the patriotic gentry and people never yet heard what Mencius said? In the days of the eastern Chau dynasty, the state Tsu was still numbered among uncivilized and barbarous states, but he thus speaks, "Chin Liang was a native of Tsu. He came southward to study in the middle kingdom, and among all those of the north who studied with him, got one could compare with him. We beg you who are learned seriously to consider this expression. If these English foreigners possess the military strategy which we know they do, it is not so entirely certain that they do not also possess literary rules. When they were carrying on the attack against the

* Mencius understands by the five human relations—prince and minister, father and son, elder and younger brother, husband and wife, and friends.

† When the spider weaves, first the hill of the bar on the entrance is a guide to it.—Chinese proverb.

city of Canton, in the second, third, and fourth months of last year, can you remember one instance of their soldiers having disorderly murdered a man? Or, in all their successive enterprises and engagements in the provinces of Fukien, Chekiang, and Kiangnan, can you call to mind one instance of one of their soldiers having killed a person against the rules of war?

Confucius has observed, "In my intercourse with men, whom do I reproduce or whom do I land? Now, if you will but observe the successive acts of these English, you will probably find that every act has not been so utterly opposed to reason, nor so completely against common sense (as you seem to imagine). Their wish now to come up to the provincial city and dwell among us, must and will be made a subject of mutual deliberation, in which the feelings and desires of both parties will be amicably consulted; and after which both can live together neighborly. There is no evidence that they intend to come and by violence carry their point.

If, however, you suppose otherwise, can you imagine that the English foreigners, during the long time they have had intercourse with us, have had no spot, not even a foothold, on which to erect their dwellings, but that now they are compelled to put forth their strength and take forcible possession of this place, that they may have a quiet place to reside in? Whenever a man of talents undertakes a business, he ought repeatedly to turn it over and reflect upon it again and again, in order that he may completely exhaust whatever is praiseworthy and good in it, neither injuring himself nor others, but accomplishing the whole without detriment to any one.

Now those who have set in motion and carried on this affair, have not merely acted upon what they themselves saw and knew to be true, but hearkening to rumors and dark surmises, they have acted thus impetuously and reckless of all consequences. They have assumed to themselves the name of the patriotic gentry and people, and have every where posted up their manifestoes. They have raised the cry, "guard against the foreigners," but really they only wish to stir up commotion; they wish to be reckoned as those who quiet the people, but they are in truth no otherwise than public demagogues; every wise man throughly sees through their intentions.

We have reflected upon this matter, looking at it in all lights; there is, in fact, nothing to cause apprehension in the country, if these factious people themselves are not to stir up a commotion. Where then the use of making such a buzz about this affair?

This is a public statement by the learned holars of Canton—*(see note.)*

PROCLAMATION.

Kekung and Liang Pancheng, respectively governor and lieutenant governor of Kwangtung, &c.* Hereby issue a clear proclamation to all the intelligent gentry, that they do not listen to incendiary reports which may inveigle them.

It is well known, that last year during hostilities, whoever of the gentry made out plans or devised schemes, which could be acted upon, that we selected and availed of them; and also whoever of the brave militia came forward to be drilled and exercised, that we then employed them to the uttermost. We have now respectfully received his majesty's commands, granting to the English his soothing kindness, & that trade may be conducted as before. All scholars, officers and common people, ought therefore respectfully to accord with these arrangements of his imperial majesty, and not promulgate different opinions and counsels.

However, at this time, there is Ye Yungtsai and others with him, who have falsely taken upon themselves the name of the public assembly hall,* and have scarcely printed a public manifesto. They have endeavored to raise and organize troops, and to subscribe for and collect money, which is full evidence that they really mean to excite a commotion.

Wherefore we issue this proclamation to all gentry, scholars, tradesmen and people, that each of you must carefully watch over himself and his family, nor on any account listen to these seditious investigations, lest you involve yourselves in legal criminality.

It is that we may quiet and allay the minds of people, that we, the governor and lieut. governor, now publish this special and clear proclamation. Whoever presumptuously disregards it, we shall instantly seize, and at the same time bring his offence to his majesty's knowledge. Do not therefore say that we have not told you beforehand. A special proclamation. Dec. 6, 1842.

Note. This proclamation was pasted up in the public assembly hall.

Ye Yungtsai is a native of the district of Tungkwan, upon whom the degree of master of arts was conferred by his majesty. On account of his age, 89, he could not go up to the capital, and therefore has not received, as has been falsely stated, the honor of a Hanlin.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, December 15, 1842.

NOTICE.

The pressure of business frequently preventing Sir Henry Pottinger from seeing gentlemen, who are good enough to call on him, it is hereby notified, that he will be happy to see all visitors on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock. By order

RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.

Government house,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1842.

SIAM.

Extract from a letter, dated Bankok, Siam, September 26, 1842.

"As to news there is none here, unless it be the circumstance of the king's monopoly of the sugar trade, be new to you. In order to secure it to himself for transportation in his own junks and ships, he sends thirty mandarins up the river to meet the sugar boats, and purchase their cargo. This causes much discontent among the venders (who prefer Europeans and those who pay them cash, to the king who pays when and as he pleases) as among those who wish to be purchasers. The matter has nearly put an end to the foreign trade.

The king has recently caused about fifty priests to be arrested, on the charge of intoxication and perversion of the sacred books, and it is reported that two of them are to suffer death by swallowing boiling lead and the others to pass their lives in disgraced situations."

Note.—This was pasted up in the Mingtan Hall on 3d December, upon which day there was a public meeting there; many of the patriotic gentry and people seeing it, immediately left the assembly; while others were visited to serious remarks. Some said in sentiments correspondingly proper and reasonable; and others about the style, severity, terseness, and spirit of it may with them? Some there were who wished to tear down, while others carefully guarded it and would not allow it to be destroyed. There were on that day not less than several thousand persons assembled at the Mingtan Hall, all excited to the highest pitch of anger against the English, but on seeing this placard, they rushed at each other in amusement, and fell out half of them left the place.

* So we translate Mingtan Tang. This is the name of a hall in Canton, in which the people assemble to consult upon their grievances, and make their representations to the emperor or to his officers. There is such a hall in every city and town in the empire, and assemblies in them for political purposes are allowed by the Penal Code.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
FOR MADRAS.

THE "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," D. MacGeachie, commander, will be despatched immediately. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE EDINBURGH, James Paterson, H. C. S. commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "WERAFF," Captain Hoey, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "ORATOR," 321 tons, captain Terry, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of the cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

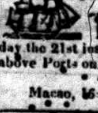
THE new and fast sailing A. 1. brig "ROCKCLIFF," captain Harrison, 323 tons register. Apply to
FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.
Macao, 19th Dec., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "PANTALOON," captain Porter, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 1st of January, 1843. For freight or passage apply to
HENRY PYBUS.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship INDUS captain H. Isaacson, will leave Whampoa on Wednesday the 21st instant for Macao Roads, and thence for the above Ports on the 10th January.
C. S. COMPTON.
Macao, 16th December, 1842.



FOR BOMBAY, TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE clipper brig "ANNA ELIZA," A. 1. 254 tons, R. J Burchea commander, will have quick despatch Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 16th December, 1842.

FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE Barque "MARY CATHERINE," 400 tons, A. 1., will be despatched for the above ports on the 24th proximo. For freight or passage apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new Ship ANTHONY ANDERSON, captain Splatt, will be despatched for the above ports on the 15th proximo, has excellent accomodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
MACVICAR & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British built bark BIRMAN, 544 tons, captain J. Clelland. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 25th November, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA THE COAST, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

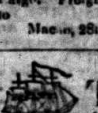
THE A. 1. Barque "CHANTICLEER," captain Grandy, 250 tons O. M. 280 N. M., now lying in the Typa, and ready to receive Cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per bale. Apply to
H. GRIBBLE.
Macao, 28th October, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. British Built Brigantine "BLACK SWAN," 4 years old. Apply to
C. H. HART.
December 12th.

FOR SALE.

THE well known teak built and engaged Portuguese brig "NOSSA S. DA LUZ," of 266 tons burthen, 9 years old Apply to her owner.
JOZE MANOEL DE JESUS.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO SYDNEY, OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine A. 1 Ship ISLAY, 293 Tons, Capt Scott. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 25th October, 1842.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, some time this month, the residue of the Household Property & Effects, belonging to Messrs. PATERSON, going home. Further particulars will be published hereafter.
Macao, 12th December, 1842.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
(By order of the Trustees.)

J. SMITH has been instructed to bring to the Hammer, on the PUBLIC AUCTION, (on a day hereafter to be named) the really fine selling and splendid Brig the "WILLIAM", of 253 4/5 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Boats, &c. &c. as she lies at the mouth of the Typa Anchorage, where her stores may be seen on application at the Auctioneer's. Amount to be made known in due time by separate bills. Further particulars will be in future duly advertised.

Macao, 13th December, 1842.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Macao, 10th December, 1841. MACVICAR & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to apprise the communities of Macao and Hongkong, that he was formerly Steward of the H. C. Steamer "Nemesis," and has now establish himself in Copartnership in Hongkong with L. E. CHRISTOPHER as LIVERY STABLES KEEPERS. The establishment is situated behind the House of Messrs P. Townsend & Co., where SADDLE HORSES, BUGGIES, and an UNRIDER can be had at a moment's notice.

The community may depend upon having as well my partner's best exertions being used to contribute to the convenience, comfort, and amusement of all Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor his establishment with orders; and at the same time will warrant the Horses & Vehicles to be as good, and suitable as it is possible to be had, in this early period, on the Roads of this far distant Colony.

Trusting that by attention and care he may merit the favor and encouragement of the communities of Macao and Hongkong, he has the honor to subscribe himself, the public's most humble servant.

HENRY JOHN CARR.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the undersigned having been duly licensed, has opened a Dispensary on the PRAYA GRANDE, at the corner house opposite to the Judge's residence.

F. A. SEABRA.

Macao, 30th November, 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest, and responsibility of Mr. PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON in our establishment ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr PATRICK DUDGEON was admitted a partner on the 1st of January 1842.

Macao, 29th August, 1842. TURNER & CO.

NOTICE.—GOODS and MERCHANDIZE RECEIVED and STORED in SECURED DRY BRICK GODOWNS at HONGKONG. TERMS MODERATE. Apply at Hongkong to R. EDWARDS, Macao to W. LANE.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1842.

STORAGE AT HONGKONG.—COTTON will be received into GODOWN at the moderate rent of EIGHT CENTS PER BALE. CHARGES LIGHTERAGE, COOLIE HIRE &c &c., not to exceed NINE CENTS PER BALE for receiving same for shipping.

Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1842.

TO THE QUEEN'S AND HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NOW ON SERVICE IN CHINA.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits, Comestibles; as well as every other description of English, French, American and Country Goods, that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality, deliverable in Calcutta at the very lowest market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to, and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch; by Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE & Co.

General Agents for the Civil Service and Army,
No. 91 WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA.

(Provided, they be previously amply furnished with funds, by Drafts, &c., at either short or long dates; Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., will also; always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified or miscellaneous nature from the above on moderate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

Messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biennial
Lottery
Of 1843 of all Prizes.

☞ By the event of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta succeeding in obtaining sanctionality of support, or a sufficient number of subscribers to their General Monthly Agency for the Civil Service and Army, and Biennial Lotteries, from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, &c., it is proposed, to distribute and all of the principal portion of the profits derived therefrom, towards the erection and establishment, and accumulation of a perpetual Fund for the accommodation of those persons, subscribers and Constituents of the Aforesaid Lotteries, who may be of needful, or distressing, and who may all annually require Triennial advances, or Loans of Money, so as to enable them to procure to themselves, or others here on Furlough, such comfortable, or appropriate dresses, with all whatsoever charging to the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.]

2,000 as all prizes!!!

With the capital Prize of 20 and 10 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Superadded to the aforesaid equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose entire Ticket may turn up less than a half Ticket in the Scheme!

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biennial Lottery
of 1843

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2 000 prizes or chances, at sixty company's rupees fifty (50) per chance; and the drawing to take place before the first january 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal: and equally destinatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

Scheme.

Prize of		Tickets.
1	do	200 do
1	do	100 do
1	do	50 do
1	do	25 do
1	do	12 do
1	do	6 do
1	do	3 do
1	do	2 do
10	do of 1 Ticket each	10 do
20	do of 1/2 do	10 do
40	do of 1/4 do	10 do
80	do of 1/8 do	10 do
160	do of 1/16 do	10 do
320	do of 1/32 do	10 do
1302	do of 1/64 do	22 do

2 000 prizes or chances. 480

Reserved, of the first Calcutta government Lottery tickets of 1843 for the purpose of, ultimately, equally dividing the government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half ticket in this scheme. 100 do

Total, 580 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But seventy less, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid postage applications as possible, for chances with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or out stations of the several presidencies or settlements.

2—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their tickets, on the immediate presentation of messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co's letters or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. (rec 4 and 5 conditions.)

3—The amount of the subscriptions, as realized, to be deposited in one of the banks.

4—It shall be optional with messrs Thomas Wiltshire & Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place either at the Calcutta Exchange, or in any other place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given he in all the papers.

☞ As a counteracting to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. would be very happy, indeed, and grateful to be favored to a few disinterested gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this scheme, into their own hands.

6—All prizes above a quarter ticket, accruing from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government lottery tickets, or, if preferable, paid in cash, at company rupees 110 for each ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or out-station winners of prizes in the several presidencies and settlements, only with this difference in lieu of cash, government lottery tickets, or drafts, less exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. either to pay in government tickets money or drafts.

7—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co purpose keeping the 100 reserved first Calcutta government lottery tickets of 1843, in their possession, or depositing the same in one of the banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half ticket in this scheme, thirty-six days after government shall have finished their drawings (see 5 & 6 conditions.)

8—Should any of the aforesaid reserved tickets, be entitled to prizes for the last two days, or prior drawings of the succeeding lottery, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes less than half a ticket, will pay the extra advance for each ticket, demandable by government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, messrs. T. Wiltshire & Co. whereto to refer for the aforementioned pecuniary compensation of eleven per cent. on all government prizes.

10—In the event of government changing their project of the first lottery of 1843, so as to discourage this, messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. also reserve to themselves the option of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 condition, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the perseverance, in discharging of their scheme. Those who may feel themselves unable to pay a whole ticket for one's self, will find at least to their advantage, to enhance for halves, quarters, &c. by combining agents amongst themselves.

TO LET.—That LARGE and NEWLY FINISHED HOUSE in the Rua do Hospital, the second south westerly from the Canton Register Office. Apply to

Senhor JOZE FRANCISCO de OLIVEIRA.

FOR SALE.—Martin, Gordon, Cossart & Co's well known MADEIRA, in Hhds. Quarter and Half Casks, and in Bottle. Apply to

ALEXANDER LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 20th December, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of TEAK PLANK from 10 to 18 feet long and from 10 to 14 inches square, and also one fine TEAK SPAR 66 feet long and 14 in square. Apply to P. J. S. LOUREIRO.

Macao, 17th November, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.—A few pieces of Merino; Long and short Shawls and Scarves; Wide and Narrow Ribbons; Belt and superfine Silk Hats, and a few fresh Pipe Chargers.

ALSO,

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry; Double barrelled Fowling Pieces and Pistols, Sheetings, and a small quantity of fresh American Beef and Pork. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 2nd December, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED

A PARCEL of Fresh Chutnee, Mangoes, in one and three dozen cases;

AND

Raisins and Prunes for sale on exceedingly moderate terms Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

SUPERIOR MANILA SEGARS.

A BALE of very superior No. III Manila Segars—warranted of the first quality, and good—in whole and half boxes. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 28th October, 1842.

JUST arrived and for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers Dutch and English CHEATHAM COPPER, from 16 to 26 oz: and NAILS supply to

Macao, 15th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

STRAW BONNETS—Florence, Tuscan, and Dunstable, also Boy's Hats. Apply to

Macao, 15th Sept., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—Java ARRACK and COFFEE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Macao, 25th Aug., 1842. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE.—Sundries Brass 25 to 27 feet long, and 7 to 10 inches square, moderate terms. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 25th July, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE.

FOR SALE, from 1 to 9 Inch, on moderate terms. Ap. ly to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1842.

FOR SALE.—The hull of the Ship Macedon, in the Typa.—Cables, with Running and Roping Twine; English Cordage and Bolt rope of sizes; Marine Amboyna &c. &c. White, Black, and Green Paint; Boat's Bowsprit and; Calcutta distilled Beer; London Bottled Sherry; Irish Beef and Pork; Bengal Table Rice and Dhall. Apply to Captain HUMPHREYS on board, or here to WILLIAMS & OTT.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

EUROPE ROPE. For Sale.—From 1 to 4 Inch, on moderate terms, apply to

ALLANSON & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Europe Rope, from 1 to 4 inches. 1 Anchor and 1 for a vessel of 300 Tons, 1 chain cable.

3s. superior Manila cigars to 5 5/8 Boxes. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

Macao, 8th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A few superior toned musical boxes of 6 airs each. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

FOR SALE.—Calcutta bottled Porter. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to JOAM BARRETTO.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, three EN SUITE, in a large House in the Rua do Hospital. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

THE Annual Almanac Red Kalendar for 1843, is on sale at the C. R. Office. Price 62 per copy: Parties taking six copies will be charged $4 per copy.

AGENTS FOR THE CANTON REGISTER AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

London—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. Cornhill.
Calcutta—Messrs. Lyall, Matheson & Co.
Bombay—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Singapore—Messrs. John Shaw & Co.
Batavia—Messrs. Thomas, Rumble & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN SLADE, AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1842.

AFFGHANISTAN.

Fall of Caubul and Ghuznee.

FALL OF CAUBUL.

On the 13th Sept? major general Pollock encountered Ukbar Khan commanding an army 10,000 strong at Tezeen. After some hard fighting, in many instances the bayonet alone deciding the contest, the enemy were routed and dispersed leaving several hundreds killed and wounded on the field and two guns, large quantities of ammunition and stores, and three standards in our hands. The loss on our side was 32 killed and 130 wounded. On the 14th our forces advanced to Bandkhak—on the 15 encamped on the race course at Caubul, and on the 16th general Pollock took possession of the Balar Hissa and planted the British standard on the walls. Sir R. Shakspeare with 700 Kuzzilbashes proceeded to Bumean in search of Akbbar Khan, who declares that he will not deliver up the prisoners unless Dost Mahomed be given in exchange. Mrs. Trevor & 8 children captain and mrs. Anderson and 3 children, capt. Troup and dr. Campbell had come into camp. Abundance of supplies was pouring in and Caubul was quiet.

FALL OF GHUZNEE.

On the 5th September major general Nott came before Ghuznee. The city was found to be full of men and the hills to the north east were covered with heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry. Major Saunders went forward to reconnoitre but was obliged to wait until a detachment of cavalry and artillery came up, when the enemy were driven from the suburbs into the town. The low hills to the N. E. of the town were occupied and the ground marked out for breaching batteries. On the morning of the 5th it was discovered that the fortress was evacuated. Nott dismantled the citadel, destroyed the principal gate, released 32 Sepoys of the 27th N. I. who had been sold into slavery, and having accomplished this important service with a loss of no more that 3 killed and 43 wounded, marched for Caubul, carrying away with him the celebrated sandal-wood gates of the temple of Ghuznee, brought by Mahmood from Somnat. He expected to reach Caubul on the 17th Sept. —Rinang Gazette.

From the Eastern Star, Oct. 9.

It appears that on the 28th August, in the neighbourhood of Mukoor, the enemy attacked the rear guard, but were quickly dispersed by captain Christie with two Ressallahs of Skinner's horse and three of his own regiment, who pursued the enemy some distance and cut up upwards of sixty of them. The force continued their march apparently unmolested until the 30th August, when they encamped at Gonine about 38 miles S.W of Ghuznie. Hither Shumsoodeen rashly but gallantly advanced to meet them with 12,000 men; in the afternoon of that day he took upa strong posifion in the vicinity of the camp, his left established on an eminence of some height, his centre and right extending along a low ridge with that flank resting on a small fort filled with men. They took up their position in the most bold and gallant manner, cheering as they came up, and opened a fire of small arms supported by two horse artillery 6 pounders which were admirably served. General Nott moved out with about half his force, his columns advanced on different points of the enemy's line with the greatest regularity and steadiness, after a short and spirited conflict completely defeated them, capturing their guns ammunition camp equipage, &c. and dispersing them in all directions; the want of sufficient daylight was the only thing that saved the whole of their infantry.

Shumsoodeen field towards Ghuznie accompanied by about 30 horsemen.

Our loss was considerable, amounting to 10 officers and men killed and wounded with 70 horses killed, wounded and missing. It may be inferred that the 3rd Bombay cavalry were seriously engaged, as their loss is particularly heavy, comprising two officers, captains H. Berry and G. O. Reeve killed and two others, captain G. S. Ravenscroft, and lieut. T. A. Mackenzie, wounded. The troops engaged appear to have consisted of H. M's. 40th and 41st regts. of foot, the 16th, 38th and 42nd regts. Bengal native infantry, the 3rd Bombay light cavalry, the details of Skinner's and Christie's horse, captain Anderson's horse, artillery and captain Blood's horse field battery. The behaviour of all appears to have been admirable, and the dashing and gallant conduct, the rapidity and precision of captain Anderson's Bengal horse artillery is particularly noticed, a compliment which those will best appreciate, who know the extreme difficulties this officer had to encounter in raising and equiping the troop in question.

"We have just received intelligence that accounts reached Simla on the 25th September from Torahbaz Khan, who is with Pollock's division, that a battle had been fought (date not given) with Akbar Khan, Jubber Khan, Ameenoolah Khan & other chiefs in which the enemy was signally defeated. Akbar has fled, and is said to be left alone in his extremity. Our correspondent writes that there is no doubt of the truth of the above, as Shere Sing's congratulations to lord Ellenborough accompanied the despatch which reached him in six days from Peshawer! Colonel Palmer and the Ghuznie prisoners are at Caubul, from which city the inhabitants were rapidly flying. It is also repented that the Caubul prisoners are in the keeping of the Kuzilbashes.

Englishman Extra.

"We have intelligence to the following effect.

Akbar Khan came in person to oppose major general Pollock at Tazeen.

Pollock was constantly engaged while advancing from Jugdulluck.

On the morning of the 12th, he encamped at Hurt Kotul.

On the 13th marched at day light; the enemy appeared in force on the heights to oppose our advance.

Mahomed Akbar Khan was accompanied from Cabool by 500 horse and 1,000 foot; the Ghilzies invited him out, saying that they were 20,000 strong at Tazeen, and the time had arrived for striking a blow.

Mahomed Akbar Khan followed in the rear by Nuwab Jubbar Khan and Mahomed Jumar Khan with 4 guns and the rest of the Cabool force, but these latter were not engaged in the action of the morning.

Mahomed Akbar Khan commanded one division in person, Ameenoollah & Mahomed Shah Khan another, Azeez Khan Ghilzee and Khan Shereen Khan another.

Cabul is nearly deserted by the citizens.

The action beyond Tazeen continued nearly from the morning till night.

Akbar Khan made several obstinate assaults, and the Ghilzies the same under Azeez Khan.

Latterly our people reserving their fire of artillery till the Affghans came close, punished the enemy severely.

Azeez Khan's division suffered most, and at length withdrew; Akbar Khan losing heart followed the example and retreated to a hill on one side of the road where our cavalry charged up the road, and put to flight the rest of the host.

The main body of our troops then moved to the of Zabi on-i Zabbon.

The slaughter on the Affghan side was great. We also suffered a little.

Our troops encountered Nuwab Zaman Khan's force on the plain Zabbon-i Zabbon, a cannonade commenced which soon became too hot for the enemy: further opposition was not expected.

Nott had taken Ghuznie according to some reports (and there was little doubt entertained on the subject), and destroyed the place. He was within a march of Caubul when Pollock's action took place.

Some reports go the length of saying that the Kuzzilbashes have taken the English prisoners from Akbar Khan, and brought them to general Pollock as a peace-offering—that our troops have reached Caubul after defeating Akbar again in the Khoord Cabool pass, and that he has fled towards Toorkistan."

Letters from general Pollock's force of the 9th Sept., mention that the advanced division under sir R. Sale had a brilliant affair with the enemy on the 8th ultimo, at the entrance of the Jugdulluck pass:—The opposing force, consisting party of Ghilzies and partly of Akbar Khan's troops, amounting altogether to about 4,000 men, were very strongly posted behind a long line of Sungabs, extending for a considerable distance; on approaching their position the guns were opened, and the troops charged in gallant style.

The enemy made a bold stand at first and their shot told heavily on our troops, killing and wounding between 40 and 50; but in about a quarter of an hour the whole position was carried.

The barrier of Jugdulluck had been repaired, and the scene exhibited by the skeletons of the slain belonging to our illfated force is described as most painful: upwards of 700 bodies were estimated as being exposed there.

It appears that all the sick and wounded had been butchered at this spot.

The Ghilzies have taken to their own hills, and Akbar Khan's troops have returned to Caubul.

Captain Nugent of the commissariat was the only officer killed in this affair.

The rear guard did not arrive until late in the evening, and had been fired at all the way. Many camels had broken down and a good deal of property had been lost. The chief of Jugdulluck who had been fighting against us all day came in during the evening and tendered his allegiance, promising provisions in abundance and to afford free communication to the daks.

General Pollock received intelligence on the 9th from general Nott, who had routed Shumsodeen on the 27th of August, and occupied Ghuznie on the 4th of September; the garrison evacuated the place as he approached. He purposed halting for a week and then moving on to Caubul.

We are now luxuriating quietly in the most delicious fruits, and lots of supplies of all kinds for the present. All the villages and forts were burnt to the ground; vineyards cut down from the roots; mulberry trees and all trees of any value destroyed: 25 years would not restore the place to its former beauty, and five years at least will be requisite to make it habitable. This is the way to do business, for it was here the wretched regains of the 44th, were cruelly massacred; lots of their accoutrements were found and an immense deal of other European property.

"The chiefs are coming in, in every direction, and all are crying out for mercy, and well may they do so, for the killing a few hundreds of them is a mere trifle indeed, to the destroying those beautiful Oases which redeemed thousands to starvation, and nothing but years of incessant labour can restore. And now for the last pleasant intelligence from Cabool. Futteh Jung is not dead, but escaped to avoid the cruelties of Akbar Khan. The prisoners are all well. No truth in the report of captain Trevy's murder. The whole of the inhabitants of Cabul waiting general Pollock's first march from Gundamuck to rise and drive Akbar Khan, who has disgusted them by his cruelties and extortions. No shots

speculation is expected, for though Akbar has a few men in the passes, they are so ill paid and armed, as to render their hiring also doubtful. No intelligence has been yet received from Nott or Cabool. We shall remain here from few days till the whole force collects; the 9th or 10th of next month will, I think, see us in Cabool."—Spectator.

The following is the state of the Cabool relief fund as derived from the Delhi Gazette, of the 20th August, 1842.

Subscriptions realized by the several committees up to 15th July, 1842.	1,90,713	0	9
Amount expended	22,354	8	0
	1,68,354	8	0
Since the closing of this account the committee have received from the Madras committee	38,500	0	0
And from Jellalabad, Simla, Dinapore and other Stations.	3,500	0	9
	2,10,358	8	9
Addenda by the hong. secy. Madras.			
Remitted from Madras on the 20th September.	27,500	0	0
Remitted from Kamptee, Jaulnah and Bellary	6,203	5	0
Subscribed in England £4004 a 11/1¼ and remitted through the east India company's treasury	40,991	14	7
Rupees	2,84,043	12	4

(The Examiner, September 29, 1842.)

We consider it a bounden duty to republish the "fate of capt. Grant;" for when did British soldiers meet and bear and to bear is to conquer our fate,'—so miserable a reverse, occasioned by such consummate treachery and fiendish cruelty.

North-western news.

FATE OF CAPTAIN GRANT.

The following particulars of the late of captain W. Grant, 37th native infantry, major of brigade, who fell in the retreat from Cabul, have been furnished us by one who esteemed him as a friend, and well knew his worth and gallantry as a soldier; the details may afford satisfaction (a melancholy one indeed) to his friends and relatives. The writer says "I have gained the particulars from captain Boyd, of the Commissariat, (a prisoner now in Cabul) and from captains Johnstone, pay-master of the Shah's force, and Souter of her majesty's 44th, the only officer of that regiment who survived the massacre at the barrier thrown across the Gundamuck pass. As you already know, he (captain Grant), received two sabre cuts in the face the second or third day after the force moved from Cabul, but of these he made light and continued to keep his place with the troops. At Jugdullock the little remnant that remained, all Europeans, were sorely pressed by the enemy, and general Elphinstone desired the whole of the officers present, who were mounted (about twenty in number) to form into line and charge the assailants, in this charge Grant was included, and was placed next to Johnstone in the line, he received a shot in the cheek, which broke his lower jaw, but he still maintained his position, and the enemy were beaten off: he struggled against the torture of his wounds most manfully, but the loss of blood at length overcame him, and Johnstone assisted him to dismount and bandaged up, as well as he could, the fractured jaw, which gave him great relief, and he started with the rest that night for Gundamuck. Captain Souter states, that during the march he was dreadfully exhausted by the intense agony he suffered, but just before they reached the pass, he completely rallied all his strength, and seemed to gain fresh spirit. At the hand to hand conflict at the barrier, Souter says, "no man fought more desperately, or sold his life more dearly, than poor Grant;" but he was at length struck down by a Juzail ball in the breast. A sergeant of the 44th ran up to him, and tried to raise him, but he stopped him, saying, "it's no use, my good fellow, that ball has done its business; take this," giving the man his sword, "it has done me good service, and may serve you" —with these words he breathed his last; poor he to his unmerited fate! The sergeant, to whom he gave the sword, was made a prisoner, and carried the good blade to Lughman, but there he was deprived of it, and all Souter's endeavours to procure its recovery have been ineffectual; it was one he much prized and relied upon, for it had been presented to him by his regiment."

Delhi Gazette.

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM CALCUTTA DATED 8TH OCTOBER, 1842.

"The "Nabob" has put back from sea, she arrived off Calcutta last night in a sinking state in tow of a steamer, she was bound to China. This morning's Semaphore announces the "Eliza" put back totally dismasted, she sailed for China a few days ago. Very bad weather must have been experienced at the Sandheads. Two Arab ships totally dismasted are announced in the eastern channel. The "Bintang" a new vessel built for the straits trade, has retutned leaky. The "Madagascar" has 6 feet water in her hold, and the "Fairfield" has lost all her top masts. The "City of Poonah" I am glad to learn had reached Madras in safety, she had bad weather outside and threw overboard 200 bales of jute, spars, &c.—Canton Press, Dec. 17.

Lieut.-gen. sir W. P. Carroll, K. C. H., formerly of the 18th or royal Irish regiment, & commander of the troops in the western (Athlone) district died at Nenagh, July 3d.

The late lord Leicester's admonition to his eldest son, repeatedly incessantly, was, that agriculture, planting and building, were to be his pursuits. He abhorred racing and gambling in all their phases, though perhaps amongst the most skilful players of whist in the kingdom. Often and often have we heard his precept,—"Tom, when you go through Newmarket draw down the blinds—never look at the place. (Norwich Mercury.)

From Alison's History of Europe.

"One other circumstance, of domestic interest in its origin but of vast importance in its ultimate results, deserves to be recorded of this eventful period. At Paris, during the stay of the Allied Monarchs, there was lord ——, who had filled with acknowledged ability a high diplomatic situation at their head-quarters during the latter period of the war. His lady, of high rank, had joined him to partake of the festivities of that brilliant period, and with her a young relative, equally distinguished by her beauty and talents, then appearing in all the freshness of opening youth. A frequent visiter at this period in lord ——'s family was a young officer, then an aide-de-camp to the grand duke Constantine, a younger brother of an ancient and illustrious family in Germany, but who, like many other scions of nobility, had more blood in his veins than money in his pocket. The young aide-de-camp speedily was captivated by the graces of the English lady, and when the sovereigns were about to set out for England, whither lord —— was to accompany them, he bitterly lamented the scantiness of his finances, which prevented him from following in the train of such attraction. Lord —— good humouredly told him he should always find a place at his table when he was not otherwise engaged; and that he would put him in the way of seeing all the world in the British metropolis, which he would probably never see to such advantage again. Such an offer, especially when seconded by such influences, proved irresistible, and the young German gladly followed them to London. He was there speedily introduced to and ere long destinguished by the Princess Charlotte, whose projected alliance with the Prince of Orange, had recently been broken off. Though the Princess remarked him, however, it was nothing more at that time than a passing regard; for her thoughts were then more seriously occupied by another. Having received at the same time what he deemed some encouragement, the young soldier proposed to the Princess, and was refused; and subsequently went to Vienna during the sitting of the congress at that place, where his susceptible heart was speedily engrossed in another tender affair. Invincible obstacles, however, presented themselves to the realisation of the Princess Charlotte's views, which had led to her first rejection of the gallant German. He received a friendly hint from London to make his attentions to the fair Austrian less remarkable: he returned to the English capital, again proposed to the English Princess, and was accepted. It was Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg; and his subsequent destiny and that of his family exceeds all that romance has figured of the marvellous. He married the heiress of England, after her lamented end he espoused a daughter of France; he was offered the throne of Greece, he accepted the crown of Belgium. In consequence of his elevation, one of his nephews has married the heiress of Portugal, another the Queen of England; and the accidental fancy of a young German officer for a beautiful English lady has in its ultimate results given three kingdoms to his family, placed on one of his relatives the crown of the greatest empire that has existed in the world since the fall of Rome, and restored to England, in hazardous times, the invulnerable blessing of a direct line of succession to the throne."

EARTHQUAKE AT HAYTI.—The following letter gives a more deplorable account of this calamity than any we have before seen. It was commenced on the 16th and finished on the 21st May; the earthquake took place, it will be remembered, on the 7th. The letter is from Port-au-Prince:—

"On the 12th I wrote you a letter, via New York, giving you the afflicting account of the destruction of Cape Haytien. This has been confirmed, and each succeeding report adds to the horror and consternation first felt, by the particulars of the event. Some that we feared for are safe—others, no more. First of all, mr. Thomson is safe; but how he escaped I do not know, or whether yourself, having no letter from him. Mr. and mrs. Corfberr are safe. The Blains safe. Also messrs. Thregate and mr. Alexis Depuy. These are the principal people you know. Among the sufferers, or dead, are mrs. Depuy's mother, his sister, mrs. John Blain, whom you know and liked so much. Mrs. Theogene Depuy, mlle. Corfberr, and whole families of respectability, buried alive, or crushed to atoms, amidst the ruins. The first estimate is from 70 to 80,000 souls; two-thirds of the population of Cape Haytien—not a house is left standing—those persons that have escaped are, in general, hardly wounded. To give you some idea how instantaneous was the destruction, two gentlemen were sitting before their doors, and jumping out of the way at once, one had his arms the other his leg fractured by the ruins. The air they say is pestilential, and to complete the scene of misery thousands of the savages from the plains and mountains are now pillaging the ruins, in organised and armed bodies, plundering the unfortunate survivors and murdering the wounded they found among the ruins. This is no exaggeration, no high-wrought colouring. I had it from eye-witnesses, who had to fight their way through the town, and it would have been the same here had we suffered to the same extent. Mr. Theogene Depuy offered 1,000 dollars to any one to dig a grave for his wife, and could find no person among the thousands of banditti, who would undertake the sad office, such was their eagerness for plunder. Our friends found refuge on board the ships in the harbour, but they are all ruined. Poor mr. Thomson was going home by this packet full of spirits. The poor Corfberrs have their only child; she was about 16 or 17 years of age, and by such an awful death, it makes me shudder to think of. All the other towns in the north, of which we have yet heard, are destroyed, as well as the Cape, Port de Paix, the Mole Jean Babel, Plaisance, Limbe, St. Marcs, &c. At Port de Paix they had hurried, by the last accounts, 110 bodies found. Mountains have been rent in two, and even at Morne a Selle, the shock was severe!? After such calamities at other places, it may seem trifling to dwell upon our anxieties here, but these sad accounts make us very nervous when we feel a fresh shock, which we do constantly up to this day. Last night it was very severe, and the night before, during the most awful storm I have ever seen in Hayti, when the skies blazed with lightning, the thunder never ceased, and the rain came down in torrents; one violent shock drove every body out of their house, and many passed the night in the streets. The person just arrived from the Cape is astonished at any one sleeping under a roof, so alarmed are they all in the north. Unless the earth open I do not run any risk by night in my small cottage, but I am very nervous in the day is mr. L——'s brick house, and do not lose sight of the door. How often do I feel thankful you were not here during that horrible devastation. Young mr. M——, has just arrived from the Cape, and confirms the worst we have heard. His escape appears miraculous himself, mr. Theogene, dr. Daly, and others, having jumped from their balcony into the street. Poor mr. Thomson has lost his wife and her mother. Mr. Corfberr's arm is broken; mr. Blair, senior, has a broken thigh, and is not likely to recover; and another sister of madame Depuy's is added to the fatal list. Mr. M—— appears still wild with the fright he sustained. He says the town was thrown down in 30 seconds. The family of mr. Bird, the protestant minister, were at the time in their belvidere (an observatory); the house and belvidere all came down together, and not one of them was hurt; several other escapes were miraculous. Mr. Boden was in his saloon up stairs, and suddenly found himself in the street umbart amid the ruins of his own house. Mr. M—— states that no imagination can conceive the horrors of the event at the Cape, or the excesses of the brigands, who are pillaging. He thus describes his escape:—He was sitting in the balcony with the T. Depuy, mr. Theogene, &c., when they heard a noise like distant cannon, and, on looking behind them into the salon, saw the whole house going down, except just that portion supporting the gallery. They caught hold of each other to save themselves from falling, and waited till the first shock was over; but, such was the cloud of dust, they could hardly see a few feet from where they stood. Disengaging himself from mr. Theogene, who held him with a grasp of iron, he jumped down into the street, with mr. Daly and others, mg. Theogene springing into the ruins, all unhurt. They then ran towards the market, clambering over roofs of houses and fallen walls, amidst the shrieks of the sufferers, and reached the place, whence they found the church one heap of ruins, with a few wretches crawling out of it, poor creatures! dreadfully wounded. They then made their way out of the town, to an elevation called the Fourette, where others had escaped; and he says their number was very small. The fire broke out immediately (the subterraneous fire of the earth), and many must have been burnt alive in the ruins. Nevertheless, on the fourth or fifth day after the event, he saw people dug out alive. The next day the ruins swarmed with canaille and soldiers plundering. Wherever they went into the town they had to go in bodies, armed, for the fighting in the streets for every article found never ceased. He mentions having seen four men fighting for a piece of linen; two were killed by themselves; and he saw two officers ride up, and blow out the brains of the survivors. He also saw two men fighting for a trifling article; the weakest being cut down, he begged for mercy, but all he received was his adversary's sword through his breast. Another coming up, shot the first assassin. Mr. Alexis Depuy, in trying to save his property, shot three or four of the savages, reloading his pistol after each discharge with the utmost coolness. Mlle Cora Corfberr was killed amongst the ruins, poor thing! dead! mrs. John Blain also, from apparently a slight wound on the back of her head. They could bury them only by covering them with the rot-bish. Poor mr. Corfberr, whose arm was broken, escaped with his wife, and both are so heart-broken, as they dreaded an only child, that they have left the country. Mr. Thomson writes me a few hurried lines, under great distress of mind. He is also going home. The Cape is fast no longer exists. Mr. —— states that the people at the Cape appeared stupified and wild at the extent of the calamity. Every one you met had lost more or less of their family, and yet not a tear was shed. In some instances whole families had disappeared. I conversed some time with him, and was affected by his statements, which would fill pages if transcribed."—(Chronicle).

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN SLADE, at the Canton Register Office.

The September 6th overland mail was landed in Macao last night. The insurrections throughout the manufacturing districts, and the queen's visit to Scotland, are the most important and interesting items of public intelligence.

The *strike* commenced at Staleybridge, in consequence of notice that wages would be reduced. The magistrates and police—the local authorities—like of those of Canton—appear not to have interfered when they ought to have done, and the mob was almost uncontrolled from the supineness or connivance of the local authorities, till at last the civil power was totally inadequate to restrain their depredations. The grenadier guards, horse artillery, 32d, 34th, and 73d foot, &c., were sent from London. Some few lives were lost in the affrays; the military were not actively employed. The insurrectionary movements prevailed at Manchester, Birmingham, Stockport, Preston, Wigan, Oldham, Blackburn, Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, The Potteries-Burslem, Hanley, Shelton; Dudley, Nottingham, Leicester and Merthyr, in South Wales. In most cases the mobs were easily dispersed by the military, but some times the military were obliged to fire on the mob.

There was also a *turn out* Scotland, but it turned out to be a failure. The harvest was being gathered in under the most favourable circumstances; the crop is expected to be a full average one.

The orders of lord Ellenborough to general Pollock to evacuate Affghanistan, have aroused the indignation of the leading London journals, & been the subject of the most severe comments.

The Indian Mail arrived at Marseilles, August 30.

The count das Antas, who was sent by the queen of Portugal with full powers to restore tranquillity in the Portuguese Asiatic possessions, had embarked in the last Indian packet for Bombay.

The duke of Wellington has entered upon his office with his accustomed energy and devotion to any service that he undertakes. Leave of absence, even to an officer, cannot be given without the express sanction, in writing, of his grace.

Mr. George Palmer, jun., has addressed an interesting and energetic letter to sir R. Peel, suggesting the repeal of lord Glenelg's act for the government of India.

Count Orloff died suddenly.

The Circassians have surprised the Russian camp in the Southern Caucacus, and put 1600 Russians, including 65 officers, to the sword.

We understand that the governuet have conferred pensions of £80 a year each on the four daughters of the late col. Dennie of the 18th foot, who was killed at Jellalabad, where he commanded the sortie.

The house of lords gave it's decision on the 9th of August, in the long pending and important Scotch question of the "Auchterarder case," confirmatory of the previous decision of the general assembly.

The express reached London on the 1st and the letters via Marseille on the 3rd of August; latest date in London from China, May 27.

(Monthly Times, Sept. 6.)

COURT AND FASHION.

During the past month the Queen has led a more than usually quiet life at Windsor, taking, daily, her "accustomed" early walks with Prince Albert, and her father-in-law, the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha; and ridier in the afternoon.

Prince Albert completed his twenty-third year on the 26th. A series of entertainments celebrated the event at Windsor castle. The Queen's private band serenaded the Prince at seven in the morning, with a German choral piece, "Now let all return thanks to God."

The Queen Dowager has returned to Bushy Park from a visit to the seat of Earl Howe, in Leicestershire. Her majesty completed her 58 year on 13th ult. The Duchess of Kent completed her 56th year on the 17th ult.

The Queen has presented a splendid present from captain Lukey, of the ship Victor, which he brought for her majesty from Java; it is a fine native horse, no more than twenty seven and a half inches in height, of a dark brown colour, well formed, and very quiet and playful. The captain leads the horse with him, inside a cab, to the Mansion-house upon his arrival in London upwards of two months ago, and galloped it up and down the saloon before the lady Mayoress and several of her friends. Upon taken leave, captain Lukey whipped the little animal up and ran down stairs with him, amidst great laughter; and presenting him in the cab drove off to the west end of the town. The captain, in speaking of it at the Mansion House, said it would carry him in harness at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The Duchess of Norfolk, who has succeeded viscountess Jocelyn as lady in Waiting on her majesty, is suffering for the loss of Mount Edgcumbe, in consequence of the illness of her second son at Teignt, the arrival of the captain has been delayed.

Her majesty was again graciously pleased to stand sponsor to the infant grandchild of madame Van de Weyer.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM WINDSOR CASTLE.—Windsor, August 31st.—Her majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert breakfasted this morning at a quarter past nine o'clock; the hour of the royal departure was the period for the departure of the coach for the Slough station.

Her majesty arrived at Slough in less than fifteen minutes from the period of leaving the castle. The guard of honour was there in readiness, with the steam well up. Her majesty, his royal highness Prince Albert and the royal children, immediately upon alighting took their seats in the state carriage, and in less than two minutes from the time of her majesty's arrival, the Slough was on its route for Portsmouth.

Thursday at the Admiralty before three o'clock the royal carriage, containing her majesty and Prince Albert, arrived at the spot for embarkation at Woolwich, and the Queen and her royal consort were received with due military honors, the band of the royal marines playing the national anthem. Prince Albert alighted first from the carriage, and her majesty was handed down the steps by his royal highness on one side, and his royal highness the duke of Cambridge on the other. The admiralty barge was alongside the Royal George yacht, and here majesty mounted the accommodation ladder and was handed on board by Prince Albert and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

The members of her majesty's household who accompanied the Queen and Prince Albert, included the Duchess of Norfolk, lady in waiting; hon. Matilda Paget, maid of honor in waiting; mr. George Edward Anson, treasurer to Prince Albert; major general Wemyss, equery to the Queen; col Bouverie, equery to Prince Albert; and sir James Clark, physician to her majesty.

On leaving Woolwich the royal yacht (towed by the Monkey, government steam tug) was preceded by the Lightning and Black Eagle, government steamers.

As the squadron neared the Canvey-island, the Nore, the admiral came on board the barge, and paid his respects to her majesty as the royal yacht proceeded on its way.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH Sept. 1.—The royal yacht approached Granton-pier this morning about eight o'clock towed by the Black Eagle and Shearwater steamers. A few minutes past eight, the royal yacht came alongside of Granton pier and her majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert immediately afterwards landed in quite a private manner. Her majesty entered an open carriage and four, Prince Albert taking his seat on her left hand. The Queen was attired in a pale blue dress with a pink satin cased bonnet and a white lace shawl lined with pink. Notwithstanding the early hour of the morning, and the dullness of the weather, thousands were assembled at the pier, and received the royal pair with loud and enthusiastic shouts of welcome. Her majesty bowed in the most courteous and affable manner to the crowds on each side. Two other open carriages, containing the ladies in waiting, and others of the royal household her majesty's carriage.

Her majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Dalkeith palace about eleven o'clock, entering by the Lugton approach. The beautiful demesne was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, admitted by tickets. After entering, it is said, the royal pair immediately on his majesties event being announced in Dalkeith, the bells rang a merry peal, and a union jack was hoisted on the steeple. The town was crowded to excess, and great preparations are making for a general illumination.

We regret to say that her majesty suffered a good deal from sea-sickness during the voyage, which compelled her, as far as possible, to keep on deck, where a couch was prepared for her accommodation.

The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will remain at the castle under the care of the Dowager lady Lyttelton, until the return of the Queen, whose absence from England is not expected to exceed a fortnight.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Bombay Mail of 19th July via Marseilles arrived in London on 3rd instant.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, August 12th.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The house was opened for the reception of strangers at twelve o'clock, and shortly after this presented a scene of surpassing magnificence.

A splendid Turkey carpet was spread on the steps of the throne. Under the canopy stood her majesty's gorgeous chair of state; to the right of it was placed the seat of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, the chair of state of his royal highness Prince Albert being placed to the left of the chair of her majesty, and somewhat in advance of it. On the floor at the foot of the throne, a little to the right of the Prince of Wales's chair, were two chairs for the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg.

The duke of Wellington was the first peer who arrived.

Shortly afterwards Dwarkanath Tagore, accompanied by another Hindoo of rank, entered the house and were conducted to the gallery on the right of the throne.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Buccleuch, and other peers, followed in rapid succession, and at half-past one the lord chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, the duke of Cambridge and the reigning duke of Saxe Coburg with prince Ernest and his princess, shortly after entered the house, and was conducted to the seats prepared for them at the foot of the throne.

At five minutes after two the park guns fired a royal salute, and immediately afterwards a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of her majesty. At a quarter after two her majesty entered the house, preceded by the heralds and pursuivants, and the great officers of state.

Her majesty was attired in her robes of state, and wore a tiara of diamonds, her train being borne by the duchess of Buccleuch and viscountess Jocelyn. All arose when her majesty entered the house, and the coup d'œil was surpassingly beautiful.

Her majesty, on taking her seat on the throne, said, "your lordships will be seated," upon which all present resumed their seats. Sir Augustus Clifford, the usher of the black rod, was then commanded to summon the commons. Shortly afterwards the speaker, attended by a great number of the members, appeared at the bar.

The speaker then addressed her majesty as follows:—"may it please your majesty:—We, your majesty's faithful and loyal commons of the United Kingdom, attend your majesty with our last bill of supply. Among the many important matters which we have considered in the present session, which has been unusually laborious, our attention has been directed to a measure for the amendment of the bankruptcy laws, a subject deeply interesting to trade. We have also passed an act for giving an increased value to ecclesiastical property, which will be of great advantage to the spiritual welfare of the people. We have also been engaged in securing by law better protection for that helpless portion of the queen's subjects who have been defrauded and demoralized by working in mines and collieries. Your majesty at the commencement of the session directed our attention to measures connected with the financial and commercial policy of the country. We have made the experiment, unprecedented in any previous year, of submitting to parliament estimates for the ordinary expenditure of the year, and we have the satisfaction of stating that we have reduced the aggregate by which that sum was exceeded in the year 1841 by the sum of £1,100,000. The duties on many articles of import have been diminished, or entirely abolished, and the duties on others diminished, in consequence of which, that which has hitherto been an unbearable oppression, has now become a regular and beneficial trade. In accordance with the desire of your majesty, we have directed our utmost attention to the finances and resources of the country, and we trust that we have succeeded in proper additional taxation, in order to make provision for those expenditures, and to maintain and support our national credit. For the purpose of making that provision, we have introduced an income tax, taking care at the same time to relieve that fair portion of our countrymen from the direct payment of its operation. We have taken advantage of the peculiar financial circumstances in which we are placed from time to time to make alterations also in the duties in our commercial tariff, by reducing the import duties payable on articles of consumption and on raw materials used in our manufactures. From the modifications we have thus made, we look forward to a renewal of trade in the manufacturing districts; and trust under the blessing of providence, that it will produce some alleviation to that deep distress, which has spread so widely and fearfully among the labouring classes of the manufacturing community for whom we feel the warmest sympathy for the exemplary patience with which they have endured the privations and distress which have pressed so heavily upon them. We humbly crave to assure your majesty on our first raising a sum of 9,193,000l. by each quart bills for the service of the year 1842; also an act for appropriating certain portions of the consolidated fund for the service of the year 1842; and also an act for appropriating the supplies voted during this session of parliament, to all of which we beg humbly to pray your majesty will be pleased to give your royal assent."

The lord Chancellor then, bending on one knee, presented the following speech to her majesty, who read it in a clear and audible voice:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

"You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and by extending trade, and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected important improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the zeal you have displayed in the performance of your loyalty and affectionate attachment by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an act for the increased security and protection of my person.

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Although I deeply lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"The liberality with which you have granted the supplies to meet the exigencies of the public service demands my warm acknowledgements.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God for the favorable season which his bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings, which have caused me the deepest concern.

"You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interest which you have manifested during the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and will do your utmost to encourage by your example and active exertions that spirit of order and submission to the law which is essential to the public happiness and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement."

At the conclusion,

The lord Chancellor said—It is her majesty's gracious will and pleasure that this parliament should be prorogued to Thursday, the 6th day of October next; and the parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 6th of October next accordingly.

Her majesty's then left the house preceded by her great officers of state, as on her entrance.

GENERAL HOME INTELLIGENCE.

For the week ending August 27th.

A statement has found its way into all the papers to the effect, that lord Palmerston having hinted to lord John Russell, that it would be well for the opposition in the house of commons to be prepared to make an onward & forward movement in reform, his lordship signified to the late secretary of state for foreign affairs, that since, as a member of the family of the house of Bedford, he has not prepared to become a party to any further parliamentary reform, it would, he thought, be better if the opposition in the house of commons would look out for another leader before the commencement of the next session. Assuming this statement to be correct as to the spirit, though not as to the precise wording of the communications which may have passed between the two noble lords on the subject, we cannot but regard it as the commencement of a new era in our parliamentary history.

For the week ending September 5th.

The rev. Stephen Allen, late, lately committed for bigamy, was tried at the central criminal court on the 31st, and found guilty.—He was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Two remarkable bankruptcies appear in the gazette of the 2nd inst., they are that of a noble lord, Huntingtower, and Goodwood, the keeper of the gorgious saloon in Piccadilly.

Scotland.—The all engrossing topic of conversation throughout Scotland, is her majesty's visit to her ancient kingdom of Scotland. All the public bodies in the city, and the magistrates and council in every town, are holding meetings to vote and prepare addresses of congratulations to her majesty and prince Albert, to be delivered at the Drawing-room in Holyrood palace.

Edinburgh is rapidly filling; the inhabitants are returning from their country residences, and the hotels are crowded with strangers from all parts of the country. Great bustle and activity

prevail throughout the city in preparing for the grand illumination, which is expected to be the most splendid ever witnessed in Scotland.

Foreign Summary. France—August 30th—The chambers were prorogued to-day till the 9th of next January. The communications for the prorogation were read in the chamber of peers by marshal Soult, and in the chamber of deputies by the minister of the interior.

Russia—The quarrel between the pope and the Russian government is likely to become more serious. The bishop of Podiachia has been taken from his diocese and shut up in a cloister. The late public address of the pope against the emperor is known. But the emperor persists in his order that no catholic dignitary shall correspond with Rome. New recruiting orders appear in western Russia; according to the Augsburg gazette, the defeat of the Russians in Daghestan is, according to it, true, but their loss did not exceed forty officers and 600 soldiers. General Grabbe retains his command. Prince Dolgorouckf has been reduced to the rank of a common soldier for killing prince Jaschwil in a duel.

Persia and Turkey—The Augsburg gazette of the 26th ulto., contains accounts from Constantinople of the 10th. Letters had reached that capital from Trebisond stating that the Persian troops had suspended their hostilities along the Turkish frontier. The energetic representations of the envoys of Great Britain and Russia, had induced the Schah to adopt that resolution. There was consequently every hope that the difference which had arisen between Persia and Turkey, would be amicably adjusted through the mediation of these two powers. The Porte had transmitted orders to the army on its way to Bagdad to suspend its march. Nevertheless, letters from Erzeroum mentioned that a Persian force had invaded the province of Van.

America. The treaty with Great Britain—A New York paper states—it gives us great pleasure to announce that every thing connected with this important affair is now in a fair way to be speedily and amicably settled. The last of the British commissioners from Maine passed through this city on his way home from Washington. He states that all the details of the treaty as we have before given them, have all been agreed to, and signed by all parties interested, and nothing remains but a ratification of the treaty by the senate, which is expected to take place now in a very few days. Indeed, so confident do all parties seem about this business, that even in Canada the price of wild lands has doubled within the last two weeks, and emigrants and settlers who before were fearful to locate themselves, for fear of war, are rushing to the land offices, and vieing with each other as to who shall become permanently settled in the colony the soonest. This is a good sign. And in addition to the above, we learn that governor Kent of Maine, who is still in Washington, has written letters home expressing his full conviction that the boundary treaty will be confirmed by the United States senate.

Lord Ashburton, having fully and satisfactorily accomplished the objects of his most important mission, was on the point of quitting Washington for New York, where her majesty's ship Warspite was waiting to receive and convey him home. The municipal authorities of New York were preparing a cordial reception for his lordship.

Honors & Appointments.—From the London gazette of Aug 26th—In consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 13th light infantry, during the campaigns in the Burmese empire and in Affghanistan, her majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of that regiment assuming the title of the 13th, or prince Albert's, regiment of light infantry, and of its facings being changed from yellow to blue.

Her majesty has also been pleased to authorise the 13th regiment of light infantry being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad", as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise evinced by that regiment, and the several corps which served during the blockade of Jellalabad.

Her majesty has been likewise pleased to permit the 13th regiment to receive and wear a silver medal, which has been directed by the governor-general of India to be distributed to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and native, who belonged to garrison of Jellalabad on April 7th, 1842, such medal to bear on one side a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad" and on the other side "7th April, 1842."

The Army.

Foot—Captain Edward Cottingham, from half-pay of the 9 York chasseurs, to be captain v. William Thornton Servantes who exchanges; lieutenant Richard Ramsbottom to be captain by p. v. Cottingham who retires; ensign Robert Henry De Winton to be lieut. by p. v. Ramsbottom; Edward Henry Reilly, gent., to be ensign by p. v. De Winton.

Brevet—Captain Edward Cottingham of the 95th foot to be major in the army.

19th—18th foot—Frederick Lillie, gent., to be ensign without p. v. Kirk, cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Depots of the regiments in China.

18th—At a court-martial on July 2nd, ensign S. Walter Kirk of the 18th regiment of foot, and acting quarter-master of the provisional battalion, to be cashiered, and her majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court. ensign Balguy is on leave to Sept. 11.

55th depot—Assistant-surgeon Smith, m. d., is on leave to Sept. 29. A coroner's inquest was held last month at Brompton on the body of Thomas Kenny, a soldier belonging to the 55th, who destroyed himself.

Military obituary—Lord Vivian, lt.-col. Procter, lt.-col Robert Walker, sir E. Currey, k. c. b., general Lord R. E. H. Somerset g. c. b.

Naval obituary—Admiral sir Robert Ricketts, lieuts Burton and Meek of the Monarch. Admiral sir Henry Digby, g. c. b.

Trade and Commerce. Tea—The tea sales are finished—of the whole 47,150 packages offered, 25,000 were sold. Prices have been fully supported to day.

Bohea, Canton 0s. 11d. to 1s. 7d., Congou ordinary to good ordinary 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. mixed blackish leaf 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8¾d., blackish leaf 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d., do. rather strong 1s. 10d to 2s. 0d., do. do. Pekoe flavour, 2s. 0 to 2s. 5d., Souchong, middling mixed leaf 1s. 9d. to 1s 11d., do good middling, blackish leaf 2s 2d to 2s 6d, fine do. 2s 9d to 3s 1d, Pouchong is 1s 6d to 1s 10d, Caper common 1s 0d to 1s 6d, good and fine 1s 10d to 1s 11d, Orange Pekoe 2s 2d to 2s 9d, Black leaf Pekoe 1s 10d to 2s 4d, Flowery Pekoe, good to finest 2s 0d to 3s 8d, Twankay 1s 1½d to 2s 2d, Hyson 2s 1d to 4s 0d, Young Hyson 1s 2d to 3s 10d, Imperial 1s 6d to 3s 6d, Gunpowder 1s 10d to 4s 0d

The stock in London on the 1st of September, was 32, 068 471 lbs.

Arrived in England from China—August 5, Earl Grey. Septe. 1, Sappho.

Sailed from England for China.—Aug. 7, George IV; 13, Siam; 14, Ina; 16, Little Catherine; 19, England's Queen; 26, Taplow.

Indian home intelligence.

The Overland Mail by Germany instead of France.—A letter from Trieste, July 28th, in the Augsburgh Gazette, states that mr. Waghorn is shortly expected in that town, to organize a service of correspondence for the east India company by that route. The letter adds, that Trieste is recovering a little from the late commercial crisis. Our Paris letters maintain that the dispatches by the Trieste line could be in London before the Marseilles telegraphic despatch could reach Paris. It is of great importance to establish the German line after the impediments thrown in the way of expresses through France by the post-office.

Lord Auckland, the late governor-general of India, and the hon. misses Eden, arrived in town on the 23rd, from Portsmouth.

China.—The Chinese folly appears to be advancing to a denouement. Among the parliamentary notices of motions for next session, which impatient members of the house of commons have already entered upon the notice-book, is one by sir George Staunton, of certain resolutions relating to China. They affirm that the military occupation of various stations on the Chinese coast has placed a population of several hundred thousand persons under British rule; that public pledges have been given not to restore the positions occupied except under certain conditions, and to provide for the security of the inhabitants "if even they are restored;" that, therefore, a bill ought to be introduced into parliament authorizing the establishment of civil and criminal courts in China; and that the legislature, "although it may be expedient that the native population should continue to be governed generally in the spirit of those laws to which they have been accustomed for ages, and which are suited to their condition, "ought nevertheless to interpose in the case of "many exceptions," such as slavery, &c. Sir George's resolutions, if adopted, would sanction the foundation of a British empire in China, the counterpart of that which already exists in India, and would, moreover, proceed more boldly in the revolutionizing of the former country than the British Indian government has yet dared to attempt. What reception these resolutions may meet with on the part of government, it is not for us to conjecture; but, unless measures be immediately taken for putting an end to hostilities in China something of the kind must ultimately be adopted. With an opposition acting upon old Whig principles, often a government willing to delude the national vanity into such a preposterous policy might have been "checked," but with the swaggering tone at present fashionable among liberals with respect to foreign affairs, a reluctant government is more likely to be precipitated into it.

Sir R. Campbell's motion for the abolition of the college at Haileybury was discussed at great length in the court of directors, and rejected by a majority of nearly two to one.

It is stated that major-general Pollock, c. b., has signified to his friends in this country his intention of standing for a seat in the direction of the east India company.

POSTSCRIPT

COURIER OFFICE, 5 P. M. Oct. 12, 1842.

Fall of Cabool.

The Bombay government gazette of this day contains intelligence well calculated to create unmixed joy and gratitude in every British breast—the cause of civilization has triumphed—and all over the hitherto troubled east—the arms of victorious Britain have been illustrated by successes which for their magnitude and importance are almost if not altogether unequalled in our history.

The hon'ble the governor in council has unbounded gratification in publishing for genl. information, the following general orders, dated Simla the 30th September, published by the right hon'ble the governor general of India, announcing the occupation of Ghuznee, by the Candahar division of the army, under the command of major general Nott, on the 6th Sept., and its entire destruction, and likewise the defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan, at the head of 16,000 men at Tazeen, on the 13th September, by the forces under the command of major genl. Pollock and the occupation of Cabool, on the 16th of the sammonth.

The hon'ble governor in council is pleased to direct, that these brilliant successes, by which British supremacy has been completely re-established throughout Affghanistan, be fully explained to all the troops at all the stations and garrisons of the presidency, and that a salute of 21 guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar salute for the capture of Cabool, at each station.

By order of the honorable the governor in council,

J. P. Willoughby,—Secy. to govt.

General Orders.

Simla, 30th September, 1842.

The governor general announces to the army and to the people of India the occupation of Ghuznee by major general Nott, on the 6th of September, and its entire destruction by the Candahar division of the army.

Major general Nott, had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee 327 Sepoys of the 27th Bengal native infantry from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans.

The governor general likewise announces the complete defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan at the head of 16,000 men at Tazeen on the 13th September by major general Pollock, and the occupation of Cabool by the troops under that general on the 16th September.

The British flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Balla Hissar.

Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained, and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabool had advanced the glory, and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms.

The governor general has derived much satisfaction from the report made by major genl. Pollock, of the admirable conduct of the troops of h. m. the Maharajah Shere Singh, acting in co-operation with the British army. The governor general rejoices in this new proof of the cordial good understanding which prevails between the British government and that of Lahore.

The report of major general Pollock leads the governor general to expect, that long before this day all the British prisoners taken by the Affghans, will have been brought in the general's camp; those who had been left near Cabool were already at liberty.

The governor general in the name of the government and of all the people of India offers to major general Pollock and major general Nott, and all the officers and troops under their respective commands his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments of the important services they have performed.

The governor general directs, that the recent successes obtained by the armies in Affghanistan, be fully made known to all the troops at all the stations of the army, and that at all those stations a salute of 21 guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar salute for the capture of Cabool.

(True copy) J. P. Willoughby,
Secy. to govt.

GUNPOWDER TEA.

"We have just had some tea of gunpowder quality, shown to us; the produce of Hookumpooree situated in the Nagahpits and consequently the first tea made in the hilly part of Assam, the former produce of the company having been made in the plains. The tea has a strong high flavor, and is particularly aromatic, which will, there is no doubt, prove a strong recommendation to it in the home market, where, being also capable of being landed at a cheap rate, it will come immediately to revive and strengthen the Chinese article, and give the poorer classes especially, a strong aromatic beverage within their means of obtaining.—Planter's Journal, Oct. 5.

Edited, Printed and Published by James Stuart, at the Courier Printing Office

THE

CANTON REGISTER

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ALL advertisements in the Canton Register will be continued, and charged for accordingly, unless the number of the required insertions are noted on the face of the advertisement. [cash when ordered.

Non-subscribers are required to pay for their advertising.

NOTICE.—Non Subscribers to the Canton Register, requiring any publications issued from the Canton Register office, are respectfully requested, to excuse attention to, to send cash with, their orders.

VOL. 15. No. 52. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1842. No. 628.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

CHINA.

DECEMBER 27TH, 1842.

LATEST DATES.			
England	6th Sept.	Singapore	18th Nov.
U. States		Java	24th Oct.
Calcutta	11th Oct.	Manila	12th Dec.
Bombay	7th Oct.	Austral Asia	16th Oct.
Siam	22nd Nov.	Amoy	18th Dec.
Nanking	15th Oct.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Dec.			From
15.	FRANKFIELD, (trpte)	*Mitchell*,	Amoy.
17.	HUGH WALKER,	*Shuttz*,	Chusan.
17.	ATHENIAN, *Mann.*		Portsmouth.
21.	GITANA, (Sp.)	*Salado*,	Manila.
21.	HARLEQUIN,	*Oliver*,	Singapore and Bombay.
21.	SURREY,	*Naylor*,	Manila.
21.	GOOD SUCCESS,	*Eames*,	Singapore & Bombay.
21.	INGLEWOOD, *Kerr.*		Liverpool, 26th July.
21.	ZENOBIA, [U. S.]	*Putnam*,	Manila.
23.	HELENA,	*Dreaning*,	Singapore and Bombay.
24.	MARIANNA, (Port)	*Pereira*,	Java.
25.	PRINCE GEORGE,	*Foster.*	Halifax.
26.	PROVIDENCIA, (Port.)	*Pereira*,	Java.

PASSENGERS.—*Per Zenobia*—Wm. Rankin, Wm. Thomas and J. Wade, esqs.

Dec.	SAILED.		For
—,	K. S. FORBES	*Hobbs*,	Singapore.
18.	PIKE,	*Mackintosh*,	Singapore
20.	ALIBI, (trspt.)	*Voght*,	Singapore.
"	ASIA, do	*Davidson*,	do
"	BLONDEL, do	*Trail*,	do
"	BURRUMPOOTER, do	*Benson.*	do
"	CITY OF PALACES, do	*Sturriff*,	do
"	CORONADEL, do	*Lobbon*,	do
"	CORNETZER, (Swan.) do	*Campbell*,	do
"	DUKE OF BEDFORD, do	*Lely*,	do
"	EGNAAD, do	*Allis*,	do
"	FAIRE ALLEN, do	*Bennell*,	do
"	FAIRE RABANY, do	*Stewart*,	do
"	FLOWERS OF UDR, do	*Anklands*	do
"	FORTH, do	*Hecksford*,	do
"	GERTRUDE, do	*Steug*,	do
"	GIPSEY, do	*Stace*,	do
"	JOHN WICKLIFFE, do	*Chegoe*,	do
"	JOHN FLEMING, do	*Ross*,	do
"	LADY FLORA, do	*Ford*,	do
"	LIVINGSTON, do	*Rickerby*,	do
"	LYSANDER, do	——,	do
"	MARIA, do	*Ludele*,	do
"	MARION, do	*Wood*,	do
"	MARTHA, do	*Donaldson*	do
"	MELANCI BEHAR, do	*Hutchinson*,	do
"	MINERVA, do	*Deere*,	do
"	PEKING, do	*Laing*,	do
"	PEACH, do	*Hickman*,	do
"	RAHAMANY, do	*Norris*,	do
"	ROBERTS, do	*Elder*,	do
"	RUNNYMEDE, do	*McTaggart*,	do
"	RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, do	*Gollie*	do
"	SOPHIA, do	*Swan*,	do
"	SURAT MERCHANT, do	*Fenwon*,	do
"	TRELAWNY, do	*Mackenzie*	do
"	TEASER, do	*Gibson*,	do
"	THAMES, do	*Baker*,	do
"	TIDE, do	*Hall*,	do
"	VICTORY, do	*Stickstone*,	do
"	URGENT, do	*Marshall*,	do
"	URGENT, do	——,	do
"	WALMER CASTLE, do	*Campbell*,	do
"	WARRIOR, do	*Darley*,	do
"	WILLIAM Mundy, do	*Bickford*,	do
"	WILLIAM TURNER, do	*Rooke*,	do
"	H.M.S. EVERSION, 3°, blr.	*F. W. Grey*	do
"	H.C. STEAMER QUEEN,	*W. Ward*, esq., comd'g	do
"	PEKIN [Lent J. Tudor R.N. comd'g		do
21.	WM. WILSON, [trspt.]	*Hughian*,	Singapore.
22.	JOHN CALVIN,	*Kaver*,	London.
22.	LITHERLAND,	*Freeman*,	Liverpool.
23.	H. C. STEAMER, NEMESIS,	*lieut. W. H. Hall*, r.n. comd'g	Singapore.
23.	LORD ELGIN,	*Worsell*,	Hobart Town.
23.	H. M. STEAMER VIXEN,	*H Boyes*, esq., commander	Singapore & Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—[omitted last week] Per Prince of Wales, Maj'r Young, W. H. Hughes and W. C. Hunter, esqs. Per Dolla, David Sears and F. A. Appleton, esqs. Per John O'Gaunt, mrs. Peterson. Per Nemesis, W. D. Bernard, esq.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—Ellora.
For Liverpool—Matilda.
For Glasgow—Cherokee.
For Bombay—A. Anderson, Barking and Maffire.
For Calcutta—Pantaleon, Jany. 1, 1843, Sylph.
For Madras—Wexall.
For Manila—Charlotte, Christmas or the 29th, Snipe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—George Wallis, Asia, Madras, Little Catherine, Greyhound, Coromandel, Lady Raffles, City of Derry.
From Liverpool—Will o'the Wisp, Julia, Liverpool, Tapley, Siam, Ursula, (very doubtful.) D. Rawson.
From Calcutta—Annonyma, Water Witch, Thomas Lowry, Eliza, Mary Bannatyne, Buccaneer.
From Bombay—Woolman, Gilbert Henderson, London, Boadicea, Monarch, Lady Grant, Mary.
From Madras—Nepaul, St. Vincent, General Kyd, Symmetry.
From Singapore—Venus, Orestes, Chiders, D'Arcy.
From Java—Treneigh.

On the evening of the 21st the September mail arrived per Harlequin and Good Success; and on the 22d we issued our Extra containing the principles items of intelligence, which we do not now think it necessary to republish, with the exception of the Queen's speech and the important news from the U. S. respecting the successful and amicable termination of lord Ashburton's mission.

On Friday we received a letter from Whampoa, dated the 20th instant, containing a statement respecting a ship that is receiving teas in that reach; but as the writer refuses authenticating his letter by giving his name, should it be required, we decline publishing the letter.

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE ON THE DISASTROUS EVENTS IN CANTON ON THE 7TH AND 8TH OF DECEMBER 1842.

(Copy.)

His Excellency, Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—The undersigned British merchants in Canton having met to deliberate on their present position, beg leave respectfully to submit that enquiry of the Chinese leads them to believe that the recent attack on the Foreign factories was the result of a pre-arranged determination of the mob, assisted and influenced it is supposed by parties averse to apprehended foreign innovation; and as the local authorities were avowedly unable for a considerable time to quell the disturbance, and did not, in fact, succeed in doing so until after a considerable loss of life and property, we are forced to the conclusion that the British community cannot be considered safe in the houses in Canton, without efficient protection from their own government on the spot.

Although the local authorities have placed a considerable number of soldiers to guard the factories, we do not consider that they can be depended upon in case of another rising of the people; and others represent considerable bodies of men to be still assembled in the city and neighbourhood of Canton, from whom another attack may, at any moment, take place.

Under these circumstances we beg leave respectfully to solicit Y. E. to allow the steamer Proserpine to remain in front of the factories, should such an arrangement be possible; at any rate until same communication may be received from h. m.'s plenipotentiary affording information to the British merchants of his intentions for their future security. We have the honor to be

Your Excellency's, most obedient servants,

(Signed)

Dent & Coe	Turner & Co.
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Lindsay & Co.
Fox, Rawson & Co.	per William Fryer.
per E. A. Staple.	Dirom & Co.
Bell & Co.	per W. Potter.
per J. M. Smith.	C. S. Compton.
Henry Gribble.	

Canton, 12th December, 1842.

(Copy).

Canton, December 13, 1842.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter received last night, I beg to assure you that I sensibly feel the critical situation in which you stand.

It is from reluctance to leave you in uncertainly that, although anxious to return to the head quarters of the force, I have remained here five days, and am still waiting in hourly expectation of an answer to the communication which I despatched to her majesty plenipotentiary on the 8th instant.

I will accede to your request in regard to leaving the steamer where she is, and I would decide to remain myself in any event, but I do not apprehend any immediate further outbreak, and feel that I can be individually of little use here, whereas my presence is required with the force. It would be a great satisfaction to me to hear from sir Henry Pottinger before I leave you, and I shall delay my departure as long as possible with that view.

I received through the Kwanghe on the 9th inst., an assurance that the Chinese government is very desirous to maintain tranquillity, and though their power may be doubtful, I believe the assurance to be sincere. I will take this occasion to recommend you to be upon your guard, and carefully to forbear from all that may tend to collision with the populace, pending the result of the measures, upon which the plenipotentiary, with whom she decision rests, may determine.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. Gough, —Lieut. General.
The British Merchants at Canton.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.

Sir,—We take the liberty of waiting on your excellency with the annexed copy of a letter which we yesterday addressed to sir Hugh Gough, together with a copy of his reply, by which you will perceive that he has consented, in consequence of the recent attack on the foreign factories, to allow the steamer Proserpine to remain off Canton for the present, for the protection of the British community.

It is annecessary to trouble your excellency with the statements in detail of the parties who were eye witnesses of the riot, or the enquiries which have been subsequently made, but the result may be stated in few words.

1. That there appears no doubt of the fact that the attack on the foreign factories had been

determined on for some time previously to its occurrence, and that the parties employed in it were regularly organized.

2. That although an affray between some Lascars and Chinese was the ostensible cause of its commencement at that particular time, the attack would have taken place sooner or later had no such circumstance occurred.

3. That the local authorities were unable or unwilling to afford efficient protection in time to prevent a considerable sacrifice of life and property, and the causes which occasioned such a result, are liable at any moment to recur.

4. That there is a spirit of hostility to the English very general among certain orders in Canton, and that the common people are guided and influenced by parties who have means and ability of giving effect to their operations in a more systematic manner than could be expected from an ordinary mob.

As no machinery exists at present for carrying on the trade, except by actual residence in Canton, and as it is unlikely any change can be made in time for the management of the present season's business, we consider it of the utmost importance that the British community should be enabled to continue for the present to reside in their factories, as their withdrawal would, in the existing state of affairs, necessarily throw the business into the hands of the Americans and others, who from their political position and other causes are not likely to suffer from the hostility of the Chinese.

The recent occurrence having shewn that life and property are insecure under the protection of the local government, we beg leave respectfully to submit to your excellency our conviction that the British community cannot with safety remain in Canton, unless protection be afforded on the spot, by our own government authorities, and we venture therefore to hope that your excellency will take into consideration their urgent request that their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief may be moved to place such a force for their defence in Canton as may seem expedient.

We have the honor to be,
Your excellency's,
Most obedient servants,
(Signed)

Dent & Co.	W. C. LeGeyt.
Turner & Co.	Jas. Hulbert.
Gibb Livingston & Co.	Framjee Jamsetjee
C. S. Compton.	Pestonjee Cowasjee.
Wm. Fryer.	Hormusjee Framjee. [Co.
Bell & Co.	Pestonjee Mervanjee &
For pro. Mackillsmith.	Jemmojee Nasserwanjee.
E. A. Staple.	Rustomjee Framjee.
D. Potter.	Burjorjee Sorabjee.

Canton, 26th December, 1842.

No. 219. Government house,
Hongkong, December 16th, 1842.

Gentlemen,—I have this day received your letter of the 13th instant, inclosing copies of one which you had addressed to lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough, and of his excellency's reply on the subject of the late disturbances at Canton.

I observe that you assume,

1st. That the disturbance originated in a preconcerted plan. 2nd. That it would have taken place sooner or later without the immediate exciting cause of an affray between certain Lascars and the Chinese. 3rd. That the local authorities were either unable or unwilling to afford the necessary protection; and 4th that there is a spirit of hostility towards the English amongst certain classes in Canton, who guide and influence the rabble in the insurrections.

You proceed to observe, that it is not possible to carry on your commercial pursuits at Canton except by actual residence. You urge that your withdrawal would throw the trade into the hands of Americans and others, who are not likely to suffer from the hostile feelings of the Chinese, and you conclude by requesting, that I will move the naval and military commanders in chief, to place such a force for your defence and protection in Canton, as may seem expedient.

I propose to have the honor of replying to the various points of your letter in the order in which you have arranged them, and, in doing so, I hope and believe that it is not necessary for me to assure you of the unfeigned solicitude which I feel to promote your interests and welfare, as well as to provide for your comfort and safety by every means in my power, consistent with the views which my judgment has led me to form, after the deepest and most anxious reflection on the questions which those points involve, in connection with the momentous trust which has been confided by her majesty's government to my guidance.

With respect to the 1st point, I am obliged to distinctly avow, that no single fact has come to my knowledge that authorizes me to concur in the opinion you have expressed on it. On the contrary, the accounts that have reached me show that a large body of Lascars (sir Hugh Gough states no less than 170), had been allowed to go on to Canton on leave, from the ship "Fort William" (and other vessels), without any apparent control, or any person to look after them; that they had been fighting "the whole day" with the Chinese, whom they drove back and kept in check until towards the evening, when the Chinese assembled in large bodies, and overpowered the Lascars, who were, in their turn, driven back and allowed to take refuge in one of the hongs that was subsequently burned, and that only then the attack on the building commenced.

I cannot confine to you my sentiments on this (1st) point more clearly and simply than by here quoting a portion of a private letter which I wrote on the 13th instant to lieutenant-general sir Hugh Gough, in answer to one which I had had from his excellency on the 11th. "I hope the riots "at Canton are over, and that our pre- "sents there will profit by their expe- "rience. It seems quite clear, that the "crew of the "Fort William" and other "ships were the *originators* of the disturb- "ance, and before I make any demand for "repayment of the losses from the local "government, I must be satisfied that some "attempt was made to control the Lascars. "I hold that not even a boat's crew should "be allowed to land without a responsible "officer, or person with them, and if mer- "chants will not enforce some regularity "and order in their ships, they must take "the consequences."

The 2nd point is one of great measure disposed of by the preceding remarks, and I shall also have occasion to advert to its tenor in considering the 4th one. I shall therefore only here say, that viewed abstractedly it is based on mere surmise, which is by no means admissible in discussions like the present, and in which all statements adduced, ought, I conceive, to be strictly limited to matter that is susceptible of clear proof.

I think that the insinuated unwillingness (referred to in the 3rd point) of the local authorities to afford protection, is in no degree borne out by any of the details that have reached me up to this moment; and it not only appears to me to be disproved by what those authorities have since done with the object of affording protection, but is likewise in total variance with the information and opinions that I have obtained from many different quarters, as to the anxiety which both the provincial officers and the hong merchants had displayed up to the day on which the disturbance took place, to avert, as far as they could, the injury to the local trade and prosperity of Canton which the late treaty is calculated to inflict; and which anxiety they evinced by a variety of conciliatory arrangements and concessions, which are too well known to call for particularization in this letter.

As to the alleged inability of the local authorities to afford protection,—that, I can only, as at present informed, contemplate in the light of a conjecture. We all know what an unmanageable thing an exasperated mob is in every part of the world. Many instances of this truism could be adduced, within all our recollections in England and other of the most civilized nations of Europe; and before I subscribe to the correctness of this allegation, I must hear that proper and timely application was made to the local officers, which, I regret to say, I have strong reasons for believing, was not the case. It may, however, be true, that the Chinese authorities had not the power immediately at hand to restore order when the riot became serious; and it may even be here, after unhappily ascribed that they do not possess the means of preserving the peace for the future; but with respect to the first of these suppositions, it is just and proper in looking at it to inquire why our Lascars,—one of whom I am informed began the riot by stabbing a Chinese,—were not restrained by those whose business it was to look after them; and as regards the second supposition, if we admit that it is possible, and investigate the cause, we are obliged to revert to occurrences which took place before I came to China.

None of you, gentlemen, will suppose me capable for a moment of palliating the base and barefaced perfidy of the officers of the provincial government in the progress of events which terminated in the city of Canton being left at the mercy of her majesty's arms in May 1841; but I believe I am quite justified in saying, that up to that time there was no general popular feelings of ill will or antipathy towards the British nation on the side of the people. It is true, that we had from the earliest period of our intercourse with this empire, submitted (with a very few memorable exceptions) to constant contumely and indignity from the Chinese government officers, but, so far as the mass of the population were concerned, they were, I have understood, as civil and as well disposed as I have invariably found them, in all parts of the empire which I have had occasion to visit, since the peace was concluded. It therefore follows, that the change which at that time came over the people, and which has gradually led to their present state of exasperation and excitement, must have been brought about by ourselves;—that is, partly by mismanagement and partly by ill-treatment,—and I believe both these causes to have had a share in bringing matters to their present crisis.

The 4th point is so mixed up with those that precede it, that, in examining it, I might repeat many of my foregoing observations; but I will spare you the repetition, and will content myself by asking you, collectively and individually, whether,—with your admitted knowledge of the hostile feelings of certain classes of Canton, coupled with the influence which you declare you believe those classes to be able to exercise over the people, and also bearing in mind your recorded belief, that sooner or later an outbreak would take place,—you, to whom this letter is particularly addressed, as well as all other foreigners, whether subjects of England or not, can stand forward and conscientiously assert, that you have studied the complexion of the times, that you have in any single iota, or circumstance, striven to aid me in my arrangements as the humble but zealous instrument of the government whose protection has been extended to you in an unparalleled degree, and which I may add, you are always ready to claim and expect—by endeavouring to dissipate and soothe the very excitement and irritation of which you so loudly complain? I may even ask, whether you have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of the very arrangements and measures which you so earnestly desire to see perfected, and which, next to the assertion of her majesty's dignity and honor, have been the leading object of my public

nations (or the last eighteen months?) It is needless to occupy your time, as I unroll this letter by detailing circumstances; but I presume that you will now be ready to allow, that it would have been better had you gone on, quietly, timely, quietly & unobtrusively with your mercantile pursuits, until it was announced to you, that the provisions of the new treaty were to be considered in full force. Even in the most civilized parts of the globe, such a course would have been equally advisable and expedient; and how much more so do they appear with a jealous, arrogant, and unapproachable government like that of China, which we have for ages allowed, and almost encouraged, to revile and treat us as human beings of a lower grade.

I have now arrived at the consideration of your present position and future prospects and wishes, as set forth in your letter; and, with respect to the advantages, if not necessity, of actual residence at Canton, as well as the probable consequences that would attend on your being forced to withdraw from that place, I need only remark that I am fully apprized of those facts, and that I should and shall very truly regret the loss and inconvenience to which you could be exposed by the latter step becoming indispensable, I trust, however, that it will yet be averted through the measures which I have in view; but adverting to the closing request of your communication, I must, at once, finally, most explicitly, & candidly acquaint you, that no conceivable circumstances should induce me to place her majesty's government in so false and undignified a posture, as I should consider it to be placed in, were I to send troops and ships of war to Canton *in opposition to the request and wishes of the local government*, in order that you might carry on your trade under the protection of such troops and ships of war. Such an arrangement, irrespectively of the conclusive objection to it which I adduce above, would inevitably lead to further ill-will, heart-burning, and violence, and its only result must be disappointment, and, in all likelihood, a renewal of hostilities between the governments of England and China,—a Calamity which I feel certain you will one and all, cordially unite with me in earnestly deprecating.

In conclusion; I have in this letter entered at more length into an exposition of my sentiments, than may have seemed to you to be called for by the one which you addressed to me: but even before the Canton riots took place, I had imbibed many of the impressions which I now communicate to you, and as a copy of this letter will be transmitted to her majesty's government, in explanation of the course which I have decided upon following, I am desirous that the grounds of that decision should be clearly known to all of you. I had hoped before this time to have had it in my power to intimate to you the purport of the reply as to late events, which I am expecting from the viceroy at Canton; but owing to circumstances beyond my control, I am disappointed. You shall be made acquainted with it shortly, and in the mean time, as it seems to be quite certain that the presence of the small steamer at Canton is merely a source of irritation, whilst in truth, if there be any danger, she can in no shape ward it off, I have given my ready assent to rear admiral sir Thomas Cochrane's suggestion, that she should be recalled.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
(Signed) Henry Pottinger.
Her majesty's plenipotentiary.

(True copy.) Richard Woosnam,
Acting secretary.

Messrs. Dent & Co.
Messrs. Turner & Co. &c.&c.&c. Canton.

To His Excellency
Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.
H. M's Plenipotentiary, and
Superintendent of the Trade of British
Subjects in China &c &c. &c.

Sir,—We have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your excellency's letter of 16th instant, and although we are well aware it would be unbecoming in us unnecessarily to occupy your excellency's time by further observation on the subject to which it refers, we trust to be excused for adverting to some points which appear to call for reply.

Your excellency is pleased to say that our opinions "being based on mere surmise, are "not admissible in such discussions as the pre-"sent;" but we may be allowed respectfully to observe, that if the opinions of parties, most of whom were present in Canton, before, during, and after the riot, are deemed unworthy of attention, we hope they may, at any rate, not be considered of less value than reports which have accidentally reached your excellency at Hong-kong, a place remote from the scene of action. Whatever information your excellency may have received, leading to a different opinion, we beg respectfully to assure your excellency that all the evidence which we have since collected, tends only to strengthen and confirm the views expressed in our former letter.

Even were it admitted, as appears to be assumed by your excellency, that the irregular conduct of certain Lascars, led to the riot, we may venture to observe, that the practice of allowing seamen of all nations to proceed to Canton on liberty, has been of long standing, and that if, as appears to be the opinion of your excellency, such custom was calculated to lead to difficulties, the remedy could not possibly be considered as resting with the British merchants, who never have had authority to make regulations for the control of seamen, nor the power to impose penalties for the breach of any that it might be deemed expedient to frame.

As your excellency appears to doubt that timely notice was given to the authorities of the serious character which the riot had assumed, we shall have the honor to forward to your excellency authenticated statements, shewing that repeated applications were made in vain through the hong merchants for protection; and we may add that it is understood the messenger from the viceroy, who waited on his excellency sir Hugh Gough in Canton, distinctly admitted that such applications were made, but could not for a considerable time be attended to, in consequence of a force not being available.

The most important paragraph of your excellency's letter remains to be noticed. It is the grave charge which your excellency is pleased to bring against the English and foreign merchants in the following words, which we extract at length:

"I will content myself by asking you collectively and individually, whether, with your admitted knowledge of the hostile feelings of certain classes at Canton, coupled with the influence which you declare you believe those classes to be able to exercise over the people, and also bearing in mind your recorded belief that sooner or later an outbreak would take place, you, to whom this letter is particularly addressed, as well as all other foreigners, whether subjects of England or not, can stand forward and conscientiously assert that you have studied the complexion of the times; that you have in any single iota or circumstance striven to aid me in my arrangements, as the humble but zealous instrument of the government, whose protection has been extended to you in an unparalleled degree,—and which I may add you are always ready to claim & "expect—by endeavoring to dissipate & soothe "the very excitement and irritation of which "you so loudly complain?—I may even ask "whether you have not thrown serious difficul-"ties and obstacles, if not positive, risk, in the "way of the very arrangements and measures "which you so earnestly desire to see perfected, "and which, next to the assertion of her ma-"jesty's dignity and honor, have been the "leading object of my public actions for the "last eighteen months?"

In reference to these strong observations, we take the liberty of most respectfully recalling to your excellency's recollection, that since your excellency's arrival in China, nearly a year and a half ago, the letter of the 13th inst., is the first and only address which has been submitted to your excellency by the British merchants individually or collectively, either seeking for information or asking protection: that your excellency's proclamation dated 12th August 1842, distinctly stated that the mercantile community must carry on their trade at Canton entirely on their own risk and peril: that such proclamation was in some measure indirectly rescinded by one dated "Chusan 14th November 1842," allowing the trade at Canton to continue, although no government protection was even then formally promised or afforded, and that during the progress of such trade no protection has directly or indirectly been given or claimed within the port of Canton, at a time when warlike operations and seizures of Chinese property, have been carried on along the whole coast, and even in the Canton river itself.

We conceive, therefore, we may be allowed in some degree to dissent from the opinion of your excellency, that "the protection of the go-"vernment has been extended to us in an un-"paralleled degree;" and considering the serious risk of person and property which we have incurred, without one word of complaint or remonstance, during the whole time, that your excellency has had charge of affairs in China, we submit that an insinuation that we are over-ready to claim such protection, is not altogether in accordance with the actual circumstances of the case.

We may be allowed further to observe, that none of us are aware of any occasion on which your excellency has thought it desirable to seek for our opinions or cooperation, in any way;—the only information we have received of your excellency's views or wishes being found in certain proclamations made public during the progress of hostilities; & we can conscientiously assert that none of us have ever, to our recollection, thrown risk or difficulty in the way of your excellency.

During the past sixteen months we may observe that the trade at Canton, although carried on without any protection or control on the part of the British authorities, has been managed by fewer parties, and in as peaceable and unobtrusive a manner as at any period since the abolition of the company's charter and we feel justified in most solemnly denying that the charge of ill-treatment of the Chinese can with justice be cast upon the foreign merchants.

We may safely assert that the merchants generally have endeavored to carry on their mercantile pursuits in Canton in accordance with former custom; and in the only case, we believe, where innovation has taken place, the residence of ladies in Canton, the very limited number who have taken advantage of the permission formally granted by the local authorities, and with the implied, if not expressed sanction of your excellency, have been accidental visitors, not resident merchants.

We may add that no intimation was, we believe, conveyed to any one, that your excellency disapproved of these proceedings, although the circumstances were generally known, until *after* the attack on the factories.

We beg leave to assure your excellency that we have been, and are, one and all, ready and anxious to conform to all arrangements which may be made for the regulation of our trade and other matters by the officers of our government, when duly informed of them; but we respectfully submit, that severe public censure should not indiscriminately be cast on all the foreign merchants, in consequence of outrages *assumed* to have been occasioned by the acts of a few, especially when such acts may be considered rather the result of the absence of understood regulations than of premeditated irregularity.

As your excellency has been pleased to lay a copy of your excellency's letter before the home government, we beg leave to request the same course may be pursued with our reply.

We have the honor to be,
sir,
Your excellency's
most obedient and humble servants.
[Signatures]

Dent & Co. Fox, Rayson & Co.
Turner & Co. W. C. Le Geyt.
Gibb, Livingston & Co. H. Gribble.
C. S. Compton. Dirom & Co.
Lindsay & Co. Bell & Co.

Macao, 23rd December, 1842.

Reply to the above letter.

Macao, December 24th, 1842.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by sir Henry Pottinger to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you,

* Continued.

that a copy of it will be transmitted (with the other correspondence) to her majesty's government by the steamer now under despatch.

His excellency further directs me to take this opportunity to mention to you, that the viceroy at Canton has, in reply to the letter which was addressed to him, declared his great anxiety, as well as perfect ability, to protect all foreigners, and has also expressed his readiness to repay such losses as may have been incurred during the late riots, after they shall have been correctly ascertained and submitted through her majesty's government."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
RICHARD WINGROVE,
Acting secretary.

Messrs. Dent & Co.
Messrs Turner & Co.
&c, &c.

The late Insurrection in Canton.

In the preceding page will be found the correspondence between the British merchants,—who were resident in Canton at the destruction of the British flag staff and factory by a party of ungovernable incendiary insurgents,—and lieut. gen. sir Hugh Gough and h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

The censorious tone of h. e.'s letter, has been noticed by the merchants in their very respectful, cool, and temperate reply; but their judicious fears of trespassing upon his time at this juncture have caused them to leave some points untouched, and which we conceive it to be our duty to notice.

We believe it is the opinion of general regret,—from the high estimation which sir H. P.'s public character is universally and justly held,—that h. m.'s plenipotentiary should have written such a letter; we have heard many express this sentiment.

In justice to the merchants, we must rather extend our remarks, and go back to the time—Feby. 4, 1839,—when a maritime police was established by captain Elliot, under authority of h. m.'s government, in the port of Canton (vide C. R. Feby. 12, 1839).

The regulations of this maritime police have never been publicly revoked; and by those regulations sworn magistrates and quarter-masters of police were appointed.

Although the duties of this police force was more especially intended for the enforcement of due subordination on board the British ships at Whampoa, it may not be improperly inferred that the powers of the magistrates would have been extended to Canton, to that part of the suburbs which is usually frequented by seamen of all nations, if required by existing circumstances; but since the re-opening of the British trade on the 16th July, 1841, by proclamation of the imperial commissioners (vide C. R. Aug. 3, 1841), this police force has never been re-organized—nor indeed since the departure from Canton of captain Elliot in May, 1839.

It is not necessary for us to remark, at any length on those parts of h. e.'s letter to which the British merchants have replied.

With respect to "liberty men" of all nations frequenting Canton, it has always been the custom of the port; and had the Lascars been deprived of this usual indulgence, it is highly probable they would have refused to do their duty, and would not have weighed the anchors of their respective ships.

We have been told that captain Hogg, of the Fort William, and his chief officer, were with their men in Canton: but who can control straggling half intoxicated Lascars, wandering at large through the narrow streets, lanes, nooks and corners of the suburbs of Canton? do not the words, "*liberty men*," imply freedom from all control for a time?

With reference to the doubts of h. e. that timely notice was not given to the local authorities,—it may be replied that the high officers of Canton had a month's notice from the *patriotic gentry and rabble-rout*, for no foreigner can understand the signs of the times in China, so well as the Chinese themselves; and when the manifesto was issued by Ye Yungtsai and his co-assistants, in the early part of November, any open defiance of the emperor's edicts, the local officers must have known that there was a conspiracy afoot; and there cannot be a reasonable doubt that they were the object of the conspirators: nay, the

FOR SALE.

THE new clipper Brigantine "VELOCIPEDE," 132 tons register, now at anchor in Macao Roads. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE "FRANKFIELD," captain Mitchell, 603 tons, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE "HERCULES," captain DRESNING, 500 tons, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
Passengers.

THE "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," D. MacGuffog, commander, will be despatched immediately. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE DINBURGH, Jos. Patterson, R. C. N. commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Barque "WERAFEE," Captain Hunt, will have early despatch. For freight; apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "ORATOR," 321 tons, captain Tenny, now lying in the Typa, having the greater portion of the cargo engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine Teak Ship BELLE ALLIANCE, 677 tons, captain W. H. Pryce. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 27th December, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine British Built Ship SURREY, 461 tons, captain H. J. Naylor. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 27th December, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 British built Brig BIRMAN, 341 tons, captain J. Cleland. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 30th November, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship SYLPH, captain Gay, will be despatched for the above ports on the 1st of January. For freight apply to
HORMUSJEE BHOY BUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 21st December, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE new and fast sailing A 1 brig "ROCKCLIFF," captain Harrison, 343 tons register. Apply to
FRED. HER. LARKINS & Co
Macao, 19th Dec., 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "PANTALOON," captain Potter, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 1st of January, 1843. For freight or passage apply to
HENRY PYBUS.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE 880 ton INDUS, captain H. Isaacson will leave Whampoa on Wednesday the 21st instant for Macao Roads, and the 25th for the above Ports on the 10th January.
C. S. COMPTON.
Macao, 15th December, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY, TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

THE clipper brig "ANN ELIZA," A. 1. 254 tons, H. Jaffe, crew commander, will have quick despatch. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 16th December, 1842.

FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE.

The Barque "MARY CATHERINE," 300 tons, A. 1., will be despatched for the above ports on the 30th proximo. For freight or passage apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fine new Ship ANTHONY ANDERSON, captain Shaw, will be despatched for the above ports on the 1st proximo, has excellent accomodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
MACVICAR & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO WHAMPOA, THE COAST, OR ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. Barque "CHANTICLEER," captain Quinsee, 250 tons O. M. 25 N. M., now lying in the Typa, and ready to receive Cargo. Freight to Whampoa 50 cents per bale. Apply to
H. GRIBBLE.
Macao, 28th October, 1842.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE A 1 British Built Brig nine Hanover Swan, 4 years old. Apply to
C. H. HART.
December 12th.

FOR SALE

THE well known teak built and engraved Portuguese brig "NOSSA S. DA LUZ," of 200 tons by then, 8 years old. Apply to her owner.
JOZE MANOEL DE JESUS.

FOR SYDNEY CALLING AT HOBART TOWN IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE A 1 British Brig "ISLAY," Capt. Galt, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 8th January 1843. For freight apply to
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 23rd December, 1842.

LOTTERY.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and General Biannual
LOTTERY,
Of 1843, 3,000 Prizes.

By the arrest of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co. of No. 91, Wellesley street, Calcutta, according to an existing universality of support of a considerable number of subscribers to their General Mufussil Agency for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidents of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras, etc., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of their profits derivable, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent subscribers and Constituents of the Agency, noted above; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Letters of Credit, so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or Elsewhere, and Sanitaria, upon sick certificates; or to effect private affairs; with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission!

2,000 on all prizes!

With the capital prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government prizes, only amongst those subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co.'s
First Calcutta United Service, and Biannual Lottery
of 1843.

On five hundred and eighty (580) whole tickets, of the ensuing first Calcutta government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 prizes or chances, at only company rupees fifty (50) per chances; and the drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ Although this Lottery, is in a manner, exclusively dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies, and establishments; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire & Co., beg to acquaint, it might be organized and Universal; and equally dedicatory to the public at large, for their liberal patronage.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN SLADE,
AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1842.

By a private letter from Chusan, dated Nov. 19, 1841, which has been kindly handed to us, we learn that the troops, although in a comparative state of inactivity, upon the cessation of all active operations, continued healthy.

It was supposed the Wellesley would sail for England on the arrival of the Cornwallis.

Mr. Chimmo, the admiral's secretary, and mr. Whichelo, purser of the h. m.'s ship Blenheim, have been appointed prize-agents.

The natives of Chusan are said to appear very glad of the return of the English; and have opened all their shops in the town of Tinghae; provisions of all kinds were plentiful.

The walls of Ningpo are four and a half miles in circumference by admeasurement of the engineers.

At the date of the latter the campaign was considered as finished for the winter; but we presume active operations will be commenced during this month.

HONGKONG GAZETTE, *January 1st.*

We have made copious extracts from the Hongkong Gazette January 1st, in our present number, conveying the latest, most interesting, and authentic intelligence from the seat of war.

Part of the extracts, have already appeared in the Canton Register of Dec. 14 and Jany. 1, in full, in the report of Yakeen on the capture of *Tinghae*.

Our readers cannot fail to observe the rather inconsistent conduct of his imperial majesty; when the loss of town after town is reported to him he can only express his wrath and indignation and repeat the words of the reports of his officers; while he at the same time seems to be in a great degree aware that his imperial troops are not to be depended upon, and that defections are occuring among his people. Still he directs his officers to fight, defend, and retreat and defend again. There can be little doubt that Hangchow would have fallen, had the British forces been concentrated and advanced upon it immediately after they surrender of *Ningpo*, but this expectation is founded upon after information; and it was a momentous undertaking to approach the capital of a province, strongly situated, and containing more than a million of men, with so small a force as the whole number of English troops could form.

We do not learn from the Hongkong gazette, that the appointments of a generalissimo, civil commissioners and other high officers to the province of Chekeang, is for the purpose of making overtures to h. m.'s plenipotentiary, although from the fact that Keshen is in the suite of the generalissimo, such an expectation may not be altogether unfounded: yet the warlike tone of his imperial majesty seems to clash against such peaceful intentions and instructions.

TEAS.

The following short statement of the stock of teas in England and exports from China, will be interesting and a guide to our local readers.

Stock in U.K. Sept. 1, 1841.—£29,000,000.

Exported from China, but no portion included in above stock; beginning with the cargo of the Parrock, Hall and ending with that of the John O'Gaunt— — — — 40,904,496

69,904,496

Say stock in U. K. May 1. deduct consumption from September 1, 1841, to May 1, 1842.—28,000,000

41,904,496

or 42 millions stock May 1, 1842, against 29 millions stock Sept. 1, 1841., by which it will be seen that the importations of teas into the U. K. are falling far short of the consumption.

It is reported that the ship "Friends" has again been seized by order of the senior naval officer; upon what plea we are ignorant.

We glad to learn that arrangements have at length been made for opening mail packets at the superintendent's office in Macao: the public are informed of this arrangement by a notice in the Hongkong gazette of January 1.

In this number we conclude the *Reviews* of the work entituled "*Hongkong and the Hongkonians*," by a noble and distinguished author; which, we have no doubt, have much amused our readers; and we shall be glad if our correspondent at Hongkong will continue to favour us with the productions of his leisure hours.

We have copied from the Calcutta Courier its account of the dinner of the Newspaper benevolent institution. We have not seen the London paper containing a report of this dinner.

MR. MCLEOD.

Through the kindness of a friend, who has lent us that monster sheet, "*the Boston Notion*," of June 10, which numbers 16 pages a third larger than the London Times,—we are enabled to give some short extracts from the secretary of state of the U. S., mr. Webster's reply, dated April 24, 1841, to h. b. m's. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, mr. Fox's communication, dated March 12, 1841.

Mr. Webster, after replying to mr. Fox at great length, observes in the penultimate paragraph of his letter, that,—"This republic does not wish to disturb the tranquillity of the world. Its object is peace, its policy peace." The whole tenour of the letter is calm; and we gather from it that the government of the U. S. has an earnest desire to preserve peace between the two countries. Under date March 15, mr. Webster instructs the attorney-general of the U. S.—"to see that he (mr. McLeod) have eminent and skilful counsel, if such be not already retained, and, although you are not desired to act as counsel yourself, you will cause it to be signified to him, and to the gentlemen who may conduct his defence, that it is the wish of this government that, in case his defence be overruled by the court in which he shall be tried, proper steps be taken immediately for removing the cause, by writ of error, into the supreme court of the U. States."

"THE LITTLE AMERICAN CLIPPERS."

The Anglona, captain Turner, and Ariel, captain Dodd, schooners of 90 tons, arrived some time since from the United States, both making capital passages. Nothwithstanding which it was doubted by many if such diminutive craft were capable of working to windward at sea against the strong winter monsoon; but a trial proved them at least equal to any sailing vessels which have visited these waters. They were dispatched in a strong norther; the Anglona to Namoa accomplished her voyage in little over 5 days, going up in the very "teeth of the gale" in 3½ days. The Ariel went to Manila where she remained 24 hours and was back at an anchor off the Praya Grande in 12 days. It was then proposed to try their speed with each other, and the 29th of last month fixed upon for

THE RACE,—round Lintin island and back to the starting point, a boat anchored off the Praya Grande. They went off in fine style at 9 h. 52 m. with a strong north wind which continued about 3 hours, when Anglona had gained 3 miles to windward: it afterwards became quite moderate, when Ariel established her superiority in light winds, by gradually closing with her antagonist, taking the lead soon after rounding Lintin, and coming in 17 minutes or 1½ miles a-head.

Time.—Ariel 8 h. 42 m.—Anglona 8 h. 59 m. distance sailed 65 miles.—C. P. Jany. 8.

(COMMUNICATED).

HONGKONG AND THE HONGKONIANS.

Review the Second.

(Concluded from No. 51, pag. 317.)

The distinguished writer next leads us into the mazes of gaiety and Chinese civilisation:

"The shops on either side of the grand road present an animated scene of bustle and activity. On the brow of the hill stands the phlegmatic Sheik Modeen, with well-trimmed hookha and affable mien, mutely inviting the passers by to purchase of his stock lately arrived from Macao: opposite is the smiling Chunqua, who is an English tailor of the first class, though of Chinese extraction. Here is the newly built hotel, the "Victoria," insinuating to the stray visitor from its neat and refreshing aspect—here, the celebrated Chinese physician whose skill in herbs and pharmacy is only equalled by his urbanity and politeness—here is the cook-shop, where you may dine cheaper, than in Gracechurch street and Bucklersbury, though not quite at the low rates of Holborn hill—and there is the abode of the fallen of the fair sex—beautiful, but full of wickedness * * * In fine, the scene is exhilarating, novel & interesting; & as we look down from the verandah of the hotel & view the shops, harbour, shipping, inhabitants, and ambitious 'lots' beneath, a soft, poetical spirit creeps within our veins, and the mind unconsciously but very voluptuously recurs to him, who

"—— Stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs;
A palace and a prison on each hand:"

Here we have a peep at the Hongkong Frescati:

"But the magnificence of the gambling house threw us into a labyrinth of amazement. Let the reader who has not looked upon the Frescati of Hongkong, picture to himself a long

building, built after the approved Hongkonian style of architecture. Venetian in its moist exterior—in the interior, decidedly *Attic*. On each side are some ten or a dozen well-lighted tables for the amateurs and professors of the magic art. in the centre is a thoroughfare for the idle or curious. At the southern extremity, is a species of banqueting room where the joyful winner may regale himself with the viands and liqueurs of which the humble in the celestial race are fond: to the north, is the abode of the owner, the Crockford of the place, where the unfortunate loser may revive his fallen hopes with prospects of a new speculation to realise a rapid fortune. Acqui has a mart for all; his stock exchange is a continual vortex of business and locomotion. It is difficult, where such a chaos of excitement exists, to fix the eye upon any one solitary object; but let us take one table—one of the most fashionable and frequented of the hall and analyse the motley circle around it. In the analysis it will be found, that notwithstanding the round, flat faces and mathematical garments of the Chinese (right-angular from the peak of the cap to the border of the cape), there are hearts in Hongkong made of the same stuff as our own—equally susceptible of equal passions—equally prone to vice—equally renegade from virtue. In the first place, we mark the thimble-riggish,—'rouge-et-noir'—looking individual whose province it is to play an adjutancy to destiny—deciding the lots of his neighbours with a most stoical and apathetic indifference; as he gathers in the coin by fours, with well-plied fingers, and proclaims the result of his counting: not a muscle of his complacent features appears to be roused, not a glance of his steady eye is withdrawn from the sphere of his present labors. From such as these might a prosperous and usurping child of ambition select a band of faithful and obedient emissaries: from such as these did the great Napoleon mould his tools: and from such as these, do the names of Savary, Fouché, and Davoust arise to dazzle the eyes of a gaping posterity. Next we come upon the eagle watchfulness of a shrewd blackleg, not so much a calculator of chances as of certainties, and who consequently always contrives to put down a small pittance and generally to take up a large stake. He has a small, peering eye, prominent brows, and is somewhat shabbily attired, a species of Chinese Stukely, only not quite so polished as Dr. Moore's hero. A little further is a wealthier, more idle, but morally better man, who gambles, because the act is a ruling passion; he is easily led away, and he has nothing else to do. Behind him stands a bumpkin sort of Ganymede, who is continually replenishing his master's pipe, and hands it in for its couple of puffs & consequent extinction. Out of such as these are the aristocracy of Europe driven to the stage-coach box, the pot-house, and the Seine (?): out of these, is society spotted with Piers de Gavestons, Sardanapaluses and George Barnwells. Again, there is the red-faced, good-humoured gamester (of which we have few samples at home), who earns his rice for the day, and gambles away any surplus that may accrue, without fear of the consequence; he has no cares, for he is not ambitious; and if he has enough wherewith to sustain life, he is content and seeks no more. Yet this man smokes opium to a certain extent; and we would endeavour to ——."

Here we must break off; the following remarks are too abstruse for our purpose: suffice it to say, they will be read with painful avidity. Let us now take one more passage from the book, by way of conclusion:

"We have said much in praise of the new settlement, *but*—(oh cruel word, oh miserable conjunction!) for the reader who has waded through our book we are compelled to reason in true, philosophic spirit, heartily thanking him, at the same time, for his pains. Although deeply interesting to watch the progress of a child of civilisation, there are people malicious enough to avow that they prefer the late years of its life—that the smell of the nursery is vile—that caudles are sorely unfashionable, and that the squalls of the infant are dreadful in the extreme. We do not say that this is our own feeling—we are merely the unwilling oracle of others, and those probably morose and discontented—yet we *will* affirm that, if old England acts the wet nurse to so many, there is no knowing but that some of those new big boys, whose bulk her breasts have served to develope, may be smitten with the growing and infectious spirit of ingratitude, and not only stick pins and needles in the good nurse's chair, but disavow her tutelage altogether, and forget the hand that fostered them in a pursuit after the mistaken independence of a play-ground!"

We dare not avail ourselves further of the kindness of our friend: the above extracts will speak for themselves and their author.

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